

1990

CENSUS OF
POPULATION
AND HOUSING

SERIES CPH (3)

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**1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Census Tracts and Block
Numbering Areas
Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA**

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HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number
[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B.]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Alut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Class of worker	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Count adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per room	—	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Urban, rural, and farm residence (housing units)	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year housing unit moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

.. Not applicable for this report.

HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) *heading*, (2) *boxhead*, (3) *stub*, and (4) *data field*. A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a *spanner* appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

PARTS OF A STATISTICAL TABLE

Table number and title		Headnote		Column head	
Heading		Spanner		Boxhead	
Stubhead		Stub		Data field	
Sidehead		Page number and State name		Report title	

The diagram illustrates the structure of a statistical table with various labels pointing to its components. The **Table number and title** section includes the table number (e.g., Table 47) and the title (e.g., Labor Force Characteristics: 1990). The **Headnote** is located below the title. The **Column head** section includes the **Spanner** and the **Boxhead**. The **Stubhead** is located below the boxhead. The **Stub** is the main body of the table. The **Data field** is the area containing the data. The **Sidehead** is located to the left of the stub. The **Page number and State name** is located at the bottom left. The **Report title** is located at the bottom right.

The *stub* is located at the left edge of the table. It includes a listing of line or row captions or descriptions. At the top of the stub is the *stubhead*. The *stubhead* is considered to be an extension of the table title and usually shows generic geographic area designations and restrictions.

In the *stub*, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a *sidehead*. The *sidehead*, similar to a *spanner*, describes and classifies the *stub* entries following it. The use of indentation in a *stub* indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

The *data field* is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the boxhead to the bottom of the table and from the right of the stub to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A dash "-" represents zero, a figure that rounds to less than 0.1, or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots "..." mean not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.
- The prefix "r" indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger "†" next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the "User Notes" section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing*

Unit Counts report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "-" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new

numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDICES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.

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TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Count adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1

... Not applicable for this report.

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USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in

data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

User Note 7

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

User Note 8

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused

by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 9

Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the

White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the "Other race" population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the "Other race" population below the State level.

User Note 10

Thresholds in CPH-3—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

Figure. Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, <i>and</i> there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, <i>but</i> there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.

1991

LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo, NY PMSA
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA	100B	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4	Arizona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA		
5	Arkansas	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
6	California			102	Burlington, VT MSA
7	Colorado	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	103	Canton, OH MSA
8	Connecticut	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
9	Delaware	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
10	Not Assigned	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
11	Florida	65	Altoona, PA MSA	107	Charleston, SC MSA
12	Georgia			108	Charleston, WV MSA
13	Hawaii	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
14	Idaho	67	Anchorage, AK MSA		
15	Illinois	68	Anderson, IN MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
16	Indiana	69	Anderson, SC MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
17	Iowa	70	Anniston, AL MSA	112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
18	Kansas				Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA:
19	Kentucky	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA	113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
20	Louisiana	72	Arecibo, PR MSA	113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
21	Maine	73	Asheville, NC MSA	113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
22	Maryland	74	Athens, GA MSA	113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
23	Massachusetts	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
24	Michigan			113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
25	Minnesota	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA		
26	Mississippi	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
27	Missouri	78	Austin, TX MSA		Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA:
28	Montana	79	Bakersfield, CA MSA	115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
29	Nebraska	80	Baltimore, MD MSA	115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
30	Nevada				
31	New Hampshire	81	Bangor, ME MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
32	Not Assigned	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA		Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA:
33	New Mexico	83	Battle Creek, MI MSA	117A	Akron, OH PMSA
34	New York	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA	117B	Cleveland, OH PMSA
35	North Carolina	85	Bellingham, WA MSA	117C	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
36	North Dakota	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA		
37	Ohio	87	Billings, MT MSA	118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
38	Oklahoma	88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
39	Oregon	89	Binghamton, NY MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
40	Pennsylvania	90	Birmingham, AL MSA	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
41	Rhode Island	91	Bismarck, ND MSA	122	Columbus, OH MSA
42	South Carolina	92	Bloomington, IN MSA	123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
43	South Dakota	93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
44	Tennessee	94	Boise City, ID MSA		Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:
45	Texas		Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA:	125A	Dallas, TX PMSA
46	Utah	95A	Boston, MA PMSA	125B	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
47	Vermont	95B	Brockton, MA PMSA		
48	Virginia	95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA	126	Danville, VA MSA
49	Washington	95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA	127	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
50	West Virginia	95E	Nashua, NH PMSA	128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
51	Wisconsin	95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA	129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
52	Wyoming			130	Decatur, AL MSA
53	Puerto Rico	96	Bradenton, FL MSA	131	Decatur, IL MSA
54	Not Assigned	97	Bremerton, WA MSA		
55	Virgin Islands	98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA		
		99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA		

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA:	179	Indianapolis, IN MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
132A	Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	180	Iowa City, IA MSA		
132B	Denver, CO PMSA	181	Jackson, MI MSA		Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA:
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	182	Jackson, MS MSA	231A	Milwaukee, WI PMSA
	Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA:	183	Jackson, TN MSA	231B	Racine, WI PMSA
134A	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	184	Jacksonville, FL MSA	232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA	185	Jacksonville, NC MSA	233	Mobile, AL MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA	186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	234	Modesto, CA MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA	187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	235	Monroe, LA MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA	188	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA	236	Montgomery, AL MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	189	Johnstown, PA MSA	237	Muncie, IN MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA	190	Joplin, MO MSA	238	Muskegon, MI MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	239	Naples, FL MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA	192	Kankakee, IL MSA	240	Nashville, TN MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA	193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	241	New Bedford, MA MSA
143	Erie, PA MSA	194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	195	Knoxville, TN MSA	243	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA	196	Kokomo, IN MSA	244	New Orleans, LA MSA
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	197	La Crosse, WI MSA		New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA	198	Lafayette, LA MSA	245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA	245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	200	Lake Charles, LA MSA	245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
150	Flint, MI MSA	201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
151	Florence, AL MSA	202	Lancaster, PA MSA	245E	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	204	Laredo, TX MSA	245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	205	Las Cruces, NM MSA	245H	New York, NY PMSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA	206	Las Vegas, NV MSA	245I	Newark, NJ PMSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	207	Lawrence, KS MSA	245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	208	Lawton, OK MSA	245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	210	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA	246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA	211	Lima, OH MSA	247	Ocala, FL MSA
161	Gainesville, FL MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA	248	Odessa, TX MSA
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	250	Olympia, WA MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA		Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA:	251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA	215A	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	252	Orlando, FL MSA
166	Greeley, CO MSA	215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	253	Owensboro, KY MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA			254	Panama City, FL MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA	215C	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	215D	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA	257	Pensacola, FL MSA
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	217	Lubbock, TX MSA	258	Peoria, IL MSA
	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA:	218	Lynchburg, VA MSA		Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA	219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA	259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA	220	Madison, WI MSA	259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA	221	Manchester, NH MSA	259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA	222	Mansfield, OH MSA	259D	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	223	Mayagüez, PR MSA		
174	Honolulu, HI MSA	224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA	260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	225	Medford, OR MSA	261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA:	226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA		Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA:
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA	227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA	262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA	228	Merced, CA MSA	262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA		Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA:	263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	229A	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA	264	Ponce, PR MSA
178	Huntsville, AL MSA	229B	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA	265	Portland, ME MSA

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA:	292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA
266A	Portland, OR PMSA	293	San Diego, CA MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA			317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
			San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:		
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294A	Oakland, CA PMSA	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
		294C	San Jose, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX- Texarkana, AR MSA
	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:	294D	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA		
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA	294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA	322	Topeka, KS MSA
269C	Providence, RI PMSA			323	Tucson, AZ MSA
			San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA:	324	Tulsa, OK MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA	295A	Caguas, PR PMSA	325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA	295B	San Juan, PR PMSA	326	Tyler, TX MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA	296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA	327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
273	Rapid City, SD MSA	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
274	Reading, PA MSA	298	Sarasota, FL MSA	329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
		299	Savannah, GA MSA	330	Waco, TX MSA
275	Redding, CA MSA	300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
276	Reno, NV MSA			332	Waterbury, CT MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA		Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA:		
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	301A	Seattle, WA PMSA	333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
279	Roanoke, VA MSA	301B	Tacoma, WA PMSA	334	Wausau, WI MSA
				335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA	302	Sharon, PA MSA	336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
282	Rockford, IL MSA	304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA		
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	305	Shreveport, LA MSA	338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA	339	Williamsport, PA MSA
				340	Wilmington, NC MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	309	Spokane, WA MSA		
288	Salem, OR MSA	310	Springfield, IL MSA	343	York, PA MSA
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA	311	Springfield, MO MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
		312	Springfield, MA MSA	345	Yuba City, CA MSA
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	313	State College, PA MSA	346	Yuma, AZ MSA
291	San Angelo, TX MSA	314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA		

Table A. **Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1990 tract	1980 tract
MCLEAN COUNTY, IL¹	

¹Census tract comparability not provided; no changes in census tracts between 1980 and 1990 or changes affected less than 2.5 percent of the 1990 census population of the census tract.

Table B. **Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1980 tract	1990 tract
MCLEAN COUNTY, IL ¹	

¹Census tract comparability not provided: no changes in census tracts between 1980 and 1990 or changes affected less than 2.5 percent of the 1990 census population of the census tract

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Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	McLean County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in McLean County					
		Total	Bloomington city	Normal town	Tract 1.02	Tract 1.03	Tract 3.01	Tract 3.02	Tract 5.03	Tract 11.01
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	3 065.6	3 065.6	43.3	31.5	2.8	56.2	2.1	8.4	12.3	3.8
Square miles	1 183.6	1 183.6	16.7	12.2	1.1	21.7	.8	3.2	4.8	1.5
AGE										
All persons	129 180	129 180	51 972	40 023	7 007	4 215	3 434	4 607	6 061	5 214
Under 5 years	8 557	8 557	3 921	1 933	338	392	228	306	537	592
5 to 9 years	8 810	8 810	3 816	1 944	347	284	189	359	636	500
10 to 14 years	8 029	8 029	3 140	1 838	319	191	176	428	567	342
15 to 19 years	12 899	12 899	3 455	6 814	454	215	209	373	436	242
20 to 24 years	18 267	18 267	5 160	11 320	2 653	891	882	301	429	506
25 to 34 years	21 021	21 021	10 348	5 101	919	1 026	553	685	1 131	1 549
35 to 44 years	18 041	18 041	7 857	4 131	763	459	379	924	1 246	855
45 to 54 years	11 126	11 126	4 381	2 480	427	209	215	533	546	318
55 to 64 years	8 977	8 977	3 664	1 922	342	167	270	303	257	187
65 to 74 years	7 316	7 316	3 220	1 448	288	166	227	189	171	89
75 to 84 years	4 483	4 483	2 168	781	132	142	89	120	79	27
85 years and over	1 654	1 654	842	311	25	73	17	86	26	7
3 and 4 years	3 427	3 427	1 534	780	139	132	91	141	220	233
16 years and over	102 205	102 205	40 484	33 959	5 931	3 325	2 813	3 426	4 229	3 713
18 years and over	99 358	99 358	39 438	33 270	5 806	3 243	2 759	3 265	4 063	3 628
21 years and over	85 793	85 793	36 659	23 787	4 845	2 989	2 421	3 077	3 814	3 485
60 years and over	17 967	17 967	8 097	3 494	615	467	468	534	397	208
62 years and over	16 133	16 133	7 318	3 119	555	437	411	478	347	175
Median	28.8	28.8	31.0	22.1	22.6	26.0	25.5	32.8	29.5	27.5
Female	67 545	67 545	27 576	21 240	3 705	2 269	1 629	2 361	3 124	2 671
Under 5 years	4 163	4 163	1 943	956	183	190	110	147	253	310
5 to 9 years	4 282	4 282	1 868	944	160	147	86	165	324	239
10 to 14 years	3 942	3 942	1 540	878	168	85	89	199	271	181
15 to 19 years	6 834	6 834	1 702	3 883	237	125	83	170	213	114
20 to 24 years	9 584	9 584	2 812	5 892	1 417	455	353	136	231	278
25 to 34 years	10 762	10 762	5 361	2 585	457	532	274	363	602	811
35 to 44 years	9 207	9 207	4 006	2 173	402	247	190	498	647	426
45 to 54 years	5 622	5 622	2 219	1 308	230	111	117	262	261	147
55 to 64 years	4 805	4 805	2 006	1 050	192	102	143	158	140	95
65 to 74 years	4 190	4 190	1 982	823	160	111	121	116	105	51
75 to 84 years	2 901	2 901	1 485	511	86	100	54	81	58	18
85 years and over	1 253	1 253	652	237	13	64	9	66	19	1
3 and 4 years	1 674	1 674	764	396	69	68	42	74	98	120
16 years and over	54 400	54 400	21 935	18 286	3 158	1 834	1 331	1 806	2 225	1 908
18 years and over	53 033	53 033	21 441	17 945	3 099	1 788	1 307	1 729	2 150	1 870
21 years and over	45 510	45 510	20 006	12 462	2 514	1 646	1 179	1 649	2 026	1 799
60 years and over	10 789	10 789	5 162	2 100	355	327	262	336	246	111
62 years and over	9 789	9 789	4 720	1 893	330	308	225	311	217	95
Median	29.6	29.6	32.1	21.9	22.3	26.8	26.6	35.0	30.3	27.5
Male	61 635	61 635	24 396	18 783	3 302	1 946	1 805	2 246	2 937	2 543
Median age	27.9	27.9	29.9	22.2	22.8	25.0	23.6	30.4	28.2	27.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	129 180	129 180	51 972	40 023	7 007	4 215	3 434	4 607	6 061	5 214
In households	117 891	117 891	49 694	31 271	6 602	4 075	3 204	4 476	6 061	5 214
Householder	46 796	46 796	21 480	11 856	2 387	1 791	1 278	1 570	2 183	1 996
Family householder	30 305	30 305	12 728	6 926	1 232	1 009	732	1 231	1 596	1 370
Nonfamily householder	16 491	16 491	8 752	4 930	1 155	782	546	339	587	626
Living alone	12 202	12 202	7 242	2 492	419	561	321	244	469	459
Spouse	25 318	25 318	10 158	5 720	1 033	696	621	1 070	1 348	1 155
Child	34 634	34 634	14 312	7 894	1 383	1 080	798	1 578	2 275	1 726
Other relatives	2 616	2 616	1 265	510	101	69	63	93	69	93
Nonrelatives	8 527	8 527	2 479	5 291	1 698	439	444	165	186	244
Institutionalized persons	1 300	1 300	701	344	--	140	--	131	--	--
Other persons in group quarters	9 989	9 989	1 577	8 408	405	--	230	--	--	--
Persons per household	2.52	2.52	2.31	2.64	2.77	2.28	2.51	2.85	2.78	2.61
Persons per family	3.06	3.06	3.02	3.04	3.04	2.83	3.02	3.23	3.31	3.17
Persons 65 years and over	13 453	13 453	6 230	2 540	445	381	333	395	276	123
In households	12 192	12 192	5 542	2 211	443	251	333	271	276	123
Householder	8 544	8 544	4 060	1 481	285	192	218	177	196	88
Nonfamily householder	4 161	4 161	2 254	649	104	121	88	68	111	43
Living alone	4 061	4 061	2 213	619	102	117	84	65	106	43
Spouse	2 997	2 997	1 192	581	134	48	97	72	59	26
Other relatives	523	523	235	106	19	8	13	20	17	9
Nonrelatives	128	128	55	43	5	3	5	2	4	--
Institutionalized persons	1 251	1 251	680	327	--	130	--	124	--	--
Other persons in group quarters	10	10	8	2	2	--	--	--	--	--
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	30 305	30 305	12 728	6 926	1 232	1 009	732	1 231	1 596	1 370
With own children under 18 years	15 312	15 312	6 411	3 623	618	576	349	705	1 045	847
Number of own children under 18 years	28 325	28 325	11 785	6 496	1 151	922	645	1 304	1 966	1 540
Married-couple families	25 318	25 318	10 158	5 720	1 033	696	621	1 070	1 348	1 155
With own children under 18 years	12 328	12 328	4 909	2 857	505	348	288	599	861	695
Number of own children under 18 years	23 405	23 405	9 258	5 303	976	589	550	1 122	1 671	1 303
Female householder, no husband present	3 905	3 905	2 059	975	158	266	83	128	211	164
With own children under 18 years	2 435	2 435	1 242	670	97	205	49	91	164	121
Number of own children under 18 years	4 065	4 065	2 117	1 053	154	300	76	162	257	187
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	48 626	48 626	18 870	15 846	2 809	1 501	1 497	1 664	2 045	1 839
Never married	18 167	18 167	6 047	9 140	1 625	610	756	466	542	498
Now married, except separated	26 053	26 053	10 493	5 941	1 062	729	644	1 093	1 368	1 172
Separated	4 4	4 4	219	87	17	22	11	6	16	23
Widowed	876	876	399	151	21	27	15	28	13	16
Divorced	3 116	3 116	1 712	527	84	113	71	71	106	130
Females 15 years and over	55 158	55 158	22 225	18 462	3 194	1 847	1 344	1 850	2 276	1 941
Never married	18 755	18 755	6 225	10 300	1 790	598	499	421	510	498
Now married, except separated	26 028	26 028	10 477	5 926	1 054	739	635	1 103	1 364	1 171
Separated	539	539	289	122	20	34	15	14	22	29
Widowed	5 138	5 138	2 660	981	146	197	98	158	140	53
Divorced	4 698	4 698	2 574	1 133	184	279	97	154	240	190

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in McLean County—Con.							Bloomington city, McLean County		
	Tract 11.02	Tract 14	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 21	Tract 51	Tract 52	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 5.03 (pt.)
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	22.8	15.5	3.3	3.5	44.3	433.0	253.1	.1	1.1	2.1
Square miles	8.8	6.0	1.3	1.4	17.1	167.2	97.7	—	.4	.8
AGE										
All persons	7 044	6 699	3 945	4 673	5 947	5 797	3 989	—	97	1 698
Under 5 years	556	628	197	334	485	430	310	—	6	143
5 to 9 years	608	646	154	293	465	461	365	—	10	207
10 to 14 years	523	542	169	284	367	490	347	—	5	202
15 to 19 years	482	405	185	266	305	427	302	—	8	128
20 to 24 years	592	405	357	327	439	275	191	—	4	36
25 to 34 years	1 247	1 346	741	861	1 161	838	574	—	14	179
35 to 44 years	1 463	956	525	654	926	1 061	701	—	16	468
45 to 54 years	794	536	269	410	672	632	518	—	12	211
55 to 64 years	393	514	311	452	517	541	301	—	10	75
65 to 74 years	255	412	386	426	374	394	209	—	9	40
75 to 84 years	114	220	428	269	178	203	123	—	2	8
85 years and over	17	89	223	97	58	45	48	—	1	1
3 and 4 years	236	267	70	131	163	172	139	—	4	66
16 years and over	5 241	4 793	3 397	3 706	4 568	4 307	2 902	—	73	1 113
18 years and over	5 051	4 637	3 327	3 614	4 445	4 128	2 774	—	69	1 055
21 years and over	4 794	4 400	3 191	3 449	4 252	3 914	2 628	—	67	1 003
60 years and over	548	990	1 190	1 027	872	917	529	—	17	81
62 years and over	472	893	1 133	926	758	799	458	—	15	65
Median	31.3	30.5	37.8	34.7	32.6	34.8	33.5	—	35.8	33.5
Female	3 579	3 487	2 289	2 473	3 110	2 859	1 997	—	51	837
Under 5 years	271	297	95	153	235	202	153	—	4	66
5 to 9 years	294	310	76	133	236	226	168	—	7	102
10 to 14 years	277	268	80	137	172	231	182	—	3	98
15 to 19 years	240	186	96	132	156	189	154	—	3	58
20 to 24 years	299	233	207	181	243	126	77	—	1	19
25 to 34 years	656	728	387	425	600	428	294	—	7	104
35 to 44 years	741	475	274	335	488	521	360	—	8	236
45 to 54 years	374	278	157	212	335	300	257	—	6	90
55 to 64 years	197	269	184	258	285	279	139	—	5	37
65 to 74 years	146	234	249	250	217	212	108	—	5	20
75 to 84 years	71	141	312	185	100	111	72	—	1	6
85 years and over	13	68	172	72	43	34	33	—	1	1
3 and 4 years	121	126	31	57	87	82	68	—	3	27
16 years and over	2 688	2 572	2 023	2 017	2 433	2 161	1 458	—	36	553
18 years and over	2 588	2 506	1 988	1 970	2 376	2 072	1 400	—	34	528
21 years and over	2 458	2 381	1 914	1 887	2 270	1 981	1 334	—	34	506
60 years and over	313	582	828	643	512	493	286	—	9	44
62 years and over	276	527	796	580	440	437	250	—	8	34
Median	31.4	31.2	41.7	36.8	33.4	35.5	34.0	—	35.5	33.5
Male	3 465	3 212	1 656	2 200	2 837	2 938	1 992	—	46	861
Median age	31.2	29.9	33.9	32.3	31.9	34.0	32.9	—	36.0	33.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	7 044	6 699	3 945	4 673	5 947	5 797	3 989	—	97	1 698
In households	7 044	6 597	3 615	4 608	5 883	5 797	3 989	—	97	1 698
Householder	2 745	2 475	1 844	2 110	2 463	2 076	1 364	—	34	502
Family householder	1 886	1 794	943	1 133	1 624	1 674	1 131	—	26	462
Nonfamily householder	859	681	901	977	839	402	233	—	8	40
Living alone	710	557	760	844	685	354	199	—	8	35
Spouse	1 709	1 322	738	861	1 338	1 515	1 030	—	23	445
Child	2 285	2 321	752	1 242	1 694	1 965	1 453	—	36	722
Other relatives	93	229	77	155	139	138	71	—	2	14
Nonrelatives	212	250	204	240	249	103	71	—	2	15
Institutionalized persons	—	102	307	—	64	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	23	65	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.57	2.67	1.96	2.18	2.39	2.79	2.92	—	2.85	3.38
Persons per family	3.17	3.16	2.66	2.99	2.95	3.16	3.26	—	3.35	3.56
Persons 65 years and over	386	721	1 037	792	610	642	380	—	12	49
In households	386	626	722	792	552	642	380	—	12	49
Householder	237	445	532	619	370	432	249	—	8	24
Nonfamily householder	83	214	306	378	173	177	103	—	4	5
Living alone	81	209	306	371	165	172	100	—	4	4
Spouse	117	138	165	142	136	172	106	—	4	15
Other relatives	28	39	22	23	38	32	21	—	—	8
Nonrelatives	4	4	3	8	8	6	4	—	—	2
Institutionalized persons	—	95	307	—	58	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	1 886	1 794	943	1 133	1 624	1 674	1 131	—	26	462
With own children under 18 years	1 061	1 001	369	504	798	853	601	—	13	315
Number of own children under 18 years	1 951	1 925	594	937	1 410	1 595	1 175	—	28	641
Married-couple families	1 709	1 322	738	861	1 338	1 515	1 030	—	23	445
With own children under 18 years	946	700	260	366	611	766	538	—	11	303
Number of own children under 18 years	1 789	1 349	442	681	1 121	1 453	1 069	—	24	622
Female householder, no husband present	135	386	162	220	224	119	73	—	3	13
With own children under 18 years	90	255	84	111	145	68	46	—	2	10
Number of own children under 18 years	126	497	118	212	225	116	78	—	4	16
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	2 620	2 271	1 387	1 712	2 163	2 216	1 473	—	39	575
Never married	704	580	388	488	500	501	315	—	11	106
Now married, except separated	1 748	1 365	792	895	1 361	1 543	1 044	—	24	448
Separated	17	30	9	25	35	19	5	—	—	3
Widowed	15	63	51	62	46	35	28	—	1	1
Divorced	136	233	147	242	221	118	81	—	3	17
Females 15 years and over	2 737	2 612	2 038	2 050	2 467	2 200	1 494	—	37	571
Never married	660	539	524	480	495	340	251	—	6	90
Now married, except separated	1 739	1 367	794	893	1 365	1 543	1 047	—	24	449
Separated	19	53	20	33	35	14	10	—	—	2
Widowed	126	304	470	348	218	185	111	—	4	15
Divorced	193	349	230	296	354	118	75	—	3	15

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington city, McLean County—Con.									
	Tract 11.01 (pt.)	Tract 11.02 (pt.)	Tract 12	Tract 13.01	Tract 13.02	Tract 13.03	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	3.4	8.0	2.7	1.0	.7	.8	6.8	.8	1.2	.9
Square miles	1.3	3.1	1.0	.4	.3	.3	2.6	.3	.5	.4
AGE										
All persons	5 214	6 670	2 478	2 164	2 779	1 719	5 733	2 622	2 381	2 522
Under 5 years	592	522	125	147	73	114	556	219	143	165
5 to 9 years	500	573	125	150	58	118	554	238	125	166
10 to 14 years	342	499	114	117	40	117	452	184	115	116
15 to 19 years	242	449	123	115	704	80	354	191	143	131
20 to 24 years	506	570	180	187	1 042	213	345	281	317	314
25 to 29 years	1 549	1 174	381	460	281	378	1 168	522	533	698
30 to 34 years	855	1 404	350	304	154	249	809	337	276	343
35 to 39 years	318	753	318	179	92	110	441	216	149	160
40 to 44 years	187	360	338	157	72	119	417	183	129	160
45 to 49 years	89	240	259	174	71	119	361	139	192	158
50 to 54 years	27	109	139	109	102	70	197	92	188	95
55 to 59 years	7	17	26	65	90	32	79	20	71	16
60 to 64 years	233	220	51	47	32	52	233	87	44	67
65 to 69 years	3 713	4 964	2 085	1 725	2 602	1 352	4 094	1 942	1 973	2 052
70 to 74 years	3 628	4 788	2 038	1 677	2 589	1 325	3 958	1 870	1 933	2 011
75 to 79 years	3 485	4 553	1 959	1 600	1 529	1 255	3 747	1 742	1 820	1 899
80 to 84 years	208	516	598	426	303	291	856	339	519	355
85 years and over	175	442	524	397	283	268	778	295	495	320
Median	27.5	31.3	40.5	32.6	21.3	30.7	30.3	28.3	30.6	29.8
Female	2 671	3 389	1 374	1 168	1 582	902	2 994	1 343	1 288	1 318
Under 5 years	310	253	73	73	35	60	266	116	70	81
5 to 9 years	239	274	69	86	28	60	266	120	58	66
10 to 14 years	181	261	55	58	15	57	219	73	57	59
15 to 19 years	114	225	59	52	391	33	155	89	69	67
20 to 24 years	278	288	106	107	621	99	197	130	156	177
25 to 29 years	811	622	200	235	132	193	641	262	247	348
30 to 34 years	426	709	196	158	72	118	403	179	128	166
35 to 39 years	147	357	172	97	48	61	230	117	63	84
40 to 44 years	95	181	186	82	35	69	220	95	76	93
45 to 49 years	51	137	154	103	49	78	206	89	153	98
50 to 54 years	18	69	84	62	78	47	129	59	157	69
55 to 59 years	1	13	20	55	78	27	62	14	54	10
60 to 64 years	120	113	31	18	15	29	114	47	19	34
65 to 69 years	1 908	2 555	1 164	938	1 502	718	2 209	1 019	1 090	1 096
70 to 74 years	1 870	2 462	1 138	916	1 491	710	2 154	988	1 070	1 073
75 to 79 years	1 799	2 340	1 100	884	907	679	2 047	923	1 019	1 019
80 to 84 years	111	294	352	262	227	195	514	212	405	228
85 years and over	95	258	310	244	217	179	468	187	393	208
Median	27.5	31.5	41.3	33.3	21.5	32.3	31.2	30.3	34.4	30.2
Male	2 543	3 281	1 104	996	1 197	817	2 739	1 279	1 093	1 204
Median age	27.6	31.2	39.7	32.1	21.1	29.4	29.4	26.7	27.9	29.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	5 214	6 670	2 478	2 164	2 779	1 719	5 733	2 622	2 381	2 522
In households	5 214	6 670	2 478	2 071	1 165	1 718	5 631	2 622	2 381	2 519
Householder	1 996	2 615	1 169	919	618	770	2 111	1 039	1 362	1 256
Family householder	1 370	1 783	723	537	224	401	1 538	623	395	547
Nonfamily householder	626	832	446	382	394	369	573	416	967	709
Living alone	459	685	397	314	325	281	466	319	832	563
Spouse	1 155	1 616	623	427	170	283	1 124	409	219	386
Child	1 726	2 144	549	555	229	448	2 007	846	494	574
Other relatives	93	86	61	60	22	64	184	122	91	82
Nonrelatives	244	209	76	110	126	153	205	206	215	221
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	93	129	—	102	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	1 485	1	—	—	—	3
Persons per household	2.61	2.55	2.12	2.25	1.89	2.23	2.67	2.52	1.75	2.01
Persons per family	3.17	3.16	2.71	2.94	2.88	2.98	3.16	3.21	3.04	2.90
Persons 65 years and over	123	366	424	348	263	221	637	251	451	269
In households	123	366	424	261	136	221	542	251	451	269
Householder	88	225	283	177	106	163	391	181	412	202
Nonfamily householder	43	80	122	75	69	88	191	92	359	115
Living alone	43	78	120	74	69	83	186	87	356	112
Spouse	26	111	120	75	25	42	113	46	29	56
Other relatives	9	26	17	8	5	11	34	14	5	8
Nonrelatives	—	4	4	1	—	5	4	10	5	3
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	87	127	—	95	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	1 370	1 783	723	537	224	401	1 538	623	395	547
With own children under 18 years	847	1 004	235	242	91	194	859	337	202	271
Number of own children under 18 years	1 540	1 843	414	456	178	360	1 662	665	373	456
Married-couple families	1 155	1 616	623	427	170	283	1 124	409	219	386
With own children under 18 years	695	892	193	186	64	132	596	213	97	171
Number of own children under 18 years	1 303	1 684	349	358	131	254	1 149	436	195	287
Female householder, no husband present	164	128	79	82	40	95	347	173	145	127
With own children under 18 years	121	87	36	45	22	51	229	107	89	84
Number of own children under 18 years	187	123	56	81	42	92	450	199	159	141
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	1 839	2 475	937	799	1 104	645	1 928	947	895	963
Never married	498	667	227	241	839	245	503	374	460	387
Now married, except separated	1 172	1 650	635	439	188	294	1 163	429	242	402
Separated	23	15	6	10	3	10	25	18	28	18
Widowed	16	15	17	39	13	11	54	26	27	9
Divorced	130	128	52	70	61	85	183	100	138	147
Females 15 years and over	1 941	2 601	1 177	951	1 504	725	2 243	1 034	1 103	1 112
Never married	498	636	278	256	1 104	202	467	296	370	401
Now married, except separated	1 171	1 645	634	439	193	292	1 163	427	231	404
Separated	29	17	6	12	5	12	47	24	28	21
Widowed	53	116	141	128	138	113	278	118	281	106
Divorced	190	187	118	116	64	106	288	169	193	180

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington city, McLean County—Con.					Normal town, McLean County			
	Tract 18	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 51 (pt.)	Tract 1.01	Tract 1.02 (pt.)	Tract 1.03 (pt.)	Tract 2
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	3.5	3.2	3.3	2.6	1.1	.1	2.8	9.9	1.0
Square miles	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.0	.4	.1	1.1	3.8	.4
AGE									
All persons	3 685	3 926	4 548	3 620	116	83	7 007	3 870	8 288
Under 5 years	273	194	328	317	4	—	338	355	6
5 to 9 years	253	154	288	287	10	—	347	259	3
10 to 14 years	196	169	267	192	13	—	319	168	2
15 to 19 years	193	184	261	137	12	5	454	193	4 688
20 to 24 years	185	356	321	298	5	54	2 653	880	3 433
25 to 34 years	580	737	840	845	9	19	919	957	127
35 to 44 years	595	525	633	502	37	2	763	409	12
45 to 54 years	416	267	392	326	21	—	427	165	9
55 to 64 years	408	310	442	293	4	—	342	135	—
65 to 74 years	318	381	418	251	1	1	288	140	4
75 to 84 years	214	426	265	125	—	—	132	136	2
85 years and over	54	223	93	47	—	2	25	73	2
3 and 4 years	104	70	128	95	1	—	139	118	3
16 years and over	2 924	3 381	3 613	2 793	85	83	5 931	3 068	8 277
18 years and over	2 844	3 311	3 521	2 742	79	83	5 806	2 995	8 263
21 years and over	2 741	3 176	3 359	2 649	75	68	4 845	2 753	1 729
60 years and over	827	1 183	1 010	566	2	3	615	421	8
62 years and over	721	1 126	909	504	1	3	555	398	8
Median	37.9	37.8	34.6	31.4	37.3	23.0	22.6	25.6	19.8
Female	1 973	2 279	2 408	1 945	54	38	3 705	2 101	4 802
Under 5 years	135	94	151	155	1	—	183	171	2
5 to 9 years	132	76	130	149	6	—	160	137	2
10 to 14 years	107	80	126	85	6	—	168	74	1
15 to 19 years	86	96	129	72	4	2	237	112	2 833
20 to 24 years	84	206	176	166	1	27	1 417	450	1 900
25 to 34 years	311	385	416	442	5	6	457	497	44
35 to 44 years	321	274	323	269	20	—	402	224	8
45 to 54 years	208	157	204	169	9	—	230	89	5
55 to 64 years	223	183	253	172	1	—	192	89	—
65 to 74 years	189	246	246	157	1	1	160	97	4
75 to 84 years	140	310	182	74	—	—	86	97	1
85 years and over	37	172	72	35	—	2	13	64	2
3 and 4 years	54	31	55	54	—	—	69	61	1
16 years and over	1 583	2 014	1 970	1 541	39	38	3 158	1 709	4 797
18 years and over	1 548	1 979	1 923	1 519	38	38	3 099	1 667	4 786
21 years and over	1 504	1 905	1 842	1 462	36	34	2 514	1 531	883
60 years and over	494	823	636	354	2	3	355	304	7
62 years and over	442	791	573	312	1	3	330	288	7
Median	39.0	41.7	36.8	32.4	37.7	23.4	22.3	26.6	19.7
Male	1 712	1 647	2 140	1 675	62	45	3 302	1 769	3 486
Median age	36.3	33.9	32.0	30.3	36.0	22.5	22.8	24.7	19.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	3 685	3 926	4 548	3 620	116	83	7 007	3 870	8 288
In households	3 679	3 596	4 483	3 556	116	83	6 602	3 730	729
Householder	1 580	1 835	2 059	1 579	36	41	2 387	1 673	229
Family householder	1 063	937	1 101	963	35	2	1 232	907	17
Nonfamily householder	517	898	958	616	1	39	1 155	766	212
Living alone	463	757	831	506	1	15	419	547	25
Spouse	905	733	836	769	35	2	1 033	599	9
Child	1 026	747	1 213	952	44	—	1 383	967	11
Other relatives	73	77	144	89	1	—	101	59	6
Nonrelatives	95	204	231	167	—	40	1 698	432	474
Institutionalized persons	6	307	—	64	—	—	—	140	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	23	65	—	—	—	405	—	7 559
Persons per household	2.33	1.96	2.18	2.25	3.22	2.02	2.77	2.23	3.18
Persons per family	2.89	2.66	2.99	2.88	3.29	2.00	3.04	2.79	2.53
Persons 65 years and over	586	1 030	776	423	1	3	445	349	8
In households	580	715	776	365	1	3	443	219	8
Householder	414	527	606	252	1	3	285	172	7
Nonfamily householder	205	304	371	130	1	3	104	115	5
Living alone	201	304	365	126	1	3	102	112	5
Spouse	147	163	140	80	—	—	134	37	—
Other relatives	18	22	22	28	—	—	19	7	—
Nonrelatives	1	3	8	5	—	—	5	3	—
Institutionalized persons	6	307	—	58	—	—	—	130	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	8	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	1 063	937	1 101	963	35	2	1 232	907	17
With own children under 18 years	445	367	490	475	24	—	618	529	5
Number of own children under 18 years	808	591	912	821	37	—	1 151	831	9
Married-couple families	905	733	836	769	35	2	1 033	599	9
With own children under 18 years	369	258	354	351	24	—	505	303	4
Number of own children under 18 years	690	439	658	642	37	—	976	504	8
Female householder, no husband present	130	161	214	158	—	—	158	263	4
With own children under 18 years	65	84	109	101	—	—	97	204	1
Number of own children under 18 years	93	118	210	146	—	—	154	297	1
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	1 364	1 380	1 664	1 268	48	45	2 809	1 369	3 480
Never married	307	386	478	305	13	42	1 625	587	3 402
Now married, except separated	930	787	869	786	35	2	1 062	629	62
Separated	6	9	25	20	—	1	17	21	—
Widowed	32	51	60	27	—	—	21	23	2
Divorced	89	147	232	130	—	—	84	109	8
Females 15 years and over	1 599	2 029	2 001	1 556	41	38	3 194	1 719	4 797
Never married	286	524	470	336	5	33	1 790	579	4 729
Now married, except separated	926	789	867	788	35	2	1 054	640	54
Separated	9	20	33	24	—	—	20	34	3
Widowed	196	467	342	163	1	2	146	193	7
Divorced	182	229	289	245	—	1	184	273	4

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Normal town, McLean County—Con.							
	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 4	Tract 5.01	Tract 5.02	Tract 5.03 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 52 (pt.)
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers	2.0	5.2	1.2	1.4	1.5	2.6	—	3.8
Square miles	8	2.0	.5	.6	.6	1.0	—	1.5
AGE								
All persons	3 434	4 448	3 306	2 301	2 966	4 315	—	5
Under 5 years	228	297	93	76	149	390	—	1
5 to 9 years	189	348	114	66	193	425	—	—
10 to 14 years	176	419	100	74	220	360	—	—
15 to 19 years	209	358	223	149	229	305	—	1
20 to 24 years	882	294	1 728	840	165	390	—	1
25 to 34 years	553	667	309	265	337	947	—	1
35 to 44 years	379	900	249	178	468	771	—	—
45 to 54 years	215	519	126	171	516	331	—	1
55 to 64 years	270	281	92	205	422	175	—	—
65 to 74 years	227	171	109	179	202	127	—	—
75 to 84 years	89	109	112	76	56	69	—	—
85 years and over	17	85	51	22	9	25	—	—
3 and 4 years	91	136	41	29	70	153	—	—
16 years and over	2 813	3 301	2 978	2 069	2 354	3 081	—	4
18 years and over	2 759	3 147	2 944	2 041	2 254	2 974	—	4
21 years and over	2 421	2 965	2 311	1 766	2 147	2 779	—	3
60 years and over	468	494	326	392	459	308	—	—
62 years and over	411	441	302	357	369	275	—	—
Median	25.5	32.6	22.0	23.9	39.6	28.2	—	22.5
Female	1 629	2 280	1 773	1 103	1 546	2 261	—	2
Under 5 years	110	142	49	37	78	184	—	—
5 to 9 years	86	157	62	27	94	219	—	—
10 to 14 years	89	194	45	31	104	172	—	—
15 to 19 years	83	165	111	71	115	153	—	1
20 to 24 years	353	133	934	373	95	210	—	—
25 to 34 years	274	354	155	123	180	495	—	—
35 to 44 years	190	487	119	95	241	407	—	—
45 to 54 years	117	255	61	98	283	169	—	1
55 to 64 years	143	147	56	107	216	100	—	—
65 to 74 years	121	105	67	82	103	83	—	—
75 to 84 years	54	76	70	45	31	51	—	—
85 years and over	9	65	44	14	6	18	—	—
3 and 4 years	42	71	24	18	40	70	—	—
16 years and over	1 331	1 745	1 610	1 000	1 243	1 653	—	2
18 years and over	1 307	1 670	1 594	984	1 195	1 603	—	2
21 years and over	1 179	1 592	1 236	845	1 144	1 503	—	1
60 years and over	262	316	213	205	237	198	—	—
62 years and over	225	292	195	184	190	179	—	—
Median	28.6	34.8	21.9	25.7	39.9	29.5	—	35.5
Male	1 805	2 168	1 533	1 198	1 420	2 054	—	3
Median age	23.6	30.1	22.1	23.4	39.3	27.1	—	22.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	3 434	4 448	3 306	2 301	2 966	4 315	—	5
In households	3 204	4 317	3 047	2 273	2 966	4 315	—	5
Householder	1 278	1 512	1 030	939	1 098	1 667	—	2
Family householder	732	1 185	371	460	898	1 120	—	2
Nonfamily householder	546	327	659	479	200	547	—	—
Living alone	321	232	150	175	174	434	—	—
Spouse	621	1 030	313	407	815	890	—	1
Child	798	1 524	403	347	924	1 535	—	2
Other relatives	63	88	39	33	69	52	—	—
Nonrelatives	444	163	1 262	547	60	171	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	131	73	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	230	—	186	28	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.51	2.86	2.96	2.42	2.70	2.59	—	2.50
Persons per family	3.02	3.23	3.04	2.71	3.01	3.21	—	2.50
Persons 65 years and over	333	365	272	277	267	221	—	—
In households	333	241	199	277	267	221	—	—
Householder	218	157	131	173	167	168	—	—
Nonfamily householder	88	60	70	48	50	106	—	—
Living alone	84	57	62	43	49	102	—	—
Spouse	97	63	44	84	79	42	—	—
Other relatives	13	19	7	14	18	9	—	—
Nonrelatives	5	2	17	6	3	2	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	124	73	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	732	1 185	371	460	898	1 120	—	2
With own children under 18 years	349	688	189	145	374	725	—	1
Number of own children under 18 years	645	1 265	348	255	678	1 313	—	1
Married-couple families	621	1 030	313	407	815	890	—	1
With own children under 18 years	288	584	159	125	335	553	—	1
Number of own children under 18 years	550	1 087	295	224	621	1 037	—	1
Female householder, no husband present	83	124	40	37	68	197	—	1
With own children under 18 years	49	89	24	18	34	154	—	—
Number of own children under 18 years	76	158	45	29	52	241	—	—
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	1 497	1 597	1 382	1 077	1 134	1 454	—	2
Never married	756	448	997	601	248	433	—	1
Now married, except separated	644	1 052	331	421	830	907	—	1
Separated	11	6	2	6	4	13	—	—
Widowed	15	25	18	22	13	12	—	—
Divorced	71	66	34	27	39	89	—	—
Females 15 years and over	1 344	1 787	1 617	1 008	1 270	1 686	—	2
Never married	499	408	1 103	478	266	415	—	—
Now married, except separated	635	1 062	332	417	827	902	—	1
Separated	15	14	2	5	9	20	—	—
Widowed	98	153	115	60	82	124	—	1
Divorced	97	150	65	48	86	225	—	—

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of McLean County								
	Tract 1.02 (pt.)	Tract 1.03 (pt.)	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 5.03 (pt.)	Tract 11.01 (pt.)	Tract 11.02 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	—	46.4	.1	2.1	7.6	.4	14.8	8.7	.1
Square miles	—	17.9	—	.8	2.9	.2	5.7	3.3	—
AGE									
All persons	—	345	—	62	48	—	374	966	19
Under 5 years	—	37	—	3	4	—	34	72	3
5 to 9 years	—	25	—	1	4	—	35	92	—
10 to 14 years	—	23	—	4	5	—	24	90	—
15 to 19 years	—	22	—	7	3	—	33	51	1
20 to 24 years	—	11	—	3	3	—	22	60	1
25 to 34 years	—	69	—	4	5	—	73	178	4
35 to 44 years	—	50	—	8	7	—	59	147	—
45 to 54 years	—	44	—	2	4	—	41	95	2
55 to 64 years	—	32	—	12	7	—	33	97	1
65 to 74 years	—	26	—	9	4	—	15	51	5
75 to 84 years	—	6	—	9	2	—	5	23	2
85 years and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
3 and 4 years	—	14	—	1	1	—	16	34	—
16 years and over	—	257	—	52	35	—	277	699	16
18 years and over	—	248	—	49	34	—	263	679	16
21 years and over	—	236	—	45	32	—	241	653	15
60 years and over	—	46	—	23	8	—	32	134	7
62 years and over	—	39	—	22	7	—	30	115	7
Median	—	33.1	—	52.5	34.0	—	30.8	31.8	47.5
Female	—	168	—	30	26	—	190	493	10
Under 5 years	—	19	—	1	3	—	18	31	1
5 to 9 years	—	10	—	1	3	—	20	44	—
10 to 14 years	—	11	—	2	1	—	16	49	—
15 to 19 years	—	13	—	2	2	—	15	31	—
20 to 24 years	—	5	—	2	2	—	11	36	1
25 to 34 years	—	35	—	2	3	—	34	87	2
35 to 44 years	—	23	—	3	4	—	32	72	—
45 to 54 years	—	22	—	1	3	—	17	48	—
55 to 64 years	—	13	—	6	3	—	16	49	1
65 to 74 years	—	14	—	6	2	—	9	28	3
75 to 84 years	—	3	—	4	1	—	2	12	2
85 years and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
3 and 4 years	—	7	—	—	1	—	8	12	—
16 years and over	—	125	—	25	19	—	133	363	9
18 years and over	—	121	—	25	19	—	126	352	9
21 years and over	—	115	—	23	17	—	118	334	9
60 years and over	—	23	—	11	4	—	19	68	5
62 years and over	—	20	—	11	4	—	18	59	5
Median	—	33.0	—	57.0	29.5	—	29.5	31.1	64.5
Male	—	177	—	32	22	—	184	473	9
Median age	—	33.3	—	42.5	36.0	—	32.3	32.4	33.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	—	345	—	62	48	—	374	966	19
In households	—	345	—	62	48	—	374	966	19
Householder	—	118	—	24	14	—	130	364	9
Family householder	—	102	—	20	14	—	103	256	6
Nonfamily householder	—	16	—	4	—	—	27	108	3
Living alone	—	14	—	4	—	—	25	91	3
Spouse	—	97	—	17	13	—	93	198	5
Child	—	113	—	18	18	—	141	314	5
Other relatives	—	10	—	3	3	—	7	45	—
Nonrelatives	—	7	—	—	—	—	3	45	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	—	2.92	—	2.58	3.43	—	2.88	2.65	2.11
Persons per family	—	3.16	—	2.90	3.43	—	3.34	3.18	2.67
Persons 65 years and over	—	32	—	18	6	—	20	84	7
In households	—	32	—	18	6	—	20	84	7
Householder	—	20	—	12	4	—	12	54	5
Nonfamily householder	—	6	—	4	—	—	3	23	2
Living alone	—	5	—	4	—	—	3	23	2
Spouse	—	11	—	5	2	—	6	25	2
Other relatives	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	5	—
Nonrelatives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	—	102	—	20	14	—	103	256	6
With own children under 18 years	—	47	—	4	5	—	57	142	2
Number of own children under 18 years	—	91	—	11	12	—	108	263	3
Married-couple families	—	97	—	17	13	—	93	198	5
With own children under 18 years	—	45	—	4	5	—	54	104	2
Number of own children under 18 years	—	85	—	11	12	—	105	200	3
Female householder, no husband present	—	3	—	1	1	—	7	39	1
With own children under 18 years	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	26	—
Number of own children under 18 years	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	47	—
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	—	132	—	28	16	—	145	343	7
Never married	—	23	—	7	3	—	37	77	2
Now married, except separated	—	100	—	17	13	—	98	202	5
Separated	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	5	—
Widowed	—	4	—	2	—	—	—	9	—
Divorced	—	4	—	2	—	—	8	50	—
Females 15 years and over	—	128	—	26	19	—	136	369	9
Never married	—	19	—	7	5	—	24	72	5
Now married, except separated	—	99	—	17	13	—	94	204	5
Separated	—	4	—	1	—	—	2	6	—
Widowed	—	—	—	—	1	—	10	26	3
Divorced	—	6	—	1	—	—	6	61	1

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of McLean County—Con.								
	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 51 (pt.)	Tract 52 (pt.)	Tract 53	Tract 54	Tract 55	Tract 56	Tract 57
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	2	41.8	432.0	249.3	438.3	352.7	380.7	570.4	445.4
Square miles	1	16.1	166.8	96.3	169.2	136.2	147.0	220.2	172.0
AGE									
All persons	125	2 327	5 681	3 984	3 620	5 664	4 345	4 274	5 351
Under 5 years	6	168	426	309	255	426	331	289	340
5 to 9 years	5	178	451	365	280	460	389	362	403
10 to 14 years	17	175	477	347	299	495	329	338	428
15 to 19 years	5	168	415	301	266	427	287	263	381
20 to 24 years	6	141	270	190	179	264	203	174	260
25 to 34 years	21	316	829	573	544	825	698	683	750
35 to 44 years	21	424	1 024	701	639	999	609	554	811
45 to 54 years	18	346	611	517	405	733	455	423	569
55 to 64 years	10	224	537	301	333	484	376	470	474
65 to 74 years	8	123	393	209	255	338	363	377	472
75 to 84 years	4	53	203	123	127	175	236	247	319
85 years and over	4	11	45	48	38	38	69	94	144
3 and 4 years	3	68	171	139	102	193	142	112	117
16 years and over	93	1 775	4 222	2 898	2 723	4 183	3 234	3 221	4 077
18 years and over	93	1 703	4 049	2 770	2 619	3 991	3 109	3 115	3 912
21 years and over	90	1 603	3 839	2 625	2 477	3 810	2 964	2 976	3 741
60 years and over	17	306	915	529	593	775	859	964	1 168
62 years and over	17	254	798	458	532	678	788	872	1 079
Median	36.3	35.5	34.7	33.5	34.8	34.2	34.0	35.4	36.4
Female									
Under 5 years	65	1 165	2 805	1 995	1 800	2 815	2 248	2 156	2 763
5 to 9 years	2	80	201	153	122	194	162	132	145
10 to 14 years	3	87	220	168	132	221	195	172	194
15 to 19 years	11	87	225	182	150	231	172	166	221
20 to 24 years	3	84	185	153	133	200	123	116	189
25 to 34 years	5	77	125	77	86	129	98	90	136
35 to 44 years	9	158	423	294	276	427	370	338	358
45 to 54 years	12	219	501	360	307	510	291	265	429
55 to 64 years	8	166	291	256	199	355	238	214	278
65 to 74 years	5	113	278	139	171	238	214	255	248
75 to 84 years	4	60	211	108	123	180	189	190	258
85 years and over	3	26	111	72	73	105	141	155	195
3 and 4 years	2	33	82	68	48	88	61	53	51
16 years and over	47	892	2 122	1 456	1 370	2 123	1 692	1 657	2 146
18 years and over	47	857	2 034	1 398	1 317	2 029	1 639	1 612	2 062
21 years and over	45	808	1 945	1 333	1 240	1 950	1 577	1 544	1 984
60 years and over	7	158	491	286	315	429	492	533	686
62 years and over	7	128	436	250	281	382	454	485	636
Median	34.5	35.5	35.4	34.0	35.0	35.1	35.1	37.1	37.8
Male									
Median age	40.5	35.5	33.9	32.9	34.5	33.3	33.0	34.1	34.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	125	2 327	5 681	3 984	3 620	5 664	4 345	4 274	5 351
In households	125	2 327	5 681	3 984	3 620	5 664	4 303	4 221	5 187
Householder	51	884	2 040	1 362	1 292	1 982	1 627	1 608	1 955
Family householder	32	661	1 639	1 129	1 054	1 632	1 247	1 236	1 520
Nonfamily householder	19	223	401	233	238	350	380	372	435
Living alone	13	179	353	199	202	304	341	347	393
Spouse	25	569	1 480	1 029	962	1 463	1 080	1 088	1 321
Child	29	742	1 921	1 451	1 207	1 988	1 408	1 366	1 707
Other relatives	11	50	137	71	85	133	104	92	90
Nonrelatives	9	82	103	71	74	98	84	67	114
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	49	164
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Persons per household	2.45	2.63	2.78	2.93	2.80	2.86	2.64	2.63	2.65
Persons per family	3.03	3.06	3.16	3.26	3.14	3.20	3.08	3.06	3.05
Persons 65 years and over	16	187	641	380	420	551	668	718	935
In households	16	187	641	380	420	551	627	669	781
Householder	13	118	431	249	287	366	438	462	532
Nonfamily householder	7	43	176	103	105	151	203	196	236
Living alone	6	39	171	100	104	149	200	191	232
Spouse	2	56	172	106	112	146	167	187	225
Other relatives	1	10	32	21	19	36	21	16	17
Nonrelatives	—	3	6	4	2	3	1	4	7
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	49	154
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	32	661	1 639	1 129	1 054	1 632	1 247	1 236	1 520
With own children under 18 years	14	323	829	600	508	848	617	559	723
Number of own children under 18 years	25	589	1 558	1 174	952	1 604	1 167	1 102	1 385
Married-couple families	25	569	1 480	1 029	1 463	1 463	1 080	1 088	1 321
With own children under 18 years	12	260	742	537	459	747	512	483	596
Number of own children under 18 years	23	479	1 416	1 068	877	1 434	987	977	1 167
Female householder, no husband present	6	66	119	72	59	117	125	105	150
With own children under 18 years	2	44	68	46	29	70	78	57	99
Number of own children under 18 years	2	79	116	78	44	118	138	96	171
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	48	895	2 168	1 471	1 390	2 114	1 577	1 599	1 977
Never married	10	195	488	314	300	441	321	338	424
Now married, except separated	26	575	1 508	1 043	976	1 493	1 103	1 109	1 351
Separated	—	15	19	5	9	16	13	11	12
Widowed	2	19	35	28	26	36	46	50	69
Divorced	10	91	118	81	79	128	94	91	121
Females 15 years and over	49	911	2 159	1 492	1 396	2 169	1 719	1 686	2 203
Never married	10	159	335	251	226	345	234	203	340
Now married, except separated	26	577	1 508	1 046	975	1 486	1 103	1 112	1 360
Separated	—	11	14	10	10	19	17	15	24
Widowed	6	55	84	110	113	190	227	253	314
Divorced	7	109	118	75	72	129	138	103	165

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington-- Normal, IL MSA	McLean County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in McLean County			
		Total	Bloomington city	Normal town	Tract 1.03	Tract 5.03	Tract 11.01	Tract 11.02
AGE								
All persons	121 057	121 057	47 250	36 971	3 657	5 514	4 648	6 413
Under 5 years	7 821	7 821	3 440	1 719	319	478	524	495
5 to 9 years	8 055	8 055	3 315	1 740	221	567	444	551
10 to 14 years	7 355	7 355	2 671	1 666	150	493	294	468
15 to 19 years	11 830	11 830	3 050	6 193	198	398	218	446
20 to 24 years	16 928	16 928	4 686	10 480	814	404	445	519
25 to 34 years	19 432	19 432	9 339	4 569	842	1 020	1 368	1 106
35 to 44 years	16 978	16 978	7 169	3 819	377	1 123	770	1 331
45 to 54 years	10 729	10 729	4 085	2 403	199	512	294	740
55 to 64 years	8 752	8 752	3 493	1 881	164	253	176	383
65 to 74 years	7 152	7 152	3 083	1 423	164	165	82	245
75 to 84 years	4 398	4 398	2 096	774	140	76	26	113
85 years and over	1 627	1 627	823	304	69	25	7	16
3 and 4 years	3 133	3 133	1 343	692	107	191	202	213
16 years and over	96 354	96 354	37 289	31 522	2 946	3 892	3 322	4 790
18 years and over	93 724	93 724	36 406	30 869	2 868	3 743	3 249	4 617
21 years and over	81 270	81 270	33 890	22 211	2 641	3 513	3 124	4 380
60 years and over	17 591	17 591	7 789	3 439	459	387	194	531
62 years and over	15 798	15 798	7 041	3 072	429	337	165	456
Median	29.4	29.4	31.7	22.2	26.0	29.9	27.7	31.8
Female	63 364	63 364	25 166	19 648	1 976	2 849	2 368	3 281
Under 5 years	3 803	3 803	1 700	858	158	232	273	247
5 to 9 years	3 910	3 910	1 621	843	112	287	213	263
10 to 14 years	3 607	3 607	1 318	788	64	230	154	251
15 to 19 years	6 276	6 276	1 510	3 535	118	193	105	224
20 to 24 years	8 873	8 873	2 558	5 445	419	217	238	268
25 to 34 years	9 941	9 941	4 841	2 312	429	539	720	584
35 to 44 years	8 682	8 682	3 663	2 021	203	584	379	677
45 to 54 years	5 430	5 430	2 076	1 273	105	253	133	354
55 to 64 years	4 687	4 687	1 917	1 028	100	138	89	192
65 to 74 years	4 081	4 081	1 892	805	109	101	46	138
75 to 84 years	2 838	2 838	1 430	507	98	57	17	71
85 years and over	1 236	1 236	640	233	61	18	1	12
3 and 4 years	1 526	1 526	666	353	53	87	102	109
16 years and over	51 340	51 340	20 277	16 995	1 629	2 054	1 696	2 474
18 years and over	50 070	50 070	19 858	16 670	1 585	1 987	1 662	2 383
21 years and over	43 145	43 145	18 546	11 652	1 454	1 871	1 601	2 257
60 years and over	10 549	10 549	4 962	2 067	320	240	102	302
62 years and over	9 576	9 576	4 541	1 865	301	211	88	266
Median	30.2	30.2	32.8	22.0	26.9	30.7	27.6	31.8
Male	57 693	57 693	22 084	17 323	1 681	2 665	2 280	3 132
Median age	28.4	28.4	30.5	22.3	25.1	28.5	27.8	31.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	121 057	121 057	47 250	36 971	3 657	5 514	4 648	6 413
In households	110 788	110 788	45 112	29 095	3 523	5 514	4 648	6 413
Householder	44 237	44 237	19 782	11 075	1 569	2 015	1 779	2 505
Family householder	28 735	28 735	11 663	6 479	876	1 462	1 226	1 737
Nonfamily householder	15 502	15 502	8 119	4 596	693	553	553	768
Living alone	11 482	11 482	6 705	2 323	498	438	394	633
Spouse	24 362	24 362	9 565	5 415	614	1 246	1 061	1 587
Child	32 004	32 004	12 530	7 208	888	2 027	1 528	2 065
Other relatives	2 313	2 313	1 037	455	62	55	66	74
Nonrelatives	7 872	7 872	2 198	4 942	390	171	214	182
Institutionalized persons	1 277	1 277	688	338	134	-	-	-
Other persons in group quarters	8 992	8 992	1 450	7 538	-	-	-	-
Persons per household	2.51	2.51	2.28	2.63	2.26	2.74	2.60	2.56
Persons per family	3.05	3.05	2.98	3.02	2.80	3.28	3.15	3.15
Persons 65 years and over	13 177	13 177	6 002	2 501	373	266	115	374
In households	11 940	11 940	5 327	2 179	249	266	115	374
Householder	8 360	8 360	3 894	1 467	190	192	84	231
Nonfamily householder	4 049	4 049	2 155	639	119	109	40	81
Living alone	3 951	3 951	2 115	610	115	104	40	79
Spouse	2 973	2 973	1 171	578	48	57	25	115
Other relatives	487	487	209	97	8	13	6	24
Nonrelatives	120	120	53	37	3	4	-	4
Institutionalized persons	1 228	1 228	667	321	124	-	-	-
Other persons in group quarters	9	9	8	1	-	-	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	28 735	28 735	11 663	6 479	876	1 462	1 226	1 737
With own children under 18 years	14 214	14 214	5 684	3 297	478	935	747	956
Number of own children under 18 years	26 069	26 069	10 275	5 881	748	1 745	1 365	1 762
Married-couple families	24 313	24 313	9 518	5 398	614	1 244	1 588	1 861
With own children under 18 years	11 639	11 639	4 483	2 629	293	778	627	829
Number of own children under 18 years	22 024	22 024	8 399	4 883	511	1 496	1 178	1 629
Female householder, no husband present	3 445	3 445	1 706	875	218	186	128	115
With own children under 18 years	2 087	2 087	985	583	165	139	97	76
Number of own children under 18 years	3 288	3 288	1 535	878	211	215	153	104
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	45 782	45 782	17 297	14 687	1 325	1 876	1 658	2 379
Never married	16 691	16 691	5 376	8 384	535	493	437	614
Now married, except separated	24 962	24 962	9 803	5 586	641	1 261	1 069	1 614
Separated	354	354	176	71	16	12	18	14
Widowed	835	835	370	144	27	11	15	14
Divorced	2 940	2 940	1 572	502	106	99	119	123
Females 15 years and over	52 044	52 044	20 527	17 159	1 642	2 100	1 728	2 520
Never married	17 194	17 194	5 538	9 459	538	464	417	597
Now married, except separated	25 009	25 009	9 865	5 581	646	1 255	1 075	1 609
Separated	460	460	233	101	21	21	21	19
Widowed	4 959	4 959	2 515	953	193	136	45	118
Divorced	4 422	4 422	2 376	1 065	244	224	170	177

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNAs in McLean County—Con.		Bloomington city, McLean County					Normal town, McLean County		
	Tract 14	Tract 20	Tract 11.01 (pt.)	Tract 11.02 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 1.03 (pt.)	Tract 2	Tract 5.03 (pt.)
AGE										
All persons	5 853	4 251	4 648	6 046	4 902	2 107	4 130	3 315	7 381	3 909
Under 5 years	525	283	524	461	454	167	277	282	3	343
5 to 9 years	508	247	444	516	418	184	242	196	—	372
10 to 14 years	442	230	294	444	354	132	214	127	1	315
15 to 19 years	333	218	218	415	284	139	214	176	4 197	282
20 to 24 years	351	295	445	498	293	250	290	804	3 059	369
25 to 34 years	1 212	797	1 368	1 035	1 035	428	776	773	95	840
35 to 44 years	861	598	770	1 274	717	263	577	329	9	688
45 to 54 years	476	393	294	699	381	183	376	155	9	315
55 to 64 years	482	431	176	350	387	147	421	132	—	172
65 to 74 years	381	407	82	230	330	116	399	138	—	122
75 to 84 years	200	258	26	108	177	80	254	134	2	67
85 years and over	82	94	7	16	72	18	90	69	2	24
3 and 4 years	224	111	202	197	190	66	108	93	2	130
16 years and over	4 309	3 443	3 322	4 520	3 620	1 595	3 353	2 692	7 377	2 826
18 years and over	4 181	3 372	3 249	4 360	3 511	1 550	3 282	2 623	7 368	2 727
21 years and over	3 982	3 233	3 124	4 143	3 337	1 439	3 144	2 408	1 487	2 544
60 years and over	916	983	194	499	783	288	966	413	8	300
62 years and over	823	884	165	426	709	252	867	390	8	267
Median	31.4	35.6	27.7	31.8	31.3	28.4	35.6	25.6	19.8	28.6
Female										
All persons	3 028	2 257	2 368	3 095	2 541	1 088	2 195	1 809	4 291	2 055
Under 5 years	238	132	273	229	208	86	130	139	1	166
5 to 9 years	241	116	213	243	199	94	113	102	—	193
10 to 14 years	219	114	154	235	170	51	104	53	—	144
15 to 19 years	155	106	105	210	124	61	104	105	2 546	142
20 to 24 years	197	163	238	257	161	119	158	414	1 692	196
25 to 34 years	644	391	720	552	558	218	382	394	34	435
35 to 44 years	429	307	379	646	358	143	295	181	6	368
45 to 54 years	246	201	133	337	198	102	194	83	5	165
55 to 64 years	254	245	89	176	206	76	240	87	—	98
65 to 74 years	216	236	46	129	188	73	232	95	4	80
75 to 84 years	125	176	17	69	113	52	173	95	1	51
85 years and over	64	70	1	12	58	13	70	61	2	17
3 and 4 years	103	49	102	101	91	35	47	46	1	60
16 years and over	2 301	1 868	1 696	2 345	1 941	847	1 823	1 505	4 290	1 523
18 years and over	2 244	1 832	1 662	2 260	1 895	831	1 787	1 465	4 283	1 476
21 years and over	2 140	1 761	1 601	2 142	1 809	774	1 717	1 340	759	1 381
60 years and over	537	612	102	283	469	180	605	297	7	194
62 years and over	485	550	88	248	426	160	543	281	7	175
Median	32.2	38.0	27.6	31.9	32.4	30.7	38.2	26.6	19.7	30.0
Male										
All persons	2 825	1 994	2 280	2 951	2 361	1 019	1 935	1 506	3 090	1 854
Median age	30.6	33.6	27.8	31.8	30.2	26.8	33.5	24.7	19.9	27.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	5 853	4 251	4 648	6 046	4 902	2 107	4 130	3 315	7 381	3 909
In households	5 758	4 201	4 648	6 046	4 807	2 107	4 080	3 181	675	3 909
Householder	2 204	1 970	1 779	2 377	1 843	862	1 919	1 451	214	1 531
Family householder	1 592	1 047	1 226	1 636	1 339	512	1 015	774	13	1 017
Nonfamily householder	612	923	553	741	504	350	904	677	201	514
Living alone	494	796	394	608	403	270	783	484	25	404
Spouse	1 240	830	1 061	1 495	1 044	350	806	517	6	819
Child	1 911	1 054	1 528	1 927	1 601	650	1 028	775	4	1 362
Other relatives	184	129	66	68	142	89	118	54	3	41
Nonrelatives	219	218	214	179	177	156	209	384	448	156
Institutionalized persons	95	—	—	—	—	95	—	134	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	50	—	—	—	—	50	—	6 706	—
Persons per household	2.62	2.14	2.60	2.54	2.62	2.46	2.14	2.21	3.17	2.56
Persons per family	3.10	2.95	3.15	3.14	3.09	3.14	2.94	2.76	2.08	3.19
Persons 65 years and over										
All persons	663	759	115	354	579	214	743	341	8	213
In households	575	759	115	354	491	214	743	217	8	213
Householder	406	591	84	219	352	153	578	170	7	164
Family householder	189	361	40	78	166	78	354	113	5	104
Nonfamily householder	184	354	40	76	161	74	348	110	5	100
Living alone	132	139	25	109	107	42	137	37	1	40
Spouse	33	21	6	22	28	10	20	7	—	7
Other relatives	4	8	—	4	9	—	8	3	—	2
Nonrelatives	88	—	—	—	88	—	—	124	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	1 592	1 047	1 226	1 636	1 339	512	1 015	774	13	1 017
With own children under 18 years	845	444	747	900	704	267	430	431	2	642
Number of own children under 18 years	1 570	786	1 365	1 655	1 310	504	762	657	2	1 160
Married-couple families	1 231	831	1 056	1 496	1 035	341	806	517	6	817
With own children under 18 years	632	345	627	808	529	170	333	248	1	497
Number of own children under 18 years	1 200	637	1 178	1 525	1 003	337	615	426	1	930
Female householder, no husband present	285	175	128	109	246	137	215	215	4	172
With own children under 18 years	173	79	97	73	147	83	77	164	1	129
Number of own children under 18 years	303	118	153	101	256	140	116	208	1	199
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	2 048	1 596	1 658	2 237	1 712	767	1 549	1 195	3 087	1 327
Never married	497	433	437	579	423	296	424	513	3 026	395
Now married, except separated	1 266	860	1 069	1 517	1 066	359	834	542	47	831
Separated	21	22	18	12	16	14	22	15	4	9
Widowed	54	58	15	14	46	18	56	23	2	10
Divorced	210	223	119	115	161	80	213	102	8	82
Females 15 years and over	2 330	1 895	1 728	2 388	1 964	857	1 848	1 515	4 290	1 552
Never married	425	415	417	575	354	236	406	519	4 237	378
Now married, except separated	1 281	858	1 075	1 516	1 079	368	833	548	41	824
Separated	38	28	21	17	32	16	28	21	3	19
Widowed	275	321	45	108	249	95	315	189	5	122
Divorced	311	273	170	172	250	142	266	238	4	209

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington-- Normal, IL MSA	McLean County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in McLean County		Bloomington city, McLean County			Normal town, McLean County
		Total	Bloomington city	Normal town	Tract 11.01	Tract 14	Tract 11.01 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15	Tract 2
AGE										
All persons	5 563	5 563	3 480	1 982	414	745	414	741	439	665
Under 5 years	543	543	379	147	52	90	52	90	46	3
5 to 9 years	528	528	383	132	38	125	38	124	44	3
10 to 14 years	470	470	349	113	37	87	37	86	40	1
15 to 19 years	745	745	277	459	17	61	17	61	42	381
20 to 24 years	902	902	314	580	45	49	45	48	22	262
25 to 34 years	1 105	1 105	784	310	139	108	139	108	81	13
35 to 44 years	676	676	489	168	57	82	57	82	67	2
45 to 54 years	220	220	181	32	20	56	20	56	27	—
55 to 64 years	155	155	133	19	5	30	5	29	33	—
65 to 74 years	125	125	112	12	3	30	3	30	23	—
75 to 84 years	74	74	63	7	1	20	1	20	12	—
85 years and over	20	20	16	3	—	7	—	7	2	—
3 and 4 years	220	220	154	60	21	39	21	39	20	1
16 years and over	3 953	3 953	2 315	1 577	285	426	285	424	302	658
18 years and over	3 806	3 806	2 195	1 552	276	401	276	399	280	653
21 years and over	3 005	3 005	2 031	922	262	369	262	367	266	148
60 years and over	294	294	254	33	6	73	6	72	51	—
62 years and over	264	264	230	27	5	69	5	68	43	—
Median	22.0	22.0	25.4	20.7	25.9	20.7	25.9	20.7	29.7	19.7
Female										
Under 5 years	2 884	2 884	1 791	1 045	222	403	222	402	217	397
5 to 9 years	258	258	188	63	27	50	27	50	26	1
10 to 14 years	249	249	179	64	16	61	16	60	21	2
15 to 19 years	237	237	170	60	22	41	22	41	17	1
20 to 24 years	393	393	125	263	5	26	5	26	22	230
25 to 34 years	495	495	179	315	29	34	29	34	8	157
35 to 44 years	577	577	413	158	73	70	73	70	37	5
45 to 54 years	323	323	234	82	30	40	30	40	32	1
55 to 64 years	119	119	100	14	14	30	14	30	13	—
65 to 74 years	83	83	72	10	3	14	3	14	17	—
75 to 84 years	81	81	71	10	2	17	2	17	16	—
85 years and over	54	54	48	4	1	16	1	16	7	—
3 and 4 years	15	15	12	2	—	4	—	4	1	—
16 years and over	111	111	80	28	13	21	13	21	12	—
18 years and over	2 105	2 105	1 227	851	157	243	157	243	149	393
21 years and over	2 038	2 038	1 172	840	154	234	154	234	137	389
60 years and over	1 599	1 599	1 098	478	147	216	147	216	131	83
62 years and over	192	192	168	21	5	44	5	44	32	—
Median	172	172	151	18	4	41	4	41	27	—
Male	22.3	22.3	26.2	20.6	26.3	23.7	26.3	23.8	30.4	19.7
Male	2 679	2 679	1 689	937	192	342	192	339	222	268
Median age	21.7	21.7	24.5	20.7	25.7	17.6	25.7	17.6	28.3	19.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	5 563	5 563	3 480	1 982	414	745	414	741	439	665
In households	4 869	4 869	3 427	1 344	414	738	414	734	439	37
Householder	1 833	1 833	1 329	478	164	247	164	247	158	11
Family householder	1 092	1 092	801	276	102	182	102	182	96	4
Nonfamily householder	741	741	528	202	62	65	62	65	62	7
Living alone	553	553	450	97	54	60	54	60	47	—
Spouse	530	530	371	151	65	65	65	65	51	3
Child	1 830	1 830	1 342	447	145	363	145	363	158	7
Other relatives	231	231	186	37	16	42	16	40	29	2
Nonrelatives	445	445	199	231	24	21	24	19	43	14
Institutionalized persons	17	17	10	4	—	7	—	7	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	677	677	43	634	—	—	—	—	—	628
Persons per household	2.62	2.62	2.57	2.76	2.49	2.98	2.49	2.98	2.72	3.45
Persons per family	3.38	3.38	3.38	3.37	3.21	3.61	3.21	3.61	3.39	4.00
Persons 65 years and over	219	219	191	22	4	57	4	57	37	—
In households	201	201	181	17	4	50	4	50	37	—
Householder	157	157	146	8	3	38	3	38	28	—
Nonfamily householder	97	97	87	7	2	24	2	24	14	—
Living alone	95	95	86	6	2	24	2	24	13	—
Spouse	18	18	17	1	1	6	1	6	4	—
Other relatives	20	20	16	4	—	6	—	6	4	—
Nonrelatives	6	6	2	4	—	—	—	—	1	—
Institutionalized persons	17	17	10	4	—	7	—	7	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	1 092	1 092	801	276	102	182	102	182	96	4
With own children under 18 years	765	765	541	212	67	139	67	139	58	3
Number of own children under 18 years	1 559	1 559	1 127	399	126	312	126	312	129	7
Married-couple families	598	598	419	170	66	76	66	76	57	3
With own children under 18 years	406	406	271	128	42	55	42	55	35	3
Number of own children under 18 years	801	801	543	240	82	119	82	119	77	7
Female householder, no husband present	410	410	321	85	29	97	29	97	33	—
With own children under 18 years	310	310	231	76	18	78	18	78	21	—
Number of own children under 18 years	682	682	527	144	30	181	30	181	49	—
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	1 882	1 882	1 115	732	130	192	130	190	156	265
Never married	1 017	1 017	493	508	50	74	50	73	66	253
Now married, except separated	645	645	444	190	68	82	68	82	59	11
Separated	53	53	40	12	3	9	3	9	4	1
Widowed	33	33	24	5	—	9	—	8	8	—
Divorced	134	134	114	17	9	18	9	18	19	—
Females 15 years and over	2 140	2 140	1 254	858	157	251	157	251	153	393
Never married	1 153	1 153	535	609	64	105	64	105	50	383
Now married, except separated	557	557	380	167	64	69	64	69	51	9
Separated	65	65	48	15	8	15	8	15	5	—
Widowed	138	138	120	17	3	28	3	28	23	1
Divorced	227	227	171	50	18	34	18	34	24	—

Table 4. **General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 5. General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington--Normal, IL MSA	McLean County		
		Total	Bloomington city	Normal town
AGE				
All persons	1 624	1 624	762	779
Under 5 years	113	113	61	43
5 to 9 years	114	114	60	42
10 to 14 years	120	120	69	42
15 to 19 years	203	203	79	114
20 to 24 years	280	280	97	178
25 to 34 years	316	316	121	181
35 to 44 years	274	274	145	118
45 to 54 years	136	136	92	35
55 to 64 years	42	42	23	16
65 to 74 years	15	15	8	7
75 to 84 years	7	7	6	—
85 years and over	4	4	1	3
3 and 4 years	50	50	28	20
16 years and over	1 258	1 258	563	643
18 years and over	1 216	1 216	537	633
21 years and over	1 012	1 012	468	501
60 years and over	43	43	27	13
62 years and over	35	35	21	12
Median	24.6	24.6	26.8	24.0
Female				
Under 5 years	841	841	394	397
5 to 9 years	55	55	28	23
10 to 14 years	69	69	40	24
15 to 19 years	57	57	30	21
20 to 24 years	109	109	46	58
25 to 34 years	138	138	48	87
35 to 44 years	171	171	64	96
45 to 54 years	146	146	82	58
55 to 64 years	56	56	33	16
65 to 74 years	20	20	10	8
75 to 84 years	11	11	7	4
85 years and over	7	7	6	—
3 and 4 years	2	2	—	2
16 years and over	26	26	14	12
18 years and over	651	651	290	326
21 years and over	627	627	275	321
60 years and over	521	521	240	251
62 years and over	27	27	18	7
Median	22	22	15	6
Male				
Median age	24.6	24.6	26.5	23.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP				
All persons	1 624	1 624	762	779
In households	1 386	1 386	695	609
Householder	464	464	221	231
Family householder	308	308	165	133
Nonfamily householder	156	156	56	98
Living alone	107	107	50	55
Spouse	317	317	166	127
Child	456	456	255	161
Other relatives	42	42	26	14
Nonrelatives	107	107	27	76
Institutionalized persons	4	4	1	2
Other persons in group quarters	234	234	66	168
Persons per household	2.77	2.77	2.97	2.56
Persons per family	3.39	3.39	3.57	3.17
Persons 65 years and over				
In households	26	26	15	10
Householder	22	22	14	8
Nonfamily householder	7	7	5	2
Living alone	3	3	3	—
Spouse	3	3	3	—
Other relatives	3	3	1	2
Nonrelatives	12	12	8	4
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	4	4	1	2
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN				
Families	308	308	165	133
With own children under 18 years	205	205	113	85
Number of own children under 18 years	399	399	219	144
Married-couple families	279	279	149	122
With own children under 18 years	186	186	102	78
Number of own children under 18 years	368	368	200	134
Female householder, no husband present	21	21	13	7
With own children under 18 years	14	14	10	4
Number of own children under 18 years	22	22	15	5
MARITAL STATUS				
Males 15 years and over	617	617	276	323
Never married	296	296	105	182
Now married, except separated	306	306	164	134
Separated	4	4	1	3
Widowed	3	3	1	2
Divorced	8	8	5	2
Females 15 years and over	660	660	296	329
Never married	268	268	98	163
Now married, except separated	347	347	174	148
Separated	4	4	1	3
Widowed	24	24	17	5
Divorced	17	17	6	10

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington-- Normal, IL MSA	McLean County		
		Total	Bloomington city	Normal town
AGE				
All persons	1 671	1 671	843	592
Under 5 years.....	153	153	90	42
5 to 9 years.....	187	187	110	43
10 to 14 years.....	142	142	84	34
15 to 19 years.....	208	208	76	100
20 to 24 years.....	314	314	110	188
25 to 34 years.....	282	282	173	77
35 to 44 years.....	175	175	94	39
45 to 54 years.....	75	75	43	18
55 to 64 years.....	66	66	28	25
65 to 74 years.....	42	42	19	17
75 to 84 years.....	22	22	12	9
85 years and over	5	5	4	-
3 and 4 years.....	56	56	29	18
16 years and over	1 161	1 161	541	472
18 years and over	1 117	1 117	516	466
21 years and over	916	916	463	331
60 years and over	104	104	50	41
62 years and over	88	88	43	34
Median	21.8	21.8	22.8	21.5
Female.....	833	833	388	324
Under 5 years.....	78	78	50	17
5 to 9 years.....	90	90	49	22
10 to 14 years.....	69	69	38	17
15 to 19 years.....	99	99	28	56
20 to 24 years.....	169	169	54	107
25 to 34 years.....	123	123	74	36
35 to 44 years.....	85	85	44	17
45 to 54 years.....	35	35	17	13
55 to 64 years.....	35	35	10	18
65 to 74 years.....	34	34	16	15
75 to 84 years.....	14	14	7	6
85 years and over	2	2	1	-
3 and 4 years.....	30	30	17	9
16 years and over	585	585	244	268
18 years and over	568	568	235	264
21 years and over	465	465	215	188
60 years and over	67	67	29	31
62 years and over	56	56	26	24
Median	21.9	21.9	22.7	21.7
Male.....	838	838	455	268
Median age	21.7	21.7	22.9	21.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP				
All persons	1 671	1 671	843	592
In households.....	1 526	1 526	825	465
Householder.....	465	465	263	137
Family householder.....	298	298	183	63
Nonfamily householder.....	167	167	80	74
Living alone.....	87	87	54	21
Spouse.....	221	221	121	59
Child.....	593	593	348	134
Other relatives.....	57	57	35	11
Nonrelatives.....	190	190	58	124
Institutionalized persons.....	-	-	-	-
Other persons in group quarters.....	145	145	18	127
Persons per household.....	3.08	3.08	3.09	2.89
Persons per family.....	3.66	3.66	3.71	3.29
Persons 65 years and over	69	69	35	26
In households.....	69	69	35	26
Householder.....	40	40	23	11
Nonfamily householder.....	24	24	13	8
Living alone.....	18	18	12	3
Spouse.....	10	10	6	3
Other relatives.....	10	10	6	3
Nonrelatives.....	9	9	-	9
Institutionalized persons.....	-	-	-	-
Other persons in group quarters.....	-	-	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN				
Families.....	298	298	183	63
With own children under 18 years.....	205	205	126	45
Number of own children under 18 years.....	513	513	301	122
Married-couple families.....	236	236	145	47
With own children under 18 years.....	164	164	101	32
Number of own children under 18 years.....	402	402	236	92
Female householder, no husband present	42	42	25	13
With own children under 18 years.....	30	30	18	11
Number of own children under 18 years.....	89	89	53	26
MARITAL STATUS				
Males 15 years and over	593	593	308	205
Never married.....	273	273	112	137
Now married, except separated	259	259	159	52
Separated.....	9	9	6	1
Widowed.....	11	11	7	3
Divorced.....	41	41	24	12
Females 15 years and over	596	596	251	268
Never married.....	261	261	81	158
Now married, except separated	236	236	124	67
Separated.....	12	12	6	6
Widowed.....	43	43	17	20
Divorced.....	44	44	23	17

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington--Normal, IL MSA	McLean County		
		Total	Bloomington city	Normal town
AGE				
All persons	120 156	120 156	46 815	36 631
Under 5 years	7 724	7 724	3 384	1 693
5 to 9 years	7 948	7 948	3 251	1 712
10 to 14 years	7 277	7 277	2 629	1 644
15 to 19 years	11 732	11 732	3 018	6 141
20 to 24 years	16 767	16 767	4 632	10 377
25 to 34 years	19 286	19 286	9 257	4 525
35 to 44 years	16 905	16 905	7 132	3 801
45 to 54 years	10 683	10 683	4 060	2 393
55 to 64 years	8 710	8 710	3 476	1 863
65 to 74 years	7 125	7 125	3 072	1 413
75 to 84 years	4 376	4 376	2 084	765
85 years and over	1 623	1 623	820	304
3 and 4 years	3 092	3 092	1 320	680
16 years and over	95 749	95 749	37 024	31 258
18 years and over	93 135	93 135	36 147	30 610
21 years and over	80 784	80 784	33 660	22 022
60 years and over	17 515	17 515	7 754	3 410
62 years and over	15 732	15 732	7 011	3 047
Median	29.4	29.4	31.8	22.2
Female	62 898	62 898	24 957	19 456
Under 5 years	3 755	3 755	1 670	848
5 to 9 years	3 857	3 857	1 595	826
10 to 14 years	3 567	3 567	1 297	776
15 to 19 years	6 224	6 224	1 499	3 502
20 to 24 years	8 787	8 787	2 528	5 391
25 to 34 years	9 872	9 872	4 801	2 291
35 to 44 years	8 646	8 646	3 644	2 013
45 to 54 years	5 408	5 408	2 066	1 265
55 to 64 years	4 665	4 665	1 912	1 015
65 to 74 years	4 059	4 059	1 883	795
75 to 84 years	2 824	2 824	1 423	501
85 years and over	1 234	1 234	639	233
3 and 4 years	1 503	1 503	651	347
16 years and over	51 020	51 020	20 147	16 842
18 years and over	49 760	49 760	19 731	16 521
21 years and over	42 890	42 890	18 429	11 546
60 years and over	10 500	10 500	4 942	2 045
62 years and over	9 534	9 534	4 523	1 847
Median	30.3	30.3	32.9	22.0
Male	57 258	57 258	21 858	17 175
Median age	28.5	28.5	30.5	22.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP				
All persons	120 156	120 156	46 815	36 631
In households	109 954	109 954	44 684	28 815
Householder	43 995	43 995	19 651	11 002
Family householder	28 579	28 579	11 569	6 448
Nonfamily householder	15 416	15 416	8 082	4 554
Living alone	11 443	11 443	6 682	2 314
Spouse	24 229	24 229	9 496	5 375
Child	31 673	31 673	12 341	7 122
Other relatives	2 279	2 279	1 016	447
Nonrelatives	7 778	7 778	2 180	4 869
Institutionalized persons	1 277	1 277	688	338
Other persons in group quarters	8 925	8 925	1 443	7 478
Persons per household	2.51	2.51	2.28	2.63
Persons per family	3.04	3.04	2.98	3.02
Persons 65 years and over	13 124	13 124	5 976	2 482
In households	11 887	11 887	5 301	2 160
Householder	8 329	8 329	3 877	1 459
Nonfamily householder	4 030	4 030	2 145	633
Living alone	3 938	3 938	2 106	609
Spouse	2 964	2 964	1 166	575
Other relatives	480	480	205	95
Nonrelatives	114	114	53	31
Institutionalized persons	1 228	1 228	667	321
Other persons in group quarters	9	9	8	1
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN				
Families	28 579	28 579	11 569	6 448
With own children under 18 years	14 118	14 118	5 626	3 277
Number of own children under 18 years	25 778	25 778	10 111	5 803
Married-couple families	24 184	24 184	9 441	5 375
With own children under 18 years	11 561	11 561	4 437	2 615
Number of own children under 18 years	21 793	21 793	8 271	4 820
Female householder, no husband present	3 426	3 426	1 694	870
With own children under 18 years	2 074	2 074	976	579
Number of own children under 18 years	3 242	3 242	1 507	866
MARITAL STATUS				
Males 15 years and over	45 488	45 488	17 156	14 576
Never married	16 571	16 571	5 336	8 310
Now married, except separated	24 820	24 820	9 721	5 559
Separated	349	349	173	71
Widowed	828	828	366	141
Divorced	2 920	2 920	1 560	495
Females 15 years and over	51 719	51 719	20 395	17 006
Never married	17 062	17 062	5 499	9 373
Now married, except separated	24 868	24 868	9 794	5 538
Separated	455	455	231	98
Widowed	4 933	4 933	2 505	940
Divorced	4 401	4 401	2 366	1 057

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA		Totals for split tracts/HNA's in McLean County									
		McLean County		Tract 1 02	Tract 1 03	Tract 3 01	Tract 3 02	Tract 5 03	Tract 11 01	Tract 11 02	Tract 14	Tract 19	Tract 20
RACE		Total	Bloomington city	Normal town									
All persons		129 180	51 972	40 023									
White		121 057	47 250	36 971	7 007	4 215	3 434	4 607	6 061	7 044	6 699	3 945	4 673
Black		121 057	47 250	36 971	6 633	3 657	3 230	4 389	5 514	6 413	5 853	3 770	4 251
Hispanic origin		5 563	3 480	1 982	259	288	113	144	302	362	745	118	372
Not of Hispanic origin		203	89	57	6	7	12	3	8	7	9	6	6
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		192	86	50	5	1	2	3	8	7	9	5	6
Hispanic origin		5	3	2	1	1	5	62	207	213	16	51	10
Not of Hispanic origin		1 624	762	779	78	210	49	62	207	208	16	50	10
Asian or Pacific Islander		1 366	750	736	74	203	49	62	207	208	16	50	10
Chinese		372	160	204	20	84	23	6	47	34	2	7	3
Filipino		141	50	71	5	18	7	7	36	11	3	1	3
Japanese		352	176	159	13	21	7	26	36	55	3	28	1
Asian Indian		308	207	94	8	14	5	6	12	29	3	8	2
Korean		170	36	92	3	17	8	4	12	26	4	6	1
Vietnamese		74	32	35	3	1	8	8	8	1	4	1	1
Camodian		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hmong		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Laotian		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Thai		40	19	41	6	2	1	5	17	10	1	1	1
Other Asian		80	45	41	6	20	3	1	19	5	1	1	1
Pacific Islander		38	12	23	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hawaiian		13	6	7	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Samoan		9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Guamanian		3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other Pacific Islander		13	5	8	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other race		733	391	234	31	53	30	9	30	49	76	1	34
HISPANIC ORIGIN		129 180	51 972	40 023	7 007	4 215	3 434	4 607	6 061	7 044	6 699	3 945	4 673
Hispanic origin (of any race)		1 671	843	592	81	84	50	36	65	75	122	29	99
Mexican		997	559	306	47	39	41	26	31	26	93	12	81
Puerto Rican		188	94	55	10	26	2	2	4	19	3	1	12
Cuban		70	11	5	4	4	7	3	6	4	4	1	6
Other Hispanic		416	179	152	20	15	7	5	24	30	22	9	6
Not of Hispanic origin		127 509	51 129	39 431	6 926	4 131	3 384	4 571	5 996	6 969	6 577	3 916	4 574
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN		129 180	51 972	40 023	7 007	4 215	3 434	4 607	6 061	7 044	6 699	3 945	4 673
White		121 057	47 250	36 971	6 633	3 657	3 230	4 389	5 514	6 413	5 853	3 770	4 251
Hispanic origin		901	435	340	52	36	22	27	48	28	38	27	64
Not of Hispanic origin		120 156	46 815	36 631	6 581	3 621	3 208	4 362	5 466	6 385	5 815	3 743	4 187
Black		5 563	3 480	1 982	259	288	113	144	302	362	745	118	372
Hispanic origin		78	32	44	8	8	1	1	2	7	8	1	2
Not of Hispanic origin		5 485	3 448	1 938	259	280	113	143	300	355	737	117	370
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		203	89	57	6	7	12	3	8	7	9	6	6
Hispanic origin		23	7	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Not of Hispanic origin		180	82	43	6	7	11	3	8	7	9	5	6
Asian or Pacific Islander		1 624	762	779	78	210	49	62	207	213	16	51	10
Hispanic origin		15	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Not of Hispanic origin		1 609	751	778	78	210	49	62	207	212	13	51	9
Other race		733	391	234	31	53	30	9	30	49	76	1	34
Hispanic origin		654	358	193	29	40	27	8	15	39	73	3	32
Not of Hispanic origin		79	33	41	2	13	3	1	15	10	3	1	2

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Bloomington city, McLean County												
Totals for split tracts/8NA's in McLean County—Can.		Tract 21	Tract 51	Tract 52	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 5.03 (pt.)	Tract 11.01 (pt.)	Tract 11.02 (pt.)	Tract 12	Tract 13.01	Tract 13.02	Tract 13.03	Tract 14 (pt.)
RACE		5 947	5 797	3 989	—	97	1 698	5 214	6 670	2 478	2 164	2 779	1 719	5 733
White	5 613	5 753	3 939	14	86	29	1 557	4 648	6 046	2 373	2 049	2 609	1 605	4 902
Black	210	6	14	12	9	4	29	414	355	63	92	73	95	741
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	11	12	12	—	—	—	4	7	7	2	4	5	10	9
American Indian	10	11	12	—	—	—	4	7	7	2	4	5	10	9
Eskimo	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	54	17	18	—	2	2	104	109	213	35	4	71	3	16
Asian	54	15	18	—	2	2	104	104	208	35	4	71	3	16
Chinese	2	5	7	—	—	—	32	24	34	10	1	14	3	2
Filipino	1	2	1	—	—	—	1	9	11	1	1	7	—	3
Japanese	16	2	7	—	2	2	4	34	55	18	1	5	—	3
Asian Indian	19	1	8	—	—	—	35	29	71	4	1	22	—	3
Korean	4	5	1	—	—	—	2	6	26	—	—	6	—	1
Vietnamese	9	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	2	—	4
Combodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	3	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	10	1	1	13	—	—
Pacific Islander	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	59	9	6	—	—	—	4	36	49	5	15	21	6	65
HISPANIC ORIGIN		5 947	5 797	3 989	—	97	1 698	5 214	6 670	2 478	2 164	2 779	1 719	5 733
All persons	76	21	19	—	—	—	17	105	75	10	40	26	37	106
Hispanic origin (of any race)	34	7	10	—	—	—	2	74	26	3	23	11	27	80
Mexican	7	—	1	—	—	—	2	8	19	—	—	5	1	3
Puerto Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cuban	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	21	30	7	17	10	1	19
Other Hispanic	35	14	8	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	5 871	5 776	3 970	—	97	97	1 681	5 109	6 595	2 468	2 124	2 753	1 688	5 627
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN		5 947	5 797	3 989	—	97	1 698	5 214	6 670	2 478	2 164	2 779	1 719	5 733
All persons	5 613	5 753	3 939	14	86	29	1 557	4 648	6 046	2 373	2 049	2 609	1 605	4 902
White	23	12	13	—	—	—	13	57	28	5	26	9	23	33
Hispanic origin	5 590	5 741	3 926	—	86	86	1 544	4 591	6 018	2 368	2 023	2 600	1 582	4 869
Not of Hispanic origin	210	6	14	—	9	9	29	414	355	63	92	73	95	741
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	—	—	—	2	8
Not of Hispanic origin	210	6	14	—	9	9	29	411	348	63	91	73	93	733
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	11	12	12	—	—	—	4	7	7	2	4	5	10	9
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	10	12	12	—	—	—	4	1	7	2	4	5	10	9
Asian or Pacific Islander	54	17	18	—	2	2	104	109	213	35	4	71	3	16
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	54	17	18	—	2	2	104	105	212	35	4	71	3	13
Other race	59	9	6	—	—	—	4	36	49	5	15	21	6	65
Hispanic origin	52	9	6	—	—	—	4	35	39	—	13	17	6	62
Not of Hispanic origin	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10	—	2	4	—	3

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area

RACE

White	2 622	2 381	2 522	3 685	3 926	4 548	3 620	116	83	7 007	3 870	8 288	3 434
Black	2 107	1 993	2 312	3 579	3 751	4 130	3 390	113	74	6 633	3 315	7 381	3 230
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	439	310	147	45	118	368	182	—	4	259	286	665	113
Asian	6	8	3	4	6	6	8	—	—	6	6	11	12
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

HISPANIC ORIGIN

Hispanic origin (of any race)	2 622	2 381	2 522	3 685	3 926	4 548	3 620	116	83	7 007	3 870	8 288	3 434
Mexican	128	74	67	21	29	84	17	3	2	81	84	136	50
Puerto Rican	105	58	43	9	12	76	9	1	1	47	39	76	41
Cuban	12	11	11	1	7	12	1	—	—	10	26	14	2
Other Hispanic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN

White	2 622	2 381	2 522	3 685	3 926	4 548	3 620	116	83	7 007	3 870	8 288	3 434
Black	2 107	1 993	2 312	3 579	3 751	4 130	3 390	113	74	6 633	3 315	7 381	3 230
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	439	310	147	45	118	368	182	—	4	259	286	665	113
Asian	6	8	3	4	6	6	8	—	—	6	6	11	12
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Bloomington city, McLean County—Con

Normal town, McLean County

	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 51 (pt.)	Tract 1 01	Tract 1 02 (pt.)	Tract 1 03 (pt.)	Tract 2	Tract 3 01 (pt.)
White	2 622	2 381	2 522	3 685	3 926	4 548	3 620	116	83	7 007	3 870	8 288	3 434
Black	2 107	1 993	2 312	3 579	3 751	4 130	3 390	113	74	6 633	3 315	7 381	3 230
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	439	310	147	45	118	368	182	—	4	259	286	665	113
Asian	6	8	3	4	6	6	8	—	—	6	6	11	12
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

White	2 622	2 381	2 522	3 685	3 926	4 548	3 620	116	83	7 007	3 870	8 288	3 434
Black	2 107	1 993	2 312	3 579	3 751	4 130	3 390	113	74	6 633	3 315	7 381	3 230
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	439	310	147	45	118	368	182	—	4	259	286	665	113
Asian	6	8	3	4	6	6	8	—	—	6	6	11	12
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

White	2 622	2 381	2 522	3 685	3 926	4 548	3 620	116	83	7 007	3 870	8 288	3 434
Black	2 107	1 993	2 312	3 579	3 751	4 130	3 390	113	74	6 633	3 315	7 381	3 230
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	439	310	147	45	118	368	182	—	4	259	286	665	113
Asian	6	8	3	4	6	6	8	—	—	6	6	11	12
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Normal town, McLean County—Con.							Remainder of McLean County					
	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 4	Tract 5.01	Tract 5.02	Tract 5.03 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 52 (pt.)	Tract 1.02 (pt.)	Tract 1.03 (pt.)	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 5.03 (pt.)	Tract 11.01 (pt.)
RACE													
All persons	4 448	3 306	2 301	2 966	4 315	—	5	—	345	—	62	48	—
White	4 247	3 148	2 171	2 858	3 909	—	5	—	342	—	56	48	—
Black	129	115	90	48	273	—	—	—	2	—	6	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	3	11	2	2	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
American Indian	3	11	2	2	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Eskimo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	60	23	36	50	103	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian	60	22	35	50	103	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chinese	6	7	15	6	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Filipino	7	4	4	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japanese	24	1	6	29	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian Indian	6	4	4	9	26	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Korean	8	4	6	3	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
Vietnamese	4	2	1	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	—	—	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	9	9	2	8	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	4 448	3 306	2 301	2 966	4 315	—	5	—	345	—	62	48	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	36	110	17	28	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mexican	26	31	6	10	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerto Rican	2	21	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cuban	3	26	4	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	5	32	5	13	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	4 412	3 196	2 284	2 938	4 267	—	5	—	345	—	62	48	—
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	4 448	3 306	2 301	2 966	4 315	—	5	—	345	—	62	48	—
White	4 247	3 148	2 171	2 858	3 909	—	5	—	342	—	56	48	—
Hispanic origin	27	72	14	19	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	4 220	3 076	2 157	2 839	3 874	—	5	—	342	—	56	48	—
Black	129	115	90	48	273	—	—	—	2	—	6	—	—
Hispanic origin	1	22	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	128	93	90	48	271	—	—	—	2	—	6	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	3	11	2	2	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	3	10	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	60	23	36	50	103	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	60	23	36	50	103	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	9	9	2	8	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin	8	6	2	8	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	1	3	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[for definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area														Remainder of McLean County—Con.									
		Tract 11 02 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 51 (pt.)	Tract 52 (pt.)	Tract 53	Tract 54	Tract 55	Tract 56	Tract 57										
RACE																							
All persons		374	966	19	125	2 327	5 681	3 984	3 620	5 664	4 345	4 274	5 351										
White		367	951	19	121	2 223	5 640	3 934	3 610	5 648	4 321	4 253	5 303										
Black		7	4	—	4	28	6	14	3	1	13	4	9										
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		—	—	—	—	—	12	12	2	6	3	6	12										
American Indian		—	—	—	—	3	11	12	2	6	3	6	12										
Eskimo		—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—										
Aleut		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—										
Asian or Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	21	17	18	5	3	5	4	10										
Asian		—	—	—	—	21	15	18	5	3	5	3	10										
Chinese		—	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	2	—										
Filipino		—	—	—	—	11	2	7	3	2	3	—	2										
Japanese		—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—										
Asian Indian		—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—										
Korean		—	—	—	—	2	5	8	1	1	2	—	4										
Vietnamese		—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	3										
Cambodian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1										
Hmong		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—										
Laotian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—										
Thai		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—										
Other Asian		—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—										
Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—										
Hawaiian		—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—										
Samoan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—										
Guamanian		—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—										
Other Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—										
Other race		—	11	—	—	52	6	6	—	6	3	7	17										
HISPANIC ORIGIN																							
All persons		374	966	19	125	2 327	5 681	3 984	3 620	5 664	4 345	4 274	5 351										
Hispanic origin (of any race)		—	16	—	5	59	18	19	8	22	19	12	58										
Mexican		—	13	—	5	25	6	10	5	12	3	11	42										
Puerto Rican		—	—	—	—	6	—	1	3	4	—	—	1										
Cuban		—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4										
Other Hispanic		—	—	—	—	28	12	8	—	6	16	1	11										
Not of Hispanic origin		374	950	19	120	2 268	5 663	3 965	3 612	5 642	4 326	4 262	5 293										
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN																							
All persons		374	966	19	125	2 327	5 681	3 984	3 620	5 664	4 345	4 274	5 351										
White		367	951	19	121	2 223	5 640	3 934	3 610	5 648	4 321	4 253	5 303										
Hispanic origin		—	5	—	5	10	12	13	8	14	15	5	39										
Not of Hispanic origin		367	946	19	116	2 213	5 628	3 921	3 602	5 634	4 306	4 248	5 264										
Black		7	4	—	4	28	6	14	3	1	13	4	9										
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2										
Not of Hispanic origin		7	4	—	4	28	6	14	3	1	13	4	7										
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		—	—	—	—	3	12	12	2	6	3	6	12										
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—										
Not of Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	2	12	12	2	5	3	6	12										
Asian or Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	21	17	18	5	3	5	4	10										
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—										
Not of Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	21	17	18	5	2	4	4	9										
Other race		—	11	—	—	52	6	6	—	6	3	7	17										
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	48	6	6	—	6	3	7	16										
Not of Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1										

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington--Normal, IL MSA	McLeone County			Totals for split tracts/8NA's in McLeone County					
		Total	Bloomington city	Normal town	Tract 1.02	Tract 1.03	Tract 3.01	Tract 3.02	Tract 5.03	Tract 11.01
All housing units	49 164	49 164	22 640	12 300	2 447	1 879	1 331	1 606	2 346	2 079
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	46 796	46 796	21 480	11 856	2 387	1 791	1 278	1 570	2 183	1 996
Owner-occupied housing units	29 696	29 696	12 524	6 516	1 267	720	785	1 204	1 327	1 129
Percent of occupied housing units	63.5	63.5	58.3	55.0	53.1	40.2	61.4	76.7	60.8	56.6
White	28 885	28 885	11 939	6 342	1 227	706	761	1 172	1 264	1 050
Black	541	541	425	96	26	6	11	20	23	52
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	30	30	15	6	—	—	2	1	1	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	160	160	103	50	8	6	5	10	34	19
Other race	80	80	42	22	6	2	6	1	5	7
Hispanic origin (of any race)	203	203	119	40	9	5	9	3	10	13
White, not of Hispanic origin	28 772	28 772	11 871	6 325	1 224	703	759	1 170	1 259	1 045
Renter-occupied housing units	17 100	17 100	8 956	5 340	1 120	1 071	493	366	856	867
White	15 352	15 352	7 843	4 733	1 037	863	448	324	751	729
Black	1 292	1 292	904	382	61	92	29	31	80	112
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	30	30	15	7	1	—	4	—	1	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	304	304	118	181	17	98	9	8	20	17
Other race	122	122	76	37	4	18	3	3	4	8
Hispanic origin (of any race)	262	262	144	97	13	27	4	7	7	19
White, not of Hispanic origin	15 223	15 223	7 780	4 677	1 028	854	447	320	747	720
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	2 368	2 368	1 160	444	60	88	53	36	163	83
For sale only	427	427	224	89	17	25	11	11	39	11
For rent	864	864	467	216	29	32	20	11	92	45
Rented or sold, not occupied	242	242	159	20	2	4	2	4	10	21
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	195	195	63	32	4	8	3	2	9	—
For migrant workers	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other vacant	639	639	246	87	8	19	17	8	13	5
Boarded up	38	38	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
ROOMS										
1 room	385	385	244	121	3	14	24	1	70	2
2 rooms	1 610	1 610	1 103	412	58	75	83	20	100	35
3 rooms	3 829	3 829	2 557	866	136	282	89	39	150	109
4 rooms	8 983	8 983	4 580	2 687	544	718	238	189	340	452
5 rooms	9 662	9 662	4 571	2 258	506	476	305	220	389	411
6 rooms	8 372	8 372	3 195	2 154	511	181	225	231	279	348
7 rooms	6 367	6 367	2 383	1 421	271	105	154	279	284	296
8 or more rooms	9 956	9 956	4 007	2 381	418	88	213	627	734	426
Median, all housing units	5.5	5.5	5.1	5.4	5.5	4.3	5.3	6.9	5.9	5.6
Median, all housing units	5.8	5.8	5.4	5.7	5.7	4.6	5.5	6.9	6.1	5.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.6	5.6	5.2	5.5	5.5	4.3	5.3	6.9	6.1	5.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.6	6.3	4.9	6.0	7.5	7.6	6.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.2	4.3	3.9	4.0	4.3	4.1	4.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	30 824	30 824	12 190	6 321	1 414	213	852	1 215	1 300	1 170
1, attached	843	843	387	390	35	70	45	73	144	90
2	2 009	2 009	1 415	301	73	10	75	20	3	20
3 or 4	2 982	2 982	1 780	997	252	134	89	211	96	89
5 to 9	3 374	3 374	1 872	1 439	279	408	60	62	355	222
10 to 19	3 862	3 862	2 173	1 658	308	441	145	21	250	460
20 to 49	966	966	503	436	75	52	—	—	84	25
50 or more	707	707	603	104	—	—	—	—	104	—
Mobile home or trailer	3 307	3 307	1 567	595	3	537	55	1	2	—
Other	290	290	150	59	8	14	10	3	8	3
Occupied housing units	46 796	46 796	21 480	11 856	2 387	1 791	1 278	1 570	2 183	1 996
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	12 202	12 202	7 242	2 492	419	561	321	244	469	459
2 persons	15 358	15 358	6 822	3 893	783	589	443	499	591	632
3 persons	7 551	7 551	3 086	2 098	395	338	205	313	403	360
4 persons	7 785	7 785	2 804	2 502	594	217	217	345	470	372
5 persons	2 733	2 733	1 039	631	143	69	56	120	191	128
6 or more persons	1 167	1 167	487	240	53	17	36	49	59	45
Median, occupied housing units	2.23	2.23	2.01	2.38	2.49	2.07	2.22	2.63	2.58	2.35
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.38	2.38	2.31	2.44	2.34	2.11	2.32	2.92	3.25	2.99
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.91	1.91	1.50	2.30	2.85	2.03	2.02	2.03	1.83	1.86
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	46 201	46 201	21 183	11 719	2 358	1 753	1 262	1 561	2 162	1 977
1.01 to 1.50	477	477	238	108	25	27	13	8	14	16
1.51 or more	118	118	59	29	4	11	3	1	7	3
Mean .....	.43	.43	.42	.46	.49	.50	.45	.41	.44	.45
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	23 817	23 817	10 084	5 503	1 169	152	702	1 134	1 233	1 085
Less than \$20,000	590	590	162	13	5	1	2	2	1	1
\$20,000 to \$39,999	3 375	3 375	1 581	137	37	8	42	15	6	6
\$40,000 to \$59,999	6 079	6 079	2 607	1 131	345	32	245	129	162	229
\$60,000 to \$79,999	6 033	6 033	2 105	2 126	482	29	306	323	408	459
\$80,000 to \$99,999	3 577	3 577	1 290	1 414	228	30	90	436	160	208
\$100,000 to \$149,999	2 886	2 886	1 513	575	66	26	16	198	235	179
\$150,000 to \$199,999	865	865	552	73	5	19	—	28	208	3
\$200,000 to \$249,999	251	251	165	25	—	5	—	1	46	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	84	84	48	7	1	1	—	2	5	—
\$300,000 or more	77	77	61	2	—	1	—	—	2	—
Median (dollars)	65 600	65 600	65 400	74 000	67 800	84 300	63 400	83 600	84 100	69 500
Mean (dollars)	74 300	74 300	79 400	77 500	69 700	98 500	64 300	86 900	104 800	76 700
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	16 244	16 244	8 908	5 306	1 111	1 057	490	362	846	863
Median contract rent (dollars)	324	324	320	367	358	284	328	376	388	395
Mean contract rent (dollars)	353	353	320	441	436	333	378	447	414	419
With meals included in rent	98	98	29	65	1	1	—	23	37	2
Mean contract rent (dollars)	750	750	267	996	875	363	—	979	1 060	425
No meals included in rent	15 651	15 651	8 724	5 160	1 099	1 036	480	335	791	859
No cash rent	495	495	155	81	11	20	10	4	18	2

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in McLean County—Con.							Bloomington city, McLean County		
	Tract 11.02	Tract 14	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 21	Tract 51	Tract 52	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 5.03 (pt.)
All housing units.....	2 814	2 669	1 901	2 226	2 598	2 223	1 398	—	36	529
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	2 745	2 475	1 844	2 110	2 463	2 076	1 364	—	34	502
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 755	1 867	1 010	1 203	1 982	1 690	1 128	—	31	494
Percent of occupied housing units.....	63.9	75.4	54.8	57.0	80.5	81.4	82.7	—	91.2	98.4
White.....	1 669	1 758	997	1 157	1 921	1 685	1 123	—	29	463
Black.....	53	95	6	39	36	1	3	—	1	6
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	2	1	2	1	6	2	1	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	29	2	5	—	10	2	1	—	1	24
Other race.....	2	11	—	6	9	—	—	—	—	1
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	11	21	5	17	16	2	3	—	—	3
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	1 662	1 750	992	1 147	1 914	1 683	1 120	—	29	461
Renter-occupied housing units.....	990	608	834	907	481	386	236	—	3	8
White.....	836	446	758	813	428	379	233	—	2	7
Black.....	105	152	61	82	40	1	—	—	1	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	1	1	2	2	3	1	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	35	2	14	3	9	1	—	—	—	1
Other race.....	14	7	—	7	2	2	2	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	18	10	6	20	5	4	3	—	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	831	443	754	802	425	377	232	—	2	7
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	69	194	57	116	135	147	34	—	2	27
For sale only.....	32	34	13	16	37	13	11	—	—	20
For rent.....	13	56	25	59	50	26	2	—	1	—
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	10	16	8	12	15	8	4	—	1	5
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	6	10	3	3	12	63	4	—	—	2
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	8	78	8	26	21	37	13	—	—	—
Boarded up.....	1	—	—	1	2	3	2	—	—	—
ROOMS										
1 room.....	15	2	10	38	5	4	1	—	—	—
2 rooms.....	187	31	45	183	24	15	4	—	—	—
3 rooms.....	233	152	199	275	121	57	38	—	1	—
4 rooms.....	374	650	551	377	925	221	101	—	4	7
5 rooms.....	288	809	506	548	638	433	202	—	6	28
6 rooms.....	245	510	316	374	282	482	319	—	13	31
7 rooms.....	327	297	153	232	209	396	306	—	7	57
8 or more rooms.....	1 145	218	121	199	394	615	427	—	5	406
Median, all housing units.....	6.7	5.1	4.8	4.9	4.9	6.3	6.6	—	6.0	8.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.5	5.3	5.0	5.0	5.4	6.5	6.7	—	6.1	8.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	6.7	5.2	4.8	5.0	4.9	6.4	6.6	—	6.1	8.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	7.9	5.3	5.6	5.6	5.1	6.6	6.8	—	6.2	8.3
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	3.7	4.5	3.9	3.6	4.2	5.5	5.7	—	5.8	7.0
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	1 750	1 639	1 050	1 419	775	2 055	1 301	—	36	473
1, attached.....	71	13	19	16	34	6	4	—	—	43
2.....	12	58	18	188	15	33	32	—	—	—
3 or 4.....	153	80	29	123	31	25	31	—	—	3
5 to 9.....	306	142	113	43	79	11	6	—	—	6
10 to 19.....	469	5	323	101	228	8	—	—	—	—
20 to 49.....	41	—	236	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more.....	—	—	98	265	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	3	721	1	44	1 423	76	19	—	—	1
Other.....	9	11	14	16	13	9	5	—	—	3
Occupied housing units.....	2 745	2 475	1 844	2 110	2 463	2 076	1 364	—	34	502
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	710	557	760	844	685	354	199	—	8	35
2 persons.....	853	790	670	622	876	695	446	—	8	115
3 persons.....	428	459	212	274	387	384	233	—	7	103
4 persons.....	506	411	148	237	350	400	308	—	7	151
5 persons.....	185	161	42	79	120	183	131	—	2	73
6 or more persons.....	63	97	12	54	45	60	47	—	2	25
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.28	2.36	1.74	1.84	2.12	2.48	2.66	—	2.64	3.48
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.85	2.34	1.96	2.12	2.16	2.51	2.69	—	2.57	3.49
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.50	2.46	1.50	1.50	1.98	2.37	2.52	—	3.75	3.00
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	2 722	2 389	1 836	2 083	2 417	2 059	1 348	—	34	501
1.01 to 1.50.....	18	72	5	24	40	13	15	—	—	—
1.51 or more.....	5	14	3	3	6	4	1	—	—	1
Mean.....	40	50	39	43	44	42	43	—	46	40
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	1 588	1 227	897	1 074	671	1 373	887	—	30	466
Less than \$20,000.....	1	48	3	33	4	35	21	—	2	1
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	3	441	42	339	29	183	106	—	10	—
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	57	358	407	537	51	373	231	—	10	—
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	247	216	306	143	80	355	262	—	7	1
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	423	84	78	14	179	158	134	—	—	11
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	631	58	42	6	226	142	97	—	1	195
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	150	18	13	2	75	37	30	—	—	207
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	55	2	4	—	15	19	1	—	—	44
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	13	—	1	—	9	1	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	8	2	1	—	3	14	1	—	—	2
Median (dollars).....	104 300	45 400	59 900	45 400	99 400	64 800	67 200	—	48 800	154 700
Mean (dollars).....	114 100	53 800	65 800	46 300	109 700	80 200	72 000	—	47 600	158 700
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	980	599	831	901	449	276	165	—	3	7
Median contract rent (dollars).....	363	231	360	254	356	256	266	—	363	1 000
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	383	229	362	245	366	259	279	—	400	986
With meals included in rent.....	2	2	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	782	132	356	233	—	—	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent.....	968	577	815	885	447	243	141	—	3	6
No cash rent.....	10	20	14	13	22	33	24	—	—	1

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington city, McLean County—Con.									
	Tract 11.01 (pt.)	Tract 11.02 (pt.)	Tract 12	Tract 13.01	Tract 13.02	Tract 13.03	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17
All housing units	2 079	2 679	1 195	958	655	824	2 283	1 136	1 496	1 390
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	1 996	2 615	1 169	919	618	770	2 111	1 039	1 362	1 256
Owner-occupied housing units	1 129	1 639	661	590	191	435	1 563	476	204	459
Percent of occupied housing units	56.6	62.7	56.5	64.2	30.9	56.5	74.0	45.8	15.0	36.5
White	1 050	1 554	654	563	190	423	1 456	397	184	445
Black	52	52	3	25	1	10	95	72	16	8
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	19	29	4	1	—	—	2	1	—	3
Other race	7	2	—	1	—	—	9	6	4	3
Hispanic origin (of any race)	13	11	1	5	—	6	18	16	6	9
White, not of Hispanic origin	1 045	1 547	653	560	190	418	1 449	388	182	439
Renter-occupied housing units	867	976	508	329	427	335	548	563	1 158	797
White	729	823	469	313	402	307	387	465	1 006	726
Black	112	104	30	12	20	23	152	86	118	57
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	4	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	17	35	7	2	4	—	2	4	13	5
Other race	8	14	1	1	1	4	6	7	17	8
Hispanic origin (of any race)	19	18	2	2	2	8	9	16	24	13
White, not of Hispanic origin	720	818	468	311	401	303	384	456	1 000	722
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	83	64	26	39	37	54	172	97	134	134
For sale only	11	32	4	7	8	8	32	21	9	6
For rent	45	10	11	13	18	26	45	34	78	58
Rented or sold, not occupied	21	10	6	3	4	4	15	7	16	29
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	—	5	1	5	2	—	10	1	5	5
For migrant workers	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	5	7	4	11	5	16	70	34	26	36
Boarded up	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4
ROOMS										
1 room	2	15	2	7	27	5	2	8	75	49
2 rooms	35	185	37	30	61	31	20	91	222	118
3 rooms	109	230	148	97	145	91	134	176	520	290
4 rooms	452	373	251	180	122	153	531	198	250	250
5 rooms	411	252	186	214	92	203	701	239	189	267
6 rooms	348	212	159	169	85	161	444	187	118	188
7 rooms	296	308	137	109	46	85	264	120	61	102
8 or more rooms	426	1 104	275	152	77	95	187	117	61	126
Median, all housing units	5.6	6.7	5.4	5.3	4.3	5.2	5.1	4.9	3.4	4.5
Median, all housing units	5.8	6.5	5.8	5.5	4.7	5.3	5.3	5.0	3.8	4.6
Median, occupied housing units	5.6	6.7	5.4	5.3	4.3	5.2	5.2	5.0	3.3	4.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.9	8.0	6.9	6.1	6.3	5.8	5.4	5.9	6.1	6.1
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.3	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.5	4.3	4.5	3.9	3.1	3.6
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	1 170	1 618	695	631	218	526	1 485	634	267	539
1, attached	90	71	18	17	4	6	13	12	14	7
2	20	12	33	97	92	152	56	167	226	276
3 or 4	89	153	77	108	150	105	80	192	297	271
5 to 9	222	306	126	92	110	25	142	83	253	216
10 to 19	460	469	219	9	32	—	5	41	78	62
20 to 49	25	41	23	—	36	—	—	—	96	—
50 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	240	—
Mobile home or trailer	—	1	2	—	—	—	491	2	—	—
Other	3	8	2	4	13	10	11	5	25	19
Occupied housing units	1 996	2 615	1 169	919	618	770	2 111	1 039	1 362	1 256
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	459	685	397	314	325	281	466	319	832	563
2 persons	632	815	461	315	164	246	686	298	287	368
3 persons	360	406	161	128	57	107	387	167	102	162
4 persons	372	477	100	98	42	79	353	147	83	107
5 persons	128	176	36	45	18	34	139	60	27	36
6 or more persons	45	56	14	19	12	23	80	48	31	20
Median, occupied housing units	2.35	2.26	1.91	1.96	1.50	1.92	2.36	2.17	1.50	1.68
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.99	2.87	2.20	2.18	1.99	2.04	2.34	2.33	2.19	2.12
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.86	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.70	2.45	2.01	1.50	1.50
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	1 977	2 593	1 162	910	606	761	2 046	1 000	1 324	1 244
1.01 to 1.50	16	17	7	7	7	8	55	33	27	7
1.51 or more	3	5	—	2	5	1	10	6	11	5
Mean .....	.45	.40	.37	.41	.40	.42	.50	.49	.46	.43
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 085	1 489	613	527	142	380	1 118	413	153	367
Less than \$20,000	1	—	—	9	1	14	47	27	14	12
\$20,000 to \$39,999	6	2	8	87	28	170	430	232	80	128
\$40,000 to \$59,999	229	17	68	230	56	178	329	123	48	180
\$60,000 to \$79,999	459	206	188	130	42	16	187	29	5	38
\$80,000 to \$99,999	208	415	104	52	7	—	67	2	1	5
\$100,000 to \$149,999	179	625	124	16	6	—	38	—	4	2
\$150,000 to \$199,999	3	149	89	3	1	—	16	—	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	54	19	—	1	—	2	—	—	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	13	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
\$300,000 or more	—	8	5	—	—	—	2	—	1	—
Median (dollars)	69 500	107 200	86 300	53 700	54 600	40 500	43 700	36 500	36 500	43 200
Mean (dollars)	76 700	117 200	106 600	57 700	59 100	40 100	51 900	37 800	41 300	46 000
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	863	970	507	328	426	334	540	560	1 157	794
Median contract rent (dollars)	395	362	370	313	310	298	226	274	240	288
Mean contract rent (dollars)	419	383	381	322	320	306	226	273	235	295
With meals included in rent	2	2	1	—	2	1	13	2	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	425	782	875	—	275	237	50	121	312	—
No meals included in rent	859	960	500	322	412	326	524	524	1 143	779
No cash rent	2	8	6	6	12	7	15	23	12	15

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington city, McLean County—Can.					Normal town, McLean County			
	Tract 18	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 51 (pt.)	Tract 1.01	Tract 1.02 (pt.)	Tract 1.03 (pt.)	Tract 2
All housing units.....	1 635	1 892	2 163	1 653	37	41	2 447	1 755	247
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units.....	1 580	1 835	2 059	1 579	36	41	2 387	1 673	229
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 243	1 004	1 162	1 207	36	—	1 267	628	2
Percent of occupied housing units.....	78.7	54.7	56.4	76.4	100.0	—	53.1	37.5	.9
White.....	1 223	991	1 116	1 165	36	—	1 227	614	2
Black.....	11	6	39	28	—	—	26	6	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	1	2	1	5	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	7	5	—	7	—	—	8	6	—
Other race.....	1	—	6	2	—	—	6	2	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	5	5	16	5	—	—	9	5	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	1 219	986	1 107	1 162	36	—	1 224	611	2
Renter-occupied housing units.....	337	831	897	372	—	41	1 120	1 045	227
White.....	322	755	803	327	—	36	1 037	837	212
Black.....	9	61	82	37	—	2	61	92	11
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	5	14	3	6	—	2	17	98	1
Other race.....	1	—	7	1	—	1	4	18	3
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	2	6	20	3	—	2	13	27	5
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	321	751	792	324	—	35	1 028	828	210
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units.....	55	57	104	74	1	—	60	82	18
For sale only.....	19	13	15	19	—	—	17	23	—
For rent.....	14	25	57	32	—	—	29	32	10
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	7	8	12	10	1	—	2	3	—
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	12	3	3	9	—	—	4	7	5
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	3	8	17	4	—	—	8	17	3
Boarded up.....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
ROOMS									
1 room.....	3	10	38	1	—	1	3	14	—
2 rooms.....	35	45	181	12	—	6	58	75	8
3 rooms.....	75	199	268	74	—	11	136	280	32
4 rooms.....	191	550	362	706	—	12	544	714	126
5 rooms.....	305	500	525	453	—	6	506	403	26
6 rooms.....	257	315	365	143	—	5	511	149	51
7 rooms.....	299	153	227	111	1	—	271	73	2
8 or more rooms.....	470	120	197	153	36	—	418	47	2
Median, all housing units.....	6.3	4.8	4.9	4.6	8.5+	3.7	5.5	4.2	4.2
Median, all housing units.....	6.4	5.0	5.0	5.0	9.6	3.8	5.7	4.4	4.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.4	4.8	5.0	4.6	8.5+	3.7	5.5	4.2	4.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.8	5.6	5.7	4.8	8.5+	—	6.3	4.7	5.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.2	3.9	3.6	4.2	—	3.7	4.3	3.9	4.2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached.....	1 213	1 041	1 379	228	37	—	1 414	92	11
1, attached.....	33	19	16	24	—	—	35	69	—
2.....	67	18	188	11	—	9	73	10	4
3 or 4.....	74	29	123	29	—	10	252	134	1
5 to 9.....	59	113	43	76	—	14	279	408	69
10 to 19.....	146	323	101	228	—	—	308	441	134
20 to 49.....	35	236	11	—	—	—	75	52	25
50 or more.....	—	98	265	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	1	1	21	1 047	—	—	3	535	—
Other.....	7	14	16	10	—	8	8	14	3
Occupied housing units.....	1 580	1 835	2 059	1 579	36	41	2 387	1 673	229
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person.....	463	757	831	506	1	15	419	547	25
2 persons.....	594	667	601	557	8	14	783	548	43
3 persons.....	215	210	268	234	12	8	395	311	33
4 persons.....	201	147	232	195	13	4	594	199	122
5 persons.....	77	42	74	71	1	—	143	55	5
6 or more persons.....	30	12	53	16	1	—	53	13	1
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.05	1.74	1.83	2.01	3.25	1.89	2.49	2.03	3.61
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.18	1.97	2.12	2.03	3.25	—	2.34	2.05	1.50-
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.50-	1.50-	1.50-	1.96	—	1.89	2.85	2.01	3.62
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less.....	1 573	1 827	2 032	1 557	36	41	2 358	1 635	219
1.01 to 1.50.....	5	5	24	20	—	—	25	27	8
1.51 or more.....	2	3	3	2	—	—	4	11	2
Mean.....	36	39	43	45	.33	.54	49	.51	.73
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	1 099	891	1 047	230	34	—	1 169	85	2
Less than \$20 000.....	—	3	31	—	—	—	5	1	1
\$20 000 to \$39 999.....	26	41	333	—	—	—	37	5	—
\$40 000 to \$59 999.....	203	403	525	8	—	—	345	22	—
\$60 000 to \$79 999.....	339	305	137	16	—	—	482	14	1
\$80 000 to \$99 999.....	218	78	13	107	—	—	228	17	—
\$100 000 to \$149 999.....	183	42	6	92	—	—	66	8	—
\$150 000 to \$199 999.....	59	13	2	7	3	—	5	14	—
\$200 000 to \$249 999.....	24	4	—	—	16	—	—	4	—
\$250 000 to \$299 999.....	10	1	—	—	10	—	1	—	—
\$300 000 or more.....	37	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	78 700	59 900	45 400	98 100	243 800	—	67 800	80 600	45 000
Mean (dollars).....	101 300	65 900	46 200	103 800	261 400	—	69 700	94 700	45 000
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	329	828	892	370	—	41	1 111	1 039	226
Median contract rent (dollars).....	369	360	253	368	—	354	358	283	249
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	396	362	244	390	—	379	436	333	397
With meals included in rent.....	—	2	3	—	—	—	1	1	2
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	356	233	—	—	—	875	363	263
No meals included in rent.....	320	814	876	356	—	41	1 099	1 022	221
No cash rent.....	9	12	13	14	—	—	11	16	3
CENSUS TRACTS AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREAS									

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Normal town, McLean County—Con.							
	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 4	Tract 5.01	Tract 5.02	Tract 5.03 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 52 (pt.)
All housing units.....	1 331	1 545	1 059	960	1 111	1 802	—	2
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing units.....	1 278	1 512	1 030	939	1 098	1 667	—	2
Owner-occupied housing units.....	785	1 152	383	475	999	824	—	1
Percent of occupied housing units.....	61.4	76.2	37.2	50.6	91.0	49.4	—	50.0
White.....	761	1 123	379	465	978	792	—	1
Black.....	11	18	2	4	12	17	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	2	1	—	1	1	1	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	5	9	2	5	5	10	—	—
Other race.....	6	1	—	—	3	4	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	9	3	—	1	6	7	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	759	1 121	379	464	975	789	—	1
Renter-occupied housing units.....	493	360	647	464	99	843	—	1
White.....	448	319	608	411	85	739	—	1
Black.....	29	30	32	41	4	80	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	4	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	9	8	5	12	10	19	—	—
Other race.....	3	3	1	—	—	4	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	4	7	28	3	1	7	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	447	315	586	408	84	735	—	1
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units.....	53	33	29	21	13	135	—	—
For sale only.....	11	11	4	3	1	19	—	—
For rent.....	20	10	10	7	6	92	—	—
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	2	3	2	—	3	5	—	—
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	3	2	—	4	—	7	—	—
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	17	7	13	7	3	12	—	—
Boarded up.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
ROOMS								
1 room.....	24	1	5	3	—	70	—	—
2 rooms.....	83	20	17	33	12	100	—	—
3 rooms.....	89	38	47	74	9	150	—	—
4 rooms.....	238	183	220	270	47	333	—	—
5 rooms.....	305	207	157	127	161	360	—	—
6 rooms.....	225	213	339	184	231	244	—	2
7 rooms.....	154	266	121	108	204	222	—	—
8 or more rooms.....	213	617	153	161	447	323	—	—
Median, all housing units.....	5.3	6.9	5.7	5.3	7.0	5.2	—	6.0
Mean, all housing units.....	5.5	6.9	5.8	5.6	7.2	5.4	—	6.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.3	6.9	5.8	5.3	7.0	5.3	—	6.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.0	7.6	6.7	6.6	7.1	7.0	—	6.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.0	4.3	5.2	4.0	4.8	4.1	—	6.0
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached.....	852	1 154	496	523	963	814	—	2
1, attached.....	45	73	14	7	47	100	—	—
2.....	75	20	41	44	22	3	—	—
3 or 4.....	89	211	43	140	24	93	—	—
5 to 9.....	60	62	117	63	18	349	—	—
10 to 19.....	145	21	224	100	35	250	—	—
20 to 49.....	—	—	120	80	—	84	—	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	104	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	55	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other.....	10	3	4	3	1	5	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	1 278	1 512	1 030	939	1 098	1 667	—	2
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person.....	321	232	150	175	174	434	—	—
2 persons.....	443	480	270	423	418	470	—	1
3 persons.....	205	301	180	164	201	299	—	1
4 persons.....	217	336	367	140	207	316	—	—
5 persons.....	56	118	38	30	71	115	—	—
6 or more persons.....	36	45	25	7	27	33	—	—
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.22	2.65	3.03	2.20	2.40	2.35	—	2.50
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.32	2.95	2.36	2.22	2.43	3.11	—	2.00
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.02	2.01	3.53	2.17	2.02	1.82	—	3.00
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less.....	1 262	1 503	1 024	933	1 095	1 647	—	2
1.01 to 1.50.....	13	8	5	5	3	14	—	—
1.51 or more.....	3	1	1	1	—	6	—	—
Mean.....	.45	.41	.51	.44	.38	.46	—	.42
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	702	1 087	347	437	915	759	—	—
Less than \$20,000.....	2	—	2	1	1	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	42	4	28	14	2	5	—	—
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	245	114	112	76	55	162	—	—
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	306	312	127	141	337	406	—	—
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	90	433	38	104	358	146	—	—
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	16	193	28	72	154	38	—	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	—	28	8	13	5	—	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	1	4	12	2	2	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	2	—	3	1	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	63 400	84 200	63 300	78 500	83 600	68 400	—	—
Mean (dollars).....	64 300	88 200	70 300	88 000	85 900	71 700	—	—
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	490	356	644	463	99	836	—	1
Median contract rent (dollars).....	328	376	691	389	427	387	—	288
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	378	448	716	448	497	410	—	287
With meals included in rent.....	—	23	1	—	—	37	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	979	1 250	—	—	1 060	—	—
No meals included in rent.....	480	329	636	458	90	783	—	1
No cash rent.....	10	4	7	5	9	16	—	—

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of McLean County								
	Tract 1.02 (pt.)	Tract 1.03 (pt.)	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 5.03 (pt.)	Tract 11.01 (pt.)	Tract 11.02 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)
All housing units.....	-	124	-	25	15	-	135	386	9
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units.....	-	118	-	24	14	-	130	364	9
Owner-occupied housing units.....	-	92	-	21	9	-	116	304	6
Percent of occupied housing units.....	-	78.0	-	87.5	64.3	-	89.2	83.5	66.7
White.....	-	92	-	20	9	-	115	302	6
Black.....	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other race.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	-	92	-	20	9	-	115	301	6
Renter-occupied housing units.....	-	26	-	3	5	-	14	60	3
White.....	-	26	-	3	5	-	13	59	3
Black.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other race.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	-	26	-	3	5	-	13	59	3
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units.....	-	6	-	1	1	-	5	22	-
For sale only.....	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
For rent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	11	-
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
For migrant workers.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other vacant.....	-	2	-	1	1	-	1	8	-
Boarded up.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ROOMS									
1 room.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 rooms.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	11	-
3 rooms.....	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	18	-
4 rooms.....	-	4	-	2	-	-	1	119	1
5 rooms.....	-	13	-	7	1	-	36	108	6
6 rooms.....	-	32	-	5	4	-	33	66	1
7 rooms.....	-	32	-	6	5	-	19	33	-
8 or more rooms.....	-	41	-	5	5	-	41	31	1
Median, all housing units.....	-	6.8	-	6.2	7.0	-	6.3	4.9	5.1
Median, all housing units.....	-	7.0	-	6.4	7.3	-	6.6	5.2	5.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	-	6.8	-	6.1	6.9	-	6.3	4.9	5.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	-	6.9	-	6.0	6.8	-	6.4	5.0	5.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	-	6.4	-	7.0	7.0	-	5.5	4.4	5.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached.....	-	121	-	25	13	-	132	154	9
1, attached.....	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
2.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
3 or 4.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 to 9.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 to 19.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 49.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50 or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mobile home or trailer.....	-	2	-	-	1	-	2	230	-
Other.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Occupied housing units.....	-	118	-	24	14	-	130	364	9
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person.....	-	14	-	4	-	-	25	91	3
2 persons.....	-	41	-	11	6	-	38	104	3
3 persons.....	-	27	-	5	1	-	22	72	2
4 persons.....	-	18	-	2	3	-	29	58	1
5 persons.....	-	14	-	-	3	-	9	22	-
6 or more persons.....	-	4	-	2	1	-	7	17	-
Median, occupied housing units.....	-	2.65	-	2.23	3.50	-	2.59	2.38	2.00
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	-	2.59	-	2.15	2.40	-	2.55	2.35	1.50-
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	-	3.00	-	4.00	4.00	-	3.50	2.50	3.00
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less.....	-	118	-	24	14	-	129	343	9
1.01 to 1.50.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	17	-
1.51 or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Mean.....	-	41	-	41	.47	-	43	51	.38
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	-	67	-	17	8	-	99	109	6
Less than \$20,000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	-	3	-	1	1	-	1	11	1
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	-	10	-	5	-	-	40	29	4
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	-	15	-	4	1	-	41	29	1
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	-	13	-	3	3	-	8	17	-
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	-	18	-	4	2	-	6	20	-
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	-	5	-	-	1	-	1	2	-
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$300,000 or more.....	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars).....	-	90,600	-	64,200	95,000	-	62,200	66,800	47,500
Mean (dollars).....	-	103,200	-	74,400	96,600	-	67,800	73,200	49,200
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	-	18	-	3	3	-	10	59	3
Median contract rent (dollars).....	-	292	-	238	375	-	400	275	363
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	-	329	-	375	375	-	375	266	363
With meals included in rent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	213	-
No meals included in rent.....	-	14	-	3	2	-	8	53	1
No cash rent.....	-	4	-	-	1	-	2	5	2

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of McLean County—Con.								
	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 51 (pt.)	Tract 52 (pt.)	Tract 53	Tract 54	Tract 55	Tract 56	Tract 57
All housing units.....	63	945	2 186	1 396	1 351	2 074	1 719	1 717	2 079
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units.....	51	884	2 040	1 362	1 292	1 982	1 627	1 608	1 955
Owner-occupied housing units.....	41	775	1 654	1 127	1 004	1 661	1 218	1 199	1 429
Percent of occupied housing units.....	80.4	87.7	81.1	82.7	77.7	83.8	74.9	74.6	73.1
White.....	41	756	1 649	1 122	1 002	1 658	1 214	1 196	1 422
Black.....	—	8	1	3	1	—	4	1	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	3
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	1
Other race.....	—	7	—	—	—	2	—	2	3
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1	11	2	3	2	5	1	2	14
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	40	752	1 647	1 119	1 000	1 655	1 213	1 196	1 411
Renter-occupied housing units.....	10	109	386	235	288	321	409	409	526
White.....	10	101	379	232	287	320	406	408	524
Black.....	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	1	3	1	—	1	1	1	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Other race.....	—	1	2	2	—	—	1	—	2
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	2	4	3	1	2	4	—	4
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	10	101	377	231	286	318	404	408	522
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units.....	12	61	146	34	59	92	92	109	124
For sale only.....	1	18	13	11	5	15	16	8	23
For rent.....	2	18	26	2	11	19	26	29	34
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	—	5	7	4	8	10	10	8	9
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	—	3	63	4	1	16	4	5	2
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	9	17	37	13	34	32	36	59	56
Boarded up.....	—	2	3	2	8	1	2	4	6
ROOMS									
1 room.....	—	4	4	1	—	6	4	1	—
2 rooms.....	2	12	15	4	5	7	13	7	17
3 rooms.....	7	47	57	38	21	56	63	28	66
4 rooms.....	15	219	221	101	123	207	230	182	291
5 rooms.....	23	185	433	202	276	395	351	349	448
6 rooms.....	9	139	482	317	310	429	398	359	439
7 rooms.....	5	98	395	306	260	390	307	371	336
8 or more rooms.....	2	241	579	427	356	584	353	420	482
Median, all housing units.....	4.8	5.5	6.3	6.6	6.3	6.4	6.0	6.3	6.0
Median, all housing units.....	4.9	6.0	6.5	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.1	6.4	6.2
Median, occupied housing units.....	4.9	5.6	6.4	6.7	6.3	6.4	6.0	6.3	6.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	4.9	5.8	6.6	6.8	6.4	6.5	6.2	6.4	6.3
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	5.1	4.3	5.5	5.7	6.1	5.5	4.9	6.0	5.2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached.....	40	547	2 018	1 299	1 274	1 855	1 457	1 588	1 781
1, attached.....	—	10	6	4	1	10	8	5	20
2.....	—	4	33	32	11	27	80	14	90
3 or 4.....	—	2	25	31	10	19	50	20	48
5 to 9.....	—	3	11	6	5	6	5	3	24
10 to 19.....	—	—	8	—	—	10	2	6	5
20 to 49.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	—	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	23	376	76	19	39	132	74	69	102
Other.....	—	3	9	5	11	15	16	12	9
Occupied housing units.....	51	884	2 040	1 362	1 292	1 982	1 627	1 608	1 955
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person.....	13	179	353	199	202	304	341	347	393
2 persons.....	21	319	687	445	459	659	572	587	691
3 persons.....	6	153	372	232	236	383	276	231	349
4 persons.....	4	155	387	308	241	394	274	273	331
5 persons.....	5	49	182	131	107	166	116	124	135
6 or more persons.....	1	29	59	47	47	76	48	46	56
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.10	2.32	2.47	2.66	2.47	2.57	2.33	2.28	2.35
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.03	2.35	2.49	2.70	2.43	2.58	2.33	2.23	2.35
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.50	2.10	2.37	2.51	2.66	2.56	2.30	2.47	2.33
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less.....	51	860	2 023	1 346	1 279	1 965	1 604	1 597	1 937
1.01 to 1.50.....	—	20	13	15	10	14	18	7	16
1.51 or more.....	—	4	4	1	3	3	5	4	2
Mean.....	.50	.43	.42	.43	.43	.44	.43	.41	.42
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	27	441	1 339	887	808	1 311	993	926	1 192
Less than \$20,000.....	2	4	35	21	45	33	34	145	94
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	6	29	183	106	196	200	277	317	325
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	12	43	373	231	272	341	355	261	365
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	6	64	355	262	144	275	219	134	252
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	1	72	158	134	52	204	67	42	99
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	—	134	142	97	68	201	37	22	47
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	—	68	54	30	20	46	4	3	6
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	15	21	4	7	9	—	1	2
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	9	9	1	4	2	—	1	2
\$300,000 or more.....	—	3	9	1	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	48 800	103 300	63 900	67 200	50 800	65 500	49 700	40 100	48 900
Mean (dollars).....	48 000	112 900	75 600	72 000	60 600	73 100	53 500	44 000	53 000
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	9	99	276	164	181	232	330	238	405
Median contract rent (dollars).....	321	240	256	266	254	263	236	201	255
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	349	275	259	279	264	272	229	204	249
With meals included in rent.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	—	—	—	413	—	—	163
No meals included in rent.....	9	91	243	140	154	196	296	198	359
No cash rent.....	—	8	33	24	27	35	34	40	44

Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	McLean County			Totals for split tracts/RNA's in McLean County		
		Total	Bloomington city	Normal town	Tract 1 03	Tract 5 03	Tract 11 01
Occupied housing units	44 237	44 237	19 782	11 075	1 569	2 015	1 779
TENURE							
Owner-occupied housing units	28 885	28 885	11 939	6 342	706	1 264	1 050
Percent of occupied housing units	65.3	65.3	60.4	57.3	45.0	62.7	59.0
Renter-occupied housing units	15 352	15 352	7 843	4 733	863	751	729
Percent of occupied housing units	34.7	34.7	39.6	42.7	55.0	37.3	41.0
ROOMS							
1 room	259	259	184	63	1	34	2
2 rooms	1 257	1 257	874	302	48	56	29
3 rooms	3 177	3 177	2 125	714	214	130	81
4 rooms	7 736	7 736	3 865	2 323	620	275	343
5 rooms	8 687	8 687	4 004	2 033	348	327	355
6 rooms	7 741	7 741	2 856	2 037	168	257	306
7 rooms	6 003	6 003	2 190	1 355	96	266	272
8 or more rooms	9 377	9 377	3 684	2 248	391	670	391
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.6	5.6	5.2	5.6	4.3	6.2	5.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.6	4.9	7.6	6.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.2	4.2	3.9	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE							
1 detached	28 753	28 753	11 097	5 982	186	1 200	1 064
2 detached	709	709	317	333	49	124	71
3 detached	1 675	1 675	1 140	265	9	2	16
4 detached	2 505	2 505	1 433	880	117	81	129
5 to 9	2 767	2 767	1 461	1 252	348	300	182
10 to 19	3 153	3 153	1 785	1 339	289	195	360
20 to 49	858	858	452	380	47	66	117
50 or more	584	584	546	38	—	38	—
Mobile home or trailer	2 988	2 988	1 426	550	511	2	—
Other	245	245	125	56	13	7	3
PERSONS IN UNIT							
1 person	11 482	11 482	6 705	2 323	498	438	394
2 persons	14 729	14 729	6 446	3 659	523	564	584
3 persons	7 109	7 109	2 808	2 946	285	372	372
4 persons	7 332	7 332	2 516	2 352	188	420	334
5 persons	2 554	2 554	918	582	60	110	173
6 or more persons	1 031	1 031	389	213	15	48	34
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.22	2.22	1.99	2.38	2.05	2.51	2.35
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.36	2.36	2.29	2.43	2.29	3.19	2.80
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.89	1.89	1.50	2.30	1.99	1.76	1.85
PERSONS PER ROOM							
1.00 or less	43 799	43 799	19 591	10 981	1 552	2 003	1 770
1.01 to 1.50	363	363	160	177	14	7	8
1.51 or more	73	73	31	17	3	5	1
Mean	.43	.43	.41	.45	.48	.43	.44
VALUE							
Specified owner-occupied housing units							
Less than \$20,000	23 136	23 136	9 580	5 362	151	1 175	1 009
\$20,000 to \$39,999	570	570	145	12	1	1	1
\$40,000 to \$59,999	3 250	3 250	1 472	1 28	8	5	6
\$60,000 to \$79,999	5 913	5 913	2 473	1 105	32	157	210
\$80,000 to \$99,999	5 894	5 894	2 021	2 076	28	392	430
\$100,000 to \$149,999	3 476	3 476	1 237	1 374	30	155	189
\$150,000 to \$199,999	2 795	2 795	1 441	561	26	222	170
\$200,000 to \$249,999	840	840	528	73	19	196	3
\$250,000 to \$299,999	240	240	157	24	5	41	13
\$300,000 or more	83	83	47	7	1	2	—
Median (dollars)	75	75	59	2	—	—	—
Mean (dollars)	65 600	65 600	79 700	74 100	84 600	83 500	103 900
	74 300	74 300	79 700	77 600	98 700	104 000	114 200
CONTRACT RENT							
Specified renter-occupied housing units							
Median contract rent (dollars)	14 510	14 510	7 804	4 704	850	744	726
Mean contract rent (dollars)	324	324	321	323	323	415	397
With meals included in rent	96	96	27	65	1	1	2
Mean contract rent (dollars)	761	761	273	996	363	1 060	425
No meals included in rent	13 938	13 938	7 630	4 566	830	692	723
No cash rent	476	476	147	73	19	15	1

Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990 —Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNAs in McLean County—Con.				Bloomington city, McLean County				Normal town, McLean County	
	Tract 14	Tract 20	Tract 11.01 (pt.)	Tract 11.02 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 1.03 (pt.)	Tract 2	Tract 5.03 (pt.)
Occupied housing units	2 204	1 970	1 779	2 377	1 843	862	1 919	1 451	214	1 531
TENURE										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 758	1 157	1 050	1 554	1 456	397	1 116	614	2	792
Percent of occupied housing units.....	79.8	58.7	59.0	65.4	79.0	46.1	58.2	42.3	9	51.7
Renter-occupied housing units.....	79.8	81.3	778	823	387	465	803	837	212	739
Percent of occupied housing units.....	20.2	41.3	41.0	34.6	21.0	53.9	41.8	57.7	99.1	48.3
ROOMS										
1 room.....	1	33	2	10	1	4	33	1	—	34
2 rooms.....	15	151	29	142	6	70	149	48	8	56
3 rooms.....	98	243	81	194	82	120	238	212	28	130
4 rooms.....	524	312	343	320	415	151	302	617	107	270
5 rooms.....	670	495	355	222	566	183	475	336	24	300
6 rooms.....	451	342	306	189	386	140	334	136	46	225
7 rooms.....	257	205	272	284	229	100	200	66	1	209
8 or more rooms.....	188	189	391	1 016	158	94	188	35	—	307
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.2	5.0	5.8	6.9	5.2	5.0	5.0	4.3	4.2	5.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.3	5.0	6.9	8.0	5.4	5.9	5.7	4.7	5.0	7.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.6	3.5	4.3	3.7	4.6	3.9	3.5	4.0	4.2	4.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	1 418	1 305	1 064	1 486	1 273	499	1 269	71	4	771
1, attached.....	6	12	71	57	6	10	12	48	—	82
2.....	43	157	16	10	41	125	157	9	4	2
3 or 4.....	40	84	66	129	40	84	84	117	1	78
5 to 9.....	57	34	182	247	57	58	24	348	64	295
10 to 19.....	—	94	366	382	—	36	94	289	117	195
20 to 49.....	—	10	17	38	—	—	10	47	22	86
50 or more.....	—	225	—	—	422	2	225	509	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	636	35	1	7	4	5	20	13	2	4
Other.....	4	14	3	—	—	—	14	—	—	—
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	494	796	394	608	403	270	783	484	25	404
2 persons.....	736	597	584	770	633	258	576	482	38	445
3 persons.....	408	251	323	364	336	136	245	258	30	270
4 persons.....	351	215	334	426	294	117	210	119	119	279
5 persons.....	141	68	110	160	119	50	63	46	1	106
6 or more persons.....	74	43	34	49	58	31	42	11	1	27
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.33	1.82	2.35	2.25	2.32	2.12	1.81	2.00	3.62	2.31
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.32	2.10	2.96	2.82	2.32	2.25	2.10	2.04	1.50	3.07
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.34	1.50	1.85	1.50	2.32	1.99	1.50	1.97	3.63	1.74
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	2 142	1 952	1 770	2 367	1 801	839	1 901	1 434	205	1 520
1.01 to 1.50.....	54	17	8	7	38	20	17	14	7	7
1.51 or more.....	8	1	1	3	48	3	42	3	2	4
Mean.....	.48	.42	.44	.39	.48	.48	.42	.49	.73	.45
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	1 130	1 033	1 009	1 410	1 022	340	1 006	84	2	731
Less than \$20,000.....	44	30	1	—	43	20	28	1	1	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	406	331	6	1	395	194	325	5	—	4
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	326	510	210	15	297	104	498	22	—	157
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	202	140	430	193	173	20	134	13	1	390
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	77	140	189	401	61	2	13	17	—	141
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	55	6	170	587	35	—	6	8	—	37
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	17	2	3	140	15	—	2	14	—	2
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	1	—	—	52	1	—	—	4	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	1	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—	—	8	2	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	45 500	45 500	69 500	107 000	43 700	36 500	45 400	81 100	45 000	68 400
Mean (dollars).....	54 000	46 400	76 800	117 500	52 000	37 600	46 300	95 000	45 000	71 800
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	440	808	726	819	382	462	799	832	212	735
Median contract rent (dollars).....	254	258	397	361	251	275	257	325	255	386
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	253	248	417	376	252	274	246	352	407	411
With meals included in rent.....	1	3	2	2	—	12	3	1	2	37
Median contract rent (dollars).....	213	233	425	782	—	105	233	363	263	1 060
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	420	792	810	810	368	430	783	816	208	685
No meals included in rent.....	19	13	1	7	14	20	13	15	2	13
No cash rent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA		McLean County		Totals for split tracts/HNA's in McLean County		Bloomington city, McLean County		Normal town, McLean County
	Total	Bloomington city	Normal town	Tract 11 01	Tract 14	Tract 11 01 (pt 1)	Tract 14 (pt 1)	Tract 15	Tract 2
Occupied housing units	1 833	1 329	478	164	247	164	247	158	11
TENURE									
Owner-occupied housing units	541	425	96	52	95	52	95	72	-
Percent of occupied housing units	29.5	32.0	20.1	31.7	38.5	31.7	38.5	45.6	-
Renter-occupied housing units	1 292	904	382	112	152	112	152	86	11
Percent of occupied housing units	70.5	68.0	79.9	68.3	61.5	68.3	61.5	54.4	100.0
ROOMS									
1 room	32	25	7	-	1	-	1	1	-
2 rooms	124	101	23	3	11	3	11	8	-
3 rooms	268	217	51	19	36	19	36	32	-
4 rooms	505	313	193	50	52	50	52	20	-
5 rooms	371	263	108	31	70	31	70	32	-
6 rooms	225	177	45	25	38	25	38	31	-
7 rooms	130	105	23	13	21	13	21	16	-
8 or more rooms	178	128	43	46	48	46	48	51	-
Median, owner-occupied housing units	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.8	4.6	4.8	5.1	-
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.4	6.3	6.8	6.8	5.6	6.8	5.6	6.1	-
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.2	3.8	-
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached	623	499	106	57	116	57	116	88	2
2, detached	50	32	18	9	6	9	6	1	-
3 or 4	105	95	10	3	7	3	7	21	-
5 to 9	246	181	65	18	34	18	34	29	-
10 to 19	324	230	94	24	68	24	68	17	-
20 to 49	359	205	154	50	5	50	5	2	-
50 or more	46	23	23	3	-	3	-	-	-
Mobile home or trailer	28	28	6	-	8	-	8	-	-
Other	10	8	2	-	3	-	3	-	-
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person	553	450	97	54	60	54	60	47	-
2 persons	453	303	142	41	51	41	51	35	-
3 persons	308	208	96	26	43	26	43	27	-
4 persons	301	212	87	25	55	25	55	30	-
5 persons	128	87	38	13	19	13	19	8	-
6 or more persons	90	69	18	5	19	5	19	11	-
Median, occupied housing units	2.30	2.21	2.50	2.18	2.79	2.18	2.79	2.41	-
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.95	2.83	3.45	3.36	2.68	3.36	2.68	2.79	-
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.10	1.95	2.34	1.87	2.84	1.87	2.84	2.03	-
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less	1 736	1 259	452	160	227	160	227	147	10
1.01 to 1.50	78	56	22	3	14	3	14	10	1
1.51 or more	19	14	4	1	6	1	6	1	-
Mean	.55	.54	.59	.50	.60	.50	.60	.54	64
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units	460	365	80	50	85	50	85	66	-
Less than \$20,000	14	14	-	-	3	-	3	5	-
\$20,000 to \$39,999	98	93	4	-	32	-	32	34	-
\$40,000 to \$59,999	126	109	14	12	28	12	28	18	-
\$60,000 to \$79,999	98	67	30	23	13	23	13	9	-
\$80,000 to \$99,999	60	33	22	9	5	9	5	-	-
\$100,000 to \$149,999	49	36	10	6	2	6	2	-	-
\$150,000 to \$199,999	9	9	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
\$200,000 to \$249,999	6	4	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
\$250,000 to \$299,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$300,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	58 500	51 800	73 800	68 100	44 700	68 100	44 700	37 500	-
Mean (dollars)	66 000	62 500	75 400	74 800	51 400	74 800	51 400	39 800	-
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units	1 283	898	379	111	149	111	149	86	10
Median contract rent (dollars)	321	307	360	383	321	383	321	266	213
Mean contract rent (dollars)	316	288	384	397	153	397	153	263	215
With meals included in rent	2	2	-	-	1	-	1	1	-
Median contract rent (dollars)	182	182	-	-	50	-	50	313	-
Mean contract rent (dollars)	1 274	893	375	111	148	111	148	82	9
No meals included in rent	7	3	4	-	-	-	-	3	1
No cash rent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 12. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 13. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons for definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington--Normal, IL MSA	McLean County		
		Total	Bloomington city	Normal town
Occupied housing units	464	464	221	231
TEMURE				
Owner-occupied housing units	160	160	103	50
Percent of occupied housing units	34.5	34.5	46.6	21.6
Renter-occupied housing units	304	304	118	181
Percent of occupied housing units	65.5	65.5	53.4	78.4
ROOMS				
1 room	18	18	7	11
2 rooms	57	57	25	31
3 rooms	94	94	25	66
4 rooms	74	74	30	44
5 rooms	51	51	26	24
6 rooms	45	45	27	16
7 rooms	39	39	23	12
8 or more rooms	86	86	58	27
Median, owner-occupied housing units	4.4	4.4	5.4	3.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units	7.1	7.1	7.2	6.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.5	3.5	3.9	3.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1 detached	194	194	123	62
1 attached	22	22	11	10
2	15	15	8	7
3 or 4	33	33	19	14
5 to 9	52	52	18	34
10 to 19	121	121	29	92
20 to 49	15	15	5	10
50 or more	2	2	2	2
Mobile home or trailer	7	7	3	2
Other	3	3	3	2
PERSONS IN UNIT				
1 person	107	107	50	55
2 persons	115	115	41	71
3 persons	87	87	42	43
4 persons	106	106	54	48
5 persons	33	33	24	11
6 or more persons	14	14	10	3
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.61	2.61	2.96	2.35
Median, owner-occupied housing units	3.62	3.62	3.70	3.50
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.19	2.19	2.18	2.17
PERSONS PER ROOM				
1.00 or less	431	431	204	215
1.01 to 1.50	17	17	9	8
1.51 or more	16	16	8	8
Mean	.61	.61	.57	.61
VALUE				
Specified owner-occupied housing units	139	139	93	41
Less than \$10,000	1	1	1	1
\$10,000 to \$29,999	6	6	4	2
\$30,000 to \$49,999	15	15	7	8
\$50,000 to \$79,999	25	25	11	12
\$80,000 to \$99,999	30	30	15	14
\$100,000 to \$149,999	40	40	23	3
\$150,000 to \$199,999	14	14	14	1
\$200,000 to \$249,999	5	5	4	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999	2	2	2	1
\$300,000 or more	2	2	2	1
Median (dollars)	96,300	96,300	114,000	75,800
Mean (dollars)	108,300	108,300	122,800	77,100
CONTRACT RENT				
Specified renter-occupied housing units	299	299	115	179
Median contract rent (dollars)	328	328	385	229
Mean contract rent (dollars)	460	460	549	393
With meals included in rent	—	—	—	—
Median contract rent (dollars)	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent	296	296	114	178
No cash rent	3	3	1	1

Table 14. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington--Normal, IL MSA		McLean County	
	Total	Bloomington city	Normal town	
Occupied housing units	465	263	137	
TENURE				
Owner-occupied housing units	203	119	40	
Percent of occupied housing units	43.7	45.2	29.2	
Renter-occupied housing units	262	144	97	
Percent of occupied housing units	56.3	54.8	70.8	
ROOMS				
1 room	8	6	2	
2 rooms	29	16	10	
3 rooms	54	33	16	
4 rooms	126	70	41	
5 rooms	90	55	21	
6 rooms	60	23	23	
7 rooms	40	22	8	
8 or more rooms	58	38	16	
Median, owner-occupied housing units	4.7	4.6	4.5	
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.1	6.4	6.7	
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.0	3.9	4.1	
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1, detached	208	127	36	
2, attached	7	3	4	
3 or 4	36	27	7	
5 to 9	43	30	13	
10 to 19	49	33	16	
20 to 49	76	26	50	
50 or more	8	6	2	
Mobile home or trailer	1	1	7	
Other	31	6	2	
PERSONS IN UNIT				
1 person	87	54	21	
2 persons	120	68	37	
3 persons	77	39	30	
4 persons	94	44	40	
5 persons	46	31	5	
6 or more persons	41	27	4	
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.83	2.74	2.85	
Median, owner-occupied housing units	3.48	3.69	3.13	
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.41	2.16	2.75	
PERSONS PER ROOM				
1.00 or less	423	234	135	
1.01 to 1.50	31	21	1	
1.51 or more	11	8	1	
Mean	.65	.63	.69	
VALUE				
Specified owner-occupied housing units	163	106	29	
Less than \$20,000	5	3	-	
\$20,000 to \$39,999	43	27	4	
\$40,000 to \$59,999	53	37	8	
\$60,000 to \$79,999	24	12	9	
\$80,000 to \$99,999	24	16	5	
\$100,000 to \$149,999	10	8	2	
\$150,000 to \$199,999	3	3	-	
\$200,000 to \$249,999	1	-	-	
\$250,000 or more	-	-	-	
Median (dollars)	48,600	48,800	63,100	
Mean (dollars)	59,500	60,600	70,300	
CONTRACT RENT				
Specified renter-occupied housing units	259	144	95	
Median contract rent (dollars)	312	302	367	
Mean contract rent (dollars)	358	310	437	
With meals included in rent	-	-	-	
Median contract rent (dollars)	-	-	-	
No meals included in rent	252	141	95	
No cash rent	7	3	-	

Table 15. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

Table 15. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	McLean County		
		Total	Bloomington city	Normal town
Occupied housing units	43 995	43 995	19 651	11 002
TENURE				
Owner-occupied housing units	28 772	28 772	11 871	6 325
Percent of occupied housing units	65.4	65.4	60.4	57.5
Renter-occupied housing units	15 223	15 223	7 780	4 677
Percent of occupied housing units	34.6	34.6	39.6	42.5
ROOMS				
1 room	256	256	183	61
2 rooms	1 245	1 245	868	298
3 rooms	3 157	3 157	2 116	704
4 rooms	7 667	7 667	3 826	2 303
5 rooms	8 641	8 641	3 976	2 023
6 rooms	7 707	7 707	2 844	2 024
7 rooms	5 977	5 977	2 175	1 349
8 or more rooms	9 345	9 345	3 663	2 240
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.6	5.6	5.2	5.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.6
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.2	4.2	3.9	4.2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1 detached	28 630	28 630	11 026	5 943
1 attached	1 705	1 705	1 315	331
2 detached	1 688	1 688	1 126	262
3 or 4	2 486	2 486	1 427	872
5 to 9	2 746	2 746	1 245	1 245
10 to 19	3 113	3 113	1 776	1 208
20 to 49	113	113	85	379
50 or more	85	85	50	38
Mobile home or trailer	884	884	440	548
Other	2 976	2 976	1 421	55
PERSONS IN UNIT				
1 person	11 443	11 443	6 682	2 314
2 persons	14 653	14 653	6 401	3 639
3 persons	7 074	7 074	2 794	1 931
4 persons	7 281	7 281	2 495	2 327
5 persons	2 525	2 525	898	578
6 or more persons	1 019	1 019	381	213
Median, occupied housing units	2.22	2.22	1.99	2.38
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.36	2.36	2.28	2.43
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.88	1.88	1.50	2.29
PERSONS PER ROOM				
1.00 or less	43 572	43 572	19 470	10 909
1.01 to 1.50	351	351	152	77
1.51 or more	72	72	29	16
Mean	43	43	41	45
VALUE				
Specified owner-occupied housing units	23 040	23 040	9 518	5 348
Less than \$20,000	569	569	145	12
\$20,000 to \$39,999	3 223	3 223	1 455	127
\$40,000 to \$59,999	5 882	5 882	2 452	1 101
\$60,000 to \$79,999	5 881	5 881	2 015	2 071
\$80,000 to \$99,999	3 464	3 464	1 228	1 373
\$100,000 to \$149,999	2 787	2 787	1 435	559
\$150,000 to \$199,999	837	837	525	73
\$200,000 to \$249,999	239	239	157	23
\$250,000 to \$299,999	83	83	47	7
\$300,000 or more	75	75	59	2
Median (dollars)	65 700	65 700	65 800	74 100
Mean (dollars)	74 300	74 300	79 800	77 600
CONTRACT RENT				
Specified renter-occupied housing units	14 384	14 384	7 741	4 650
Median contract rent (dollars)	324	324	322	370
Mean contract rent (dollars)	354	354	321	448
With meals included in rent	761	761	277	65
Median contract rent (dollars)	13 814	13 814	7 367	4 512
Mean contract rent (dollars)	474	474	147	73
No cash rent				

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area				Totals for split tracts/8NA's in McLean County											
Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	McLean County		Normal town	Tract 1.02	Tract 1.03	Tract 3.01	Tract 3.02	Tract 5.03	Tract 11.01	Tract 11.02	Tract 14	Tract 19	Tract 20		
	Total	Bloomington city													
ANCESTRY	129 180	51 972	40 023	7 010	4 315	3 434	4 439	5 959	5 311	6 928	6 726	3 924	4 689		
	115 788	46 833	36 798	6 513	3 882	3 169	4 204	5 324	4 931	6 516	5 800	3 518	4 149		
	65 454	26 459	20 470	3 850	2 589	1 686	2 170	2 717	2 679	3 609	3 588	1 886	2 387		
	50 334	20 374	16 328	2 663	1 293	1 483	2 034	2 607	2 252	2 907	2 212	1 632	1 762		
	13 392	5 139	3 225	497	433	265	435	635	380	412	926	416	540		
	Ancestry unclassified or not reported														
	SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS														
	258 360	103 944	80 046	14 020	8 630	6 848	9 278	11 918	10 622	13 856	13 452	7 848	9 378		
	237	143	52	-	-	5	-	-	31	29	30	7	7	35	
	303	150	109	16	7	15	19	27	8	30	19	10	12	-	

PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS													
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
47	24	19	14	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-
14	-	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	24	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
46	15	17	9	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Bloomington city, McLean County												
Totals for split tracts/BNA's in McLean County—Con.		Tract 52	Tract 51	Tract 50	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 5.03 (pt.)	Tract 11.01 (pt.)	Tract 11.02 (pt.)	Tract 12	Tract 13.01	Tract 13.02	Tract 13.03	Tract 14 (pt.)
ANCESTRY														
All persons		5 780	5 887	3 948	—	119	1 579	5 311	6 615	2 533	2 147	2 816	1 699	5 733
Ancestry specified		5 133	5 297	3 612	—	119	1 386	4 931	6 224	2 418	1 956	2 621	1 497	5 108
Single ancestry		2 999	2 944	1 969	—	106	641	2 679	3 392	1 272	993	1 423	714	3 147
Multiple ancestry		2 134	2 353	1 643	—	13	745	2 252	2 832	1 146	963	1 198	783	1 961
Ancestry unclassified or not reported		647	590	336	—	—	193	380	391	115	191	195	202	625
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS														
Total ancestries reported		11 560	11 774	7 896	—	238	3 158	10 622	13 230	5 066	4 294	5 632	3 398	11 466
Arab		—	49	3	—	—	31	29	30	—	9	12	—	7
Austrian		12	15	10	—	—	—	30	19	—	5	10	—	32
Belgian		—	3	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	6	7	—	14
Canadian		9	5	—	—	—	—	6	25	—	—	—	—	6
Czech		34	11	15	—	—	10	24	11	33	9	22	—	37
Danish		40	27	26	—	—	—	16	38	15	13	37	13	120
Dutch		223	173	156	—	—	33	220	255	81	83	82	150	598
English		873	1 124	877	—	12	416	754	1 273	584	458	472	315	—
Finnish		7	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	6	—	15	—	261
French (except Basque)		223	283	249	—	—	17	202	263	112	105	108	25	—
French Canadian		27	31	13	—	—	25	22	36	7	5	21	5	15
German		2 603	3 005	2 089	—	63	657	2 492	3 229	1 210	1 052	1 347	824	2 145
Greek		—	9	3	—	—	30	45	15	—	—	13	3	—
Hungarian		19	6	25	—	—	—	39	42	6	—	14	43	107
Irish		1 290	1 055	731	—	7	337	1 013	1 420	613	463	556	350	1 278
Italian		180	142	110	—	20	144	204	275	74	38	96	13	112
Lithuanian		9	31	—	—	—	9	14	16	17	—	38	3	—
Norwegian		21	62	27	—	—	31	106	78	38	41	52	6	31
Polish		61	84	21	—	—	8	133	197	98	75	87	11	180
Portuguese		—	21	22	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	5
Romanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Russian		7	—	9	—	—	25	23	45	14	8	20	—	6
Scotch-Irish		142	124	90	—	—	32	126	121	—	6	75	85	59
Scottish		204	154	89	—	—	47	186	197	92	47	64	57	64
Slovak		23	3	26	—	—	20	73	7	14	11	12	21	24
Subsaharan African		—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	22	—	—	—	—
Swedish		198	246	140	—	16	34	174	198	119	100	137	47	38
Swiss		20	163	42	—	—	—	25	15	24	20	14	—	26
Ukrainian		—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	11	—	5	—	—
United States or American		416	448	151	—	—	18	110	144	55	46	36	55	420
Welsh		31	52	39	—	—	41	22	47	58	12	52	7	46
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian		—	—	1	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	7	—	—
Other ancestries		4 842	4 339	2 835	—	115	1 175	4 402	5 064	1 585	1 572	2 118	1 356	5 751
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS														
Dominican (Dominican Republic)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American		—	4	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian		—	4	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cuban		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified		—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean		—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian		—	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paraguayan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Oto based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington city, McLean County—Con.										Normal town, McLean County				
	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 51 (pt.)	Tract 1.01	Tract 1.02 (pt.)	Tract 1.03 (pt.)	Tract 2	Tract 3.01 (pt.)		
ANCESTRY															
All persons	2 622	2 393	2 510	3 685	3 926	4 548	3 566	170	80	7 010	3 870	8 288	3 434		
Ancestry specified	2 192	2 045	2 026	3 415	3 518	4 046	3 195	136	80	6 513	3 510	7 752	3 169		
Single ancestry	1 616	1 290	1 242	1 763	1 886	2 337	1 475	83	54	3 850	2 400	4 304	1 686		
Multiple ancestry	576	1 105	784	1 652	1 632	2 211	1 320	53	26	2 663	1 110	3 448	1 483		
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	430	348	484	270	408	502	371	34	—	497	360	536	265		
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS															
Total ancestries reported	5 244	4 786	5 020	7 370	7 852	9 096	7 132	340	160	14 020	7 740	16 576	6 868		
Arab	—	—	—	8	12	35	12	18	—	—	—	40	—		
Austrian	—	—	—	6	7	7	—	13	—	16	7	29	5		
Belgian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15		
Canadian	—	—	31	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7		
Czech	—	17	16	—	6	—	—	—	—	68	—	82	—		
Danish	9	19	16	54	25	22	11	—	13	77	9	96	14		
Dutch	84	56	55	98	153	196	110	—	9	234	141	137	68		
English	231	228	286	902	800	593	561	38	9	1 294	397	617	578		
Finnish	—	—	5	17	—	—	—	—	—	39	—	45	17		
French (except Basque)	61	89	76	205	163	244	62	6	—	352	253	232	161		
French Canadian	8	—	12	30	13	—	27	—	—	—	16	100	14		
German	758	823	929	1 562	1 833	1 895	1 590	68	20	3 362	1 394	3 414	1 685		
Greek	—	8	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	21	—	85	7		
Hungarian	18	25	10	26	—	33	19	—	—	25	7	16	—		
Irish	364	465	511	835	768	1 041	889	5	29	1 255	529	1 892	721		
Italian	51	74	64	113	100	160	74	—	—	383	82	990	135		
Lithuanian	—	—	7	14	6	—	9	8	—	80	32	48	—		
Norwegian	20	28	24	65	32	88	8	—	—	46	54	191	65		
Polish	64	83	51	78	141	40	48	10	9	268	55	745	110		
Portuguese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—		
Romanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	—		
Russian	4	12	6	—	—	7	—	—	—	39	—	96	27		
Scotch-Irish	23	69	46	98	160	103	89	—	—	125	69	157	98		
Slovak	27	6	81	146	85	41	165	—	—	187	67	96	78		
Slovene	11	12	21	14	27	22	7	—	—	58	10	121	29		
Subsaharan African	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Swedish	102	23	43	184	191	95	142	15	—	279	295	342	162		
Swiss	19	—	29	69	84	—	15	—	—	56	16	26	37		
Ukrainian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—		
United States or American	—	5	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	90	182	155	73	83	280	239	—	—	61	432	68	115		
Welsh	18	19	12	58	48	35	31	—	9	106	13	59	46		
Yugoslavian	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	23	20	—		
Other ancestries	3 256	2 517	2 492	2 612	3 024	4 105	2 996	151	71	5 483	3 773	6 384	2 581		
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS															
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	5	—		
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—		
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
South American	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—		
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other South American	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area														Normal town, McLean County—Con.					Remainder of McLean County																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
Tract 3 02 (pt.)	Tract 4	Tract 5 01	Tract 5 02	Tract 5 03 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 52 (pt.)	Tract 1 02 (pt.)	Tract 1 03 (pt.)	Tract 3 01 (pt.)	Tract 3 02 (pt.)	Tract 5 03 (pt.)	Tract 11 01 (pt.)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
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Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of McLean County—Con.											
	Tract 11.02 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 51 (pt.)	Tract 52 (pt.)	Tract 53	Tract 54	Tract 55	Tract 56	Tract 57
ANCESTRY												
All persons	313	993	8	141	2 214	5 717	3 948	3 657	5 624	4 348	4 301	5 324
Ancestry specified	292	692	—	103	1 938	5 161	3 612	3 155	4 820	3 605	3 630	4 642
Single ancestry	217	441	—	50	1 124	2 861	1 969	1 836	2 677	2 261	2 189	2 619
Multiple ancestry	75	251	—	53	814	2 300	1 643	1 319	2 143	1 344	1 441	2 023
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	21	301	8	38	276	556	336	502	804	743	671	682
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS												
Total ancestries reported	626	1 986	16	282	4 428	11 434	7 896	7 314	11 248	8 696	8 602	10 648
Arab	—	—	—	—	—	31	3	2	21	—	—	4
Austrian	—	—	—	—	—	2	10	3	16	7	—	8
Belgian	—	—	—	—	9	5	—	11	2	—	—	5
Canadian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Czech	—	—	—	—	34	11	15	—	20	22	8	6
Danish	—	—	—	—	29	27	26	—	37	24	54	33
Dutch	—	—	—	—	113	173	156	73	297	243	128	188
English	25	74	—	9	312	1 086	877	641	1 043	727	772	896
Finnish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6	—	—
French (except Basque)	—	48	—	—	161	277	249	174	157	104	122	202
French Canadian	—	—	—	—	—	31	13	1	6	8	13	16
German	232	338	—	78	1 013	2 937	2 089	1 835	2 866	1 706	2 207	2 571
Greek	—	—	—	—	—	9	3	8	4	—	2	15
Hungarian	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	16	37	—	4	12
Irish	56	206	—	36	401	1 050	731	707	1 035	741	809	948
Italian	—	—	—	—	106	142	110	68	133	38	54	186
Lithuanian	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	5	2	—	2	5
Norwegian	—	—	—	—	13	54	27	42	53	17	59	75
Polish	13	17	—	—	13	74	21	94	83	25	51	83
Portuguese	—	—	—	—	—	21	22	—	2	—	9	—
Romanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian	—	—	—	—	7	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
Scotch-Irish	8	7	—	—	53	124	90	77	179	125	140	34
Scottish	—	—	—	—	39	154	89	72	125	144	70	102
Slavak	—	—	—	—	16	3	26	—	23	14	2	116
Subsaharan African	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish	—	—	—	—	56	231	140	113	153	113	68	136
Swiss	—	—	—	—	5	163	42	8	22	75	47	85
Ukrainian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States or American	9	71	—	—	177	448	151	3	278	570	182	4
Welsh	—	—	—	—	—	52	39	24	37	7	12	106
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries	271	1 103	16	146	1 846	4 188	2 835	2 989	4 543	3 907	3 763	4 216
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS												
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	5	7	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	McLean County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in McLean County					
		Total	Bloomington city	Normal town	Tract 1.02	Tract 1.03	Tract 3.01	Tract 3.02	Tract 5.03	Tract 11.01
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	129 180	129 180	51 972	40 023	7 010	4 315	3 434	4 639	5 959	5 311
Native	126 700	126 700	50 818	38 950	6 901	4 051	3 364	4 582	5 698	5 160
Foreign born	2 480	2 480	1 154	1 073	109	264	70	57	261	151
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	372	372	183	149	-	85	7	7	20	25
Persons 5 years and over	120 648	120 648	48 084	38 082	6 672	3 928	3 218	4 308	5 332	4 769
In linguistically isolated households	741	741	350	331	-	162	27	7	51	53
Speak a language other than English	4 651	4 651	2 045	1 787	317	340	113	94	299	208
Do not speak English "very well"	1 696	1 696	691	728	81	205	54	29	133	103
Speak Spanish	1 371	1 371	596	431	86	53	25	37	60	52
Do not speak English "very well"	413	413	158	130	18	36	8	15	21	15
Linguistically isolated	42	42	20	7	-	7	-	-	-	-
Speak an Asian or Pacific island language	1 072	1 072	562	477	21	187	72	5	126	77
Do not speak English "very well"	683	683	333	334	4	136	46	-	94	57
Linguistically isolated	455	455	227	219	-	133	27	-	51	31
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	45 875	45 875	14 136	22 233	3 938	1 671	1 533	1 431	1 832	1 654
Preprimary school	2 536	2 536	1 162	628	107	101	90	90	171	179
Public school	1 566	1 566	691	328	28	54	39	56	91	110
Elementary or high school	19 342	19 342	7 661	4 556	901	536	446	920	1 200	890
Public school	17 890	17 890	6 823	4 239	828	500	410	854	1 088	813
College	23 997	23 997	5 313	17 049	2 930	1 034	997	421	461	585
Public college	21 167	21 167	3 199	16 523	2 865	971	938	369	426	585
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	72 957	72 957	32 600	16 347	2 911	2 333	1 747	2 885	3 457	3 055
Less than 9th grade	4 754	4 754	2 189	529	42	117	42	142	83	37
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	6 429	6 429	3 056	767	125	162	176	73	126	149
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	24 030	24 030	9 550	4 316	811	789	565	677	829	681
Some college, no degree	13 071	13 071	5 955	3 238	722	506	286	558	514	593
Associate degree	3 530	3 530	1 528	900	168	106	93	192	194	189
Bachelor's degree	14 574	14 574	7 167	4 246	662	447	344	747	1 225	1 109
Graduate or professional degree	6 569	6 569	3 155	2 351	381	206	241	496	486	297
Percent high school graduate or higher	84.7	84.7	83.9	92.1	94.3	88.0	87.5	92.5	94.0	93.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	29.0	29.0	31.7	40.4	35.8	28.0	33.5	43.1	49.5	46.0
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	104	104	184	34	9	273	111	141	66	174
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 271	1 271	1 164	1 094	1 143	922	1 318	1 089	1 469	1 000
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 876	1 876	1 755	1 923	1 914	1 438	1 757	1 963	1 997	1 819
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	120 648	120 648	48 084	38 082	6 672	3 928	3 218	4 308	5 332	4 769
Same house	53 177	53 177	20 246	10 846	1 949	888	1 056	1 947	1 607	1 287
Different house in United States	66 252	66 252	27 321	26 604	4 679	2 841	2 135	2 344	3 621	3 397
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	22 140	22 140	12 547	6 394	1 214	1 083	655	1 051	1 497	1 311
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	6 929	6 929	1 728	982	134	207	218	107	109	185
Different MSA/PMSA	26 608	26 608	9 138	14 423	2 252	1 022	911	793	1 307	1 364
Not in an MSA/PMSA	10 575	10 575	3 908	4 805	1 079	529	351	393	708	537
Abroad	1 219	1 219	517	632	44	199	27	17	104	85
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	96 905	96 905	51 972	40 023	7 010	3 870	3 434	4 597	5 879	5 311
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	59 690	59 690	35 469	19 985	4 272	1 530	2 349	3 620	4 338	3 894
Rural population	32 275	32 275	-	-	-	445	-	42	80	-
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	19 580	19 580	-	-	-	247	-	32	-	-
On farms	4 002	4 002	-	-	-	48	-	-	-	-
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	66 695	66 695	27 443	20 977	3 837	2 256	1 789	2 593	3 263	3 245
Car, truck, or van	57 013	57 013	24 571	15 735	3 132	2 050	1 575	2 403	3 085	3 089
Drove alone	48 631	48 631	21 013	13 497	2 631	1 744	1 415	2 094	2 615	2 634
Carpooled	8 382	8 382	3 558	2 238	501	306	160	309	470	455
Public transportation (including taxicab)	615	615	346	249	53	28	17	20	-	9
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	571	571	332	223	44	16	17	15	-	9
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	35	35	14	17	-	12	-	5	-	-
Walked	6 117	6 117	1 503	4 191	551	144	157	50	49	27
Other means	652	652	321	217	27	8	14	39	42	14
Worked at home	2 298	2 298	702	585	74	26	26	81	87	106
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.09	1.09	1.08	1.08	1.09	1.09	1.06	1.07	1.09	1.08
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.0	16.0	14.4	13.7	15.9	17.1	16.4	15.8	14.7	14.5
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	2 793	2 793	1 167	616	122	112	69	54	104	115
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	10 677	10 677	4 051	2 212	466	332	217	422	400	468
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	24 214	24 214	11 049	6 541	1 208	757	617	1 119	1 447	1 639
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	8 712	8 712	3 970	2 777	518	376	249	372	516	323
All other times	18 001	18 001	6 504	8 246	1 449	653	611	545	709	594
Worked in MSA of residence	60 768	60 768	25 552	19 435	3 462	2 100	1 638	2 342	3 062	2 993
Bloomington city	35 432	35 432	19 195	7 783	1 585	1 005	824	1 174	1 635	2 177
Normal town	17 348	17 348	4 787	10 592	1 764	911	689	966	1 131	593
Le Roy city	124	124	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remainder of McLean County	7 864	7 864	1 570	1 060	113	184	125	202	296	223
Worked outside MSA of residence	5 927	5 927	1 891	1 542	375	156	151	251	201	252
Peoria city	410	410	162	123	25	12	26	18	8	13
Remainder of Peoria County	103	103	57	23	-	-	17	6	-	-
East Peoria city	143	143	55	60	19	-	5	7	17	-
Remainder of Tazewell County	287	287	91	80	19	18	10	20	-	-
El Paso city	245	245	62	81	9	33	-	12	8	22
Remainder of Woodford County	340	340	89	39	19	9	5	-	-	21
Clinton city	190	190	78	52	-	-	16	26	-	33
Remainder of De Witt County	533	533	222	122	16	-	4	33	75	18
Gibson city	176	176	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remainder of Ford County	84	84	47	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peoria city	588	588	158	58	20	12	-	17	9	46
Fairbury city	83	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remainder of Livingston County	169	169	12	41	-	-	11	15	-	-
Champaign city	254	254	74	26	-	7	-	14	-	-
Urbana city	114	114	52	15	4	-	5	6	-	-
Remainder of Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA	123	123	12	28	13	3	-	-	-	-
Worked elsewhere	2 085	2 085	720	780	231	62	52	77	84	99

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in McLean County—Con.							Bloomington city, McLean County		
	Tract 11.02	Tract 14	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 21	Tract 51	Tract 52	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 5.03 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	6 928	6 726	3 934	4 689	5 780	5 887	3 948	—	119	1 579
Native	6 697	6 692	3 825	4 637	5 728	5 807	3 904	—	119	1 510
Foreign born	231	34	109	52	52	80	44	—	—	69
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	61	5	18	18	7	—	2	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	6 355	6 085	3 740	4 373	5 320	5 447	3 653	—	106	1 421
In linguistically isolated households	128	5	35	27	22	—	3	—	—	—
Speak a language other than English	359	118	154	146	173	138	137	—	—	51
Do not speak English "very well"	152	15	67	57	40	41	20	—	—	14
Speak Spanish	61	37	6	27	70	40	23	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	24	10	—	5	33	21	8	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	177	5	41	32	—	—	—	—	—	33
Do not speak English "very well"	107	5	35	11	—	2	—	—	—	14
Linguistically isolated	97	5	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	2 060	1 736	755	1 023	1 284	1 629	1 071	—	31	543
Preprimary school	208	171	41	67	112	104	94	—	—	70
Public school	89	133	23	43	54	57	52	—	—	31
Elementary or high school	1 290	1 328	395	734	818	1 197	768	—	31	347
Public school	1 112	1 207	355	689	743	1 142	702	—	31	309
College	562	237	319	222	354	328	209	—	—	126
Public college	484	177	239	153	297	288	183	—	—	111
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	4 218	4 137	2 877	3 197	3 815	3 666	2 556	—	71	947
Less than 9th grade	70	659	169	435	325	205	197	—	14	—
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	154	675	162	469	569	241	200	—	—	18
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	760	1 584	855	1 221	1 322	1 467	957	—	33	83
Some college, no degree	841	532	687	597	554	672	473	—	5	101
Associate degree	272	123	113	152	214	197	123	—	5	71
Bachelor's degree	1 531	416	604	206	616	683	420	—	9	444
Graduate or professional degree	590	148	287	117	215	201	186	—	5	230
Percent high school graduate or higher	94.7	67.8	88.5	71.7	76.6	87.8	84.5	—	80.3	98.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	50.3	13.6	31.0	10.1	21.8	24.1	23.7	—	19.7	71.2
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	104	414	139	586	275	232	272	—	—	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 034	1 492	579	1 529	1 280	1 599	1 493	—	3 250	1 936
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 871	2 129	1 247	1 733	1 439	2 052	1 856	—	—	1 770
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	6 355	6 085	3 740	4 373	5 320	5 447	3 653	—	106	1 421
Same house	2 340	2 982	1 858	2 488	2 249	3 278	2 444	—	106	318
Different house in United States	3 953	3 078	1 837	1 877	3 043	2 131	1 207	—	—	1 103
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 697	1 618	937	1 027	1 374	570	406	—	—	430
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	169	289	102	222	451	737	262	—	—	—
Different MSA/PMSA	1 390	836	491	387	858	542	384	—	—	590
Not in on MSA/PMSA	697	335	307	241	360	282	155	—	—	83
Abroad	62	25	45	8	28	38	2	—	—	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	6 830	6 469	3 934	4 689	4 569	170	—	—	119	1 579
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	5 302	5 401	2 315	3 459	3 435	145	—	—	90	1 508
Rural population	98	257	—	—	1 211	5 717	3 948	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	33	182	—	—	909	3 855	2 128	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	109	626	508	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	3 922	3 003	2 045	2 326	3 075	3 094	1 987	—	61	804
Car, truck, or van	3 721	2 788	1 913	2 036	2 958	2 880	1 821	—	61	774
Drove alone	3 239	2 295	1 748	1 716	2 532	2 562	1 557	—	56	667
Carpooled	482	493	165	320	426	318	264	—	5	107
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	46	14	89	—	2	—	—	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	46	14	83	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	6	—	2	—	—	—	—
Walked	23	70	73	99	27	82	60	—	—	7
Other means	37	20	34	55	54	6	11	—	—	23
Worked at home	141	79	11	47	36	124	95	—	—	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.07	1.10	1.05	1.09	1.08	1.06	1.08	—	1.04	1.07
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.3	17.7	14.5	14.4	17.3	19.2	22.0	—	13.6	15.5
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	126	185	111	118	185	154	87	—	—	—
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	504	669	278	405	669	767	474	—	23	84
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	1 964	1 116	904	796	1 153	1 073	740	—	28	435
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	485	372	362	326	347	381	240	—	5	127
All other times	702	582	379	634	685	595	351	—	5	135
Worked in MSA of residence										
Bloomington city	3 630	2 744	1 919	2 168	2 775	2 630	1 731	—	61	739
Normal town	2 884	2 194	1 480	1 764	2 118	1 210	981	—	51	467
Le Roy city	604	389	311	254	446	502	300	—	10	241
Remainder of McLean County	142	161	128	150	211	918	450	—	—	31
Worked outside MSA of residence										
Peoria city	292	259	126	158	300	464	256	—	—	65
Remainder of Peoria County	14	39	12	—	51	28	28	—	—	—
East Peoria city	42	9	6	—	—	10	4	—	—	—
Remainder of Tazewell County	—	16	—	23	—	2	6	—	—	10
El Paso city	7	14	8	11	30	6	62	—	—	—
Remainder of Woodford County	—	—	—	23	—	83	—	—	—	—
Clinton city	10	13	—	7	27	102	68	—	—	—
Remainder of De Witt County	22	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gibson city	51	20	16	17	60	9	—	—	—	18
Remainder of Ford County	—	15	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pontiac city	19	16	13	16	8	52	11	—	—	—
Fairbury city	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Livingston County	—	—	—	—	—	29	6	—	—	—
Champaign city	6	—	6	—	18	8	—	—	—	—
Urbana city	19	25	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Remainder of Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	93	84	65	52	106	126	66	—	—	37

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington city, McLean County—Con.									
	Tract 11.01 (pt.)	Tract 11.02 (pt.)	Tract 12	Tract 13.01	Tract 13.02	Tract 13.03	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	5 311	6 615	2 533	2 147	2 816	1 699	5 733	2 622	2 393	2 510
Native	5 160	6 384	2 495	2 110	2 696	1 672	5 699	2 568	2 328	2 463
Foreign born	151	231	38	37	120	27	34	54	65	47
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	25	61	8	7	7	-	5	9	19	6
Persons 5 years and over	4 769	6 076	2 405	1 986	2 746	1 602	5 171	2 406	2 283	2 319
In linguistically isolated households	53	128	8	7	7	-	5	9	40	6
Speak a language other than English	208	359	42	63	194	43	118	177	136	68
Do not speak English "very well"	103	152	8	28	58	9	15	49	48	16
Speak Spanish	52	61	8	51	30	24	37	123	35	34
Do not speak English "very well"	15	24	-	21	11	4	10	40	8	6
Linguistically isolated	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	77	177	-	12	62	-	5	-	52	10
Do not speak English "very well"	57	107	-	7	13	-	5	-	27	10
Linguistically isolated	31	97	-	7	-	-	5	-	27	-
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 654	1 971	585	556	1 897	390	1 489	560	548	490
Preprimary school	179	200	34	50	21	35	151	59	19	49
Public school	110	89	21	31	16	35	113	39	14	37
Elementary or high school	890	1 219	281	324	110	234	1 117	409	350	249
Public school	813	1 050	211	269	97	208	996	396	319	228
College	585	552	270	182	1 766	121	271	92	179	192
Public college	585	474	204	141	188	105	173	87	142	187
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	3 055	4 046	1 841	1 416	849	1 134	3 506	1 514	1 567	1 616
Less than 9th grade	37	70	46	100	51	73	528	202	186	92
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	149	125	50	88	62	149	578	257	323	168
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	681	675	422	475	201	459	1 266	598	467	641
Some college, no degree	593	827	370	211	135	187	496	204	279	327
Associate degree	189	262	66	90	76	46	107	65	33	56
Bachelor's degree	1 109	1 508	541	282	226	153	399	163	187	221
Graduate or professional degree	297	579	346	170	98	67	132	25	92	111
Percent high school graduate or higher	93.9	95.2	94.8	86.7	86.7	80.4	68.5	69.7	67.5	83.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	46.0	51.6	48.2	31.9	38.2	19.4	15.1	12.4	17.8	20.5
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	174	87	186	67	8	230	455	525	298	123
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 000	1 012	748	1 037	873	1 380	1 499	1 484	1 503	842
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 819	1 853	1 464	1 630	884	1 584	2 284	2 482	2 133	1 660
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	4 769	6 076	2 405	1 986	2 746	1 602	5 171	2 406	2 283	2 319
Same house	1 287	2 216	1 255	1 092	457	796	2 506	1 088	885	936
Different house in United States	3 397	3 798	1 134	888	2 196	798	2 640	1 308	1 357	1 345
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 311	1 644	587	351	414	491	1 399	701	551	791
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	185	150	90	97	52	33	171	64	139	74
Different MSA/PMSA	1 364	1 315	282	290	1 302	206	769	294	568	316
Not in an MSA/PMSA	537	689	175	150	428	68	301	249	99	164
Abroad	85	62	16	6	93	8	25	10	41	38
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	5 311	6 615	2 533	2 147	2 816	1 699	5 733	2 622	2 393	2 510
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	3 894	5 087	1 789	1 632	511	1 250	4 781	1 705	577	1 197
Rural population	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
On farms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	3 245	3 725	1 417	1 205	1 543	879	2 577	1 228	1 058	1 435
Car, truck, or van	3 089	3 533	1 247	1 087	806	824	2 402	1 038	816	1 301
Drove alone	2 634	3 080	1 078	954	687	694	1 985	744	593	1 115
Carpooled	455	453	169	133	119	130	417	294	223	186
Public transportation (including taxicab)	9	-	29	12	7	-	46	65	52	9
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	9	-	29	12	7	-	46	65	52	9
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Walked	27	23	89	62	677	18	70	82	115	71
Other means	14	37	6	10	15	20	8	13	46	8
Worked at home	106	132	46	34	38	17	51	30	29	46
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.08	1.07	1.08	1.07	1.08	1.09	1.10	1.18	1.18	1.08
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.5	13.9	12.3	10.9	9.9	15.8	17.7	16.6	16.5	13.7
Departure time for work										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	115	116	31	55	18	51	161	112	36	53
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	468	462	209	137	174	167	583	151	157	183
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	1 639	1 904	600	410	271	225	972	442	226	577
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	323	442	277	212	262	95	298	123	246	251
All other times	594	669	254	357	780	324	512	370	364	325
Worked in MSA of residence	2 993	3 453	1 357	1 177	1 439	814	2 328	1 165	1 017	1 352
Bloomington city	2 177	2 748	1 091	844	1 098	548	1 898	802	658	911
Normal town	593	580	196	255	287	187	304	245	307	343
Le Roy city	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remainder of McLean County	223	125	70	78	54	79	126	118	52	98
Worked outside MSA of residence	252	272	60	28	104	65	249	63	41	83
Peoria city	13	14	6	-	16	4	39	-	9	14
Remainder of Peoria County	-	42	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-
East Peoria city	-	-	-	-	-	6	16	-	-	-
Remainder of Tazewell County	-	7	6	5	6	-	14	-	-	-
El Paso city	22	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remainder of Woodford County	21	10	-	4	6	-	13	9	7	-
Clinton city	33	22	-	-	5	-	8	-	-	10
Remainder of De Witt County	18	39	7	-	-	-	15	6	5	-
Gilson city	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remainder of Ford County	-	9	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	14
Portia city	46	19	7	5	6	22	16	-	-	-
Fairbury city	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remainder of Livingston County	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
Champaign city	-	6	5	-	-	-	-	12	-	14
Urbana city	-	19	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-
Remainder of Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
Worked elsewhere	99	85	29	4	48	33	79	36	20	31

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington city, McLean County—Con.					Normal town, McLean County			
	Tract 18	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 51 (pt.)	Tract 1.01	Tract 1.02 (pt.)	Tract 1.03 (pt.)	Tract 2
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	3 685	3 926	4 548	3 566	170	80	7 010	3 870	8 288
Native	3 582	3 817	4 518	3 549	148	63	6 901	3 606	8 120
Foreign born	103	109	30	17	22	17	109	264	168
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	6	18	5	7	—	—	—	85	—
Persons 5 years and over	3 412	3 732	4 239	3 241	170	80	6 672	3 510	8 288
In linguistically isolated households	25	35	5	22	—	—	—	—	—
Speak a language other than English	201	154	124	85	22	7	317	333	356
Do not speak English "very well"	66	67	37	21	—	7	81	201	98
Speak Spanish	73	6	27	35	—	—	86	50	94
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	5	14	—	—	18	36	19
Linguistically isolated	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	7	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	61	41	32	—	—	—	21	187	61
Do not speak English "very well"	47	35	11	—	—	—	4	136	39
Linguistically isolated	25	35	—	—	—	—	—	133	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	897	755	1 000	696	74	63	3 938	1 543	8 206
Preprimary school	122	41	67	59	6	—	107	82	—
Public school	39	23	43	44	6	—	28	35	—
Elementary or high school	509	395	718	423	55	—	901	463	26
Public school	396	355	673	417	55	—	828	441	26
College	266	319	215	214	13	63	2 930	998	8 180
Public college	239	239	146	173	5	63	2 865	935	8 066
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	2 613	2 869	3 089	2 368	99	24	2 911	2 050	175
Less than 9th grade	53	169	400	168	—	—	42	107	—
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	126	154	451	358	—	—	125	141	—
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	667	855	1 188	832	7	—	811	650	6
Some college, no degree	575	687	582	355	21	—	722	449	80
Associate degree	47	113	145	151	6	—	168	93	40
Bachelor's degree	689	604	206	374	52	16	662	413	49
Graduate or professional degree	456	287	117	130	13	8	381	197	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	93.1	88.7	72.5	77.8	100.0	100.0	94.3	87.9	100.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	43.8	31.1	10.5	21.3	65.7	100.0	35.8	29.8	28.0
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	85	139	592	212	—	—	9	288	7
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 215	579	1 529	1 203	—	—	1 143	950	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 555	1 247	1 747	1 316	1 711	—	1 914	1 274	—
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	3 412	3 732	4 239	3 241	170	80	6 672	3 510	8 288
Same house	1 837	1 850	2 386	1 215	16	—	1 949	651	603
Different house in United States	1 533	1 837	1 845	2 010	132	63	4 679	2 660	7 556
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	924	937	1 010	945	61	17	1 214	989	127
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	141	102	222	208	—	—	134	168	21
Different MSA/PMSA	315	491	372	593	71	46	2 252	980	6 214
Not in an MSA/PMSA	153	307	241	264	—	—	1 079	523	1 194
Abroad	42	45	8	16	22	17	44	199	129
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	3 685	3 926	4 548	3 566	170	80	7 010	3 870	8 288
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	3 028	2 307	3 344	2 624	145	—	4 272	1 530	60
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	1 916	2 045	2 251	1 955	99	71	3 837	2 000	3 619
Car, truck, or van	1 745	1 913	1 961	1 890	84	—	3 132	1 890	834
Drove alone	1 604	1 748	1 660	1 630	84	—	2 631	1 559	669
Carpooled	141	165	301	260	—	—	501	246	165
Public transportation (including taxicab)	14	14	89	—	—	—	53	28	48
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	6	14	83	—	—	—	44	16	48
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	8	—	6	—	—	—	—	12	—
Walked	82	73	99	15	—	71	551	138	2 497
Other means	14	34	55	34	—	—	27	8	34
Worked at home	61	11	47	16	15	—	74	21	206
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.05	1.05	1.09	1.08	1.00	—	1.09	1.08	1.12
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.1	14.5	14.6	15.5	12.4	6.0	15.9	16.7	7.3
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	58	111	109	133	8	—	122	105	14
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	223	278	398	347	7	—	466	292	99
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	862	904	759	746	49	—	1 208	684	271
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	366	362	319	253	9	33	518	315	215
All other times	346	379	619	460	11	38	1 449	583	2 814
Worked in MSA of residence	1 785	1 919	2 093	1 768	92	71	3 462	1 853	3 442
Bloomington city	1 282	1 480	1 700	1 375	65	—	1 585	842	287
Normal town	372	311	243	286	27	71	1 764	862	3 101
Le Roy city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of McLean County	131	128	150	107	—	—	113	149	54
Worked outside MSA of residence	131	126	158	187	7	—	375	147	177
Pearia city	13	12	—	22	—	—	25	12	6
Remainder of Peoria County	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Peoria city	—	—	23	—	—	—	19	—	—
Remainder of Tazewell County	11	8	11	23	—	—	19	18	7
El Paso city	—	—	23	—	7	—	9	33	—
Remainder of Woodford County	6	—	7	6	—	—	19	9	—
Clinton city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of De Witt County	27	16	17	54	—	—	16	—	7
Gibson city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Ford County	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pontiac city	8	13	16	—	—	—	20	12	—
Fairbury city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Livingston County	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Champaign city	13	6	—	18	—	—	—	7	—
Urbana city	8	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Remainder of Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	7
Worked elsewhere	38	65	52	64	—	—	231	56	150

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Normal town, McLean County—Con.							
	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 4	Tract 5.01	Tract 5.02	Tract 5.03 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 52 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	3 434	4 448	3 321	2 468	2 804	4 300	-	-
Native	3 364	4 391	3 242	2 450	2 705	4 108	-	-
Foreign born	70	57	79	18	99	192	-	-
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	7	7	14	-	16	20	-	-
Persons 5 years and over	3 218	4 144	3 263	2 357	2 688	3 862	-	-
In linguistically isolated households	27	7	48	-	36	51	-	-
Speak a language other than English	113	94	135	73	111	248	-	-
Do not speak English "very well"	54	29	64	28	47	119	-	-
Speak Spanish	25	37	47	27	5	60	-	-
Do not speak English "very well"	8	15	-	13	-	21	-	-
Linguistically isolated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	72	5	-	7	31	93	-	-
Do not speak English "very well"	46	-	-	7	22	80	-	-
Linguistically isolated	27	-	-	-	8	51	-	-
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 533	1 400	2 214	1 188	881	1 267	-	-
Preprimary school	90	90	64	43	51	101	-	-
Public school	39	56	64	18	28	60	-	-
Elementary or high school	446	889	267	171	540	853	-	-
Public school	410	823	261	150	521	779	-	-
College	997	421	1 883	974	290	313	-	-
Public college	938	369	1 772	952	270	293	-	-
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	1 747	2 756	1 085	1 238	1 878	2 483	-	-
Less than 9th grade	42	112	46	31	66	83	-	-
9th to 12th grade: no diploma	176	67	32	61	57	108	-	-
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	565	617	215	349	370	733	-	-
Some college, no degree	286	553	221	173	348	406	-	-
Associate degree	93	187	47	42	107	123	-	-
Bachelor's degree	344	738	251	391	608	774	-	-
Graduate or professional degree	241	482	273	191	322	256	-	-
Percent high school graduate or higher	87.5	93.5	92.8	92.6	93.5	92.3	-	-
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	33.5	44.3	48.3	47.0	49.5	41.5	-	-
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	111	141	-	11	104	49	-	-
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 318	1 019	1 370	884	793	1 360	-	-
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 757	1 963	2 950	2 163	1 987	2 115	-	-
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	3 218	4 144	3 263	2 357	2 688	3 862	-	-
Same house	1 056	1 783	935	872	1 734	1 263	-	-
Different house in United States	2 135	2 344	2 265	1 471	936	2 495	-	-
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	655	1 051	343	421	510	1 067	-	-
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	218	107	113	47	65	109	-	-
Different MSA/PMSA	911	793	1 498	809	226	694	-	-
Not in an MSA/PMSA	351	393	311	194	135	625	-	-
Abroad	27	17	63	14	18	104	-	-
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population	3 434	4 448	3 321	2 468	2 804	4 300	-	-
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 349	3 500	1 475	1 409	2 560	2 830	-	-
Rural population	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
On farms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	1 789	2 506	1 788	1 323	1 625	2 419	-	-
Car, truck, or van	1 575	2 316	1 083	1 157	1 555	2 278	-	-
Drove alone	1 415	2 012	919	1 038	1 339	1 915	-	-
Carpooled	160	304	164	119	216	363	-	-
Public transportation (including taxicab)	17	20	58	9	16	-	-	-
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	17	15	58	9	16	-	-	-
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Walked	157	50	574	104	-	49	-	-
Other means	14	39	48	-	12	35	-	-
Worked at home	26	81	25	53	42	57	-	-
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.06	1.07	1.08	1.06	1.08	1.10	-	-
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.4	15.9	13.4	11.6	13.6	14.5	-	-
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	69	54	48	52	48	104	-	-
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	217	390	105	137	197	309	-	-
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	617	1 082	513	351	823	992	-	-
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	249	367	235	220	242	383	-	-
All other times	611	532	862	510	273	574	-	-
Worked in MSA of residence	1 638	2 255	1 668	1 260	1 503	2 283	-	-
Bloomington city	824	1 106	569	466	956	1 148	-	-
Normal town	689	947	1 066	727	481	884	-	-
Le Roy city	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remainder of McLean County	125	202	33	67	66	251	-	-
Worked outside MSA of residence	151	251	120	63	122	136	-	-
Peoria city	26	18	18	-	10	8	-	-
Remainder of Peoria County	17	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Peoria city	5	7	11	-	11	7	-	-
Remainder of Tazewell County	10	20	-	6	-	-	-	-
El Paso city	-	12	-	-	19	8	-	-
Remainder of Woodford County	5	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
Clinton city	16	26	-	-	10	-	-	-
Remainder of De Witt County	4	33	-	-	5	57	-	-
Gibson city	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
Remainder of Ford County	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Pontiac city	-	17	-	-	-	9	-	-
Fairbury city	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remainder of Livingston County	11	15	-	-	15	-	-	-
Champaign city	-	14	-	-	5	-	-	-
Urbana city	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remainder of Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-
Worked elsewhere	52	77	82	49	36	47	-	-

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of McLean County								
	Tract 1.02 (pt.)	Tract 1.03 (pt.)	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 5.03 (pt.)	Tract 11.01 (pt.)	Tract 11.02 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons		445		72	80		313	993	8
Native		445		72	80		313	993	8
Foreign born									
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households									
Persons 5 years and over		418		58	49		279	914	8
In linguistically isolated households									
Speak a language other than English		7							
Do not speak English "very well"		4							
Speak Spanish		3							
Do not speak English "very well"									
Linguistically isolated									
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language									
Do not speak English "very well"									
Linguistically isolated									
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school		128			22		89	247	
Preprimary school		19					8	20	
Public school		19						20	
Elementary or high school		73					71	211	
Public school		59					62	211	
College		36			22		10	16	
Public college		36			22		10	4	
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over		283		58	27		172	631	8
Less than 9th grade		10		6				131	
9th to 12th grade, no diploma		21		16			29	97	8
High school graduate (includes equivalency)		139		27	13		85	318	
Some college, no degree		57			7		14	36	
Associate degree		13			7		10	16	
Bachelor's degree		34			7		23	17	
Graduate or professional degree		9		9			11	16	
Percent high school graduate or higher		89.0		62.1	100.0		83.1	63.9	
Percent bachelor's degree or higher		15.2		15.5	25.9		19.8	5.2	
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years					591		458	239	
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years		500		1 000	2 000		1 933	1 438	
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years		2 245					2 211	1 610	
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over		418		58	49		279	914	8
Same house		237		58	26		124	476	8
Different house in United States		181			23		155	438	
Central city of this MSA/PMSA		94					53	219	
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA		39					19	118	
Different MSA/PMSA		42			23		75	67	
Not in an MSA/PMSA		6					8	34	
Abroad									
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population				30			215	736	8
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre				30			215	620	8
Rural population		445		42	80		98	257	
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre		247		32			33	182	
On farms		48							
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over		256		26	40		197	426	
Car, truck, or van		245		26	33		188	386	
Drove alone		185		26	33		159	310	
Carpooled		60					29	76	
Public transportation (including taxicab)									
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car									
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat									
Walked		6							
Other means								12	
Worked at home		5			7		9	28	
Persons per car, truck, or van		1.17		1.00	1.00		1.08	1.11	
Mean travel time to work (minutes)		19.8		12.2	14.2		21.5	17.4	
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.		7					10	24	
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.		40		9	7		42	86	
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.		73		9	20		60	144	
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.		61			6		43	74	
All other times		70		8			33	70	
Worked in MSA of residence		247		26	40		177	416	
Bloomington city		163		17	20		136	296	
Normal town		49		9	6		24	85	
Le Roy city									
Remainder of McLean County		35			14				
Worked outside MSA of residence		9					20	10	
Peoria city									
Remainder of Peoria County									
East Peoria city									
Remainder of Tazewell County									
El Paso city									
Remainder of Woodford County									
Clinton city									
Remainder of De Witt County							12	5	
Gibson city									
Remainder of Ford County									
Pantiac city									
Fairbury city									
Remainder of Livingston County									
Champaign city									
Urbana city									
Remainder of Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA		3					8	5	
Worked elsewhere		6							

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of McLean County—Con.								
	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 51 (pt.)	Tract 52 (pt.)	Tract 53	Tract 54	Tract 55	Tract 56	Tract 57
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	141	2 214	5 717	3 948	3 657	5 624	4 348	4 301	5 324
Native	119	2 179	5 659	3 904	3 642	5 593	4 334	4 295	5 296
Foreign born	22	35	58	44	15	31	14	6	28
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	13	—	—	2	8	—	—	11	6
Persons 5 years and over	134	2 079	5 277	3 653	3 380	5 213	4 024	3 981	5 015
In linguistically isolated households	22	—	—	3	15	—	—	11	9
Speak a language other than English	22	88	116	137	93	85	61	84	126
Do not speak English "very well"	22	19	41	20	47	35	19	31	39
Speak Spanish	—	35	40	23	37	46	27	48	85
Do not speak English "very well"	—	19	21	8	19	18	7	16	17
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	2	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	9	—	3	4	—	9	8
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	9	2
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	23	588	1 555	1 071	967	1 446	1 057	1 052	1 261
Preprimary school	—	53	98	94	56	116	106	91	85
Public school	—	10	51	52	39	110	90	87	69
Elementary or high school	16	395	1 142	768	784	1 074	769	846	976
Public school	16	326	1 087	702	754	1 051	769	824	967
College	7	140	315	209	127	256	182	115	200
Public college	7	124	283	183	113	224	171	95	173
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	108	1 447	3 567	2 556	2 280	3 629	2 857	2 775	3 612
Less than 9th grade	35	157	205	197	138	236	274	268	369
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	18	211	241	200	266	287	377	383	462
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	33	490	1 460	957	974	1 617	1 219	1 336	1 496
Some college, no degree	15	199	651	473	434	576	463	327	626
Associate degree	7	63	191	123	109	146	125	138	161
Bachelor's degree	—	242	631	420	286	530	317	270	384
Graduate or professional degree	—	85	188	186	73	237	82	53	114
Percent high school graduate or higher	50.9	74.6	87.5	84.5	82.3	85.6	77.2	76.5	77.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	—	22.6	23.0	23.7	15.7	21.1	14.0	11.6	13.8
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	—	379	232	272	126	170	293	412	258
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	—	1 483	1 599	1 493	1 745	1 685	1 831	1 878	1 535
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 385	1 609	2 083	1 856	2 251	1 915	1 979	2 235	2 049
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	134	2 079	5 277	3 653	3 380	5 213	4 024	3 981	5 015
Same house	102	1 034	3 262	2 444	2 217	3 476	2 685	2 640	3 296
Different house in United States	32	1 033	1 999	1 207	1 160	1 724	1 339	1 333	1 703
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	17	429	509	406	348	441	220	255	208
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	—	243	737	262	402	607	304	631	857
Different MSA/PMSA	15	265	471	384	210	328	565	301	301
Not in an MSA/PMSA	—	96	282	155	200	348	250	146	337
Abroad	—	12	16	2	3	13	—	8	16
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	141	1 003	—	—	—	—	2 777	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	115	811	—	—	—	—	2 437	—	—
Rural population	—	1 211	5 717	3 948	3 657	5 624	1 571	4 301	5 324
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	909	3 855	2 128	2 176	3 367	607	2 434	3 610
On farms	—	109	626	508	538	534	331	757	551
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	75	1 120	2 995	1 987	1 743	2 862	2 066	1 946	2 536
Car, truck, or van	75	1 068	2 796	1 821	1 613	2 662	1 867	1 861	2 246
Drove alone	56	902	2 478	1 557	1 443	2 280	1 503	1 326	1 863
Carpooled	19	166	318	264	170	382	364	355	383
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	2	—	6	—	8	2	2
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	—	—	6	—	8	2	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Walked	—	12	82	60	9	47	62	62	83
Other means	—	20	6	11	7	12	8	15	23
Worked at home	—	20	109	95	108	141	121	186	182
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.15	1.09	1.07	1.08	1.06	1.09	1.13	1.14	1.10
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	9.9	20.5	19.4	22.0	23.6	20.7	21.9	24.2	20.0
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	9	52	146	87	118	133	140	131	153
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	7	322	760	474	430	706	485	487	559
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	37	407	1 024	740	578	1 175	718	707	932
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	7	94	372	240	207	245	233	154	229
All other times	15	225	584	351	302	462	369	281	481
Worked in MSA of residence	75	1 007	2 538	1 731	1 521	2 674	1 710	1 592	2 027
Bloomington city	64	743	1 145	981	857	1 762	992	655	623
Normal town	11	160	475	300	167	227	115	128	213
Le Roy city	—	—	—	—	—	21	103	—	—
Remainder of McLean County	—	104	918	450	497	664	500	809	1 191
Worked outside MSA of residence	—	113	457	256	222	188	356	354	509
Peoria city	—	29	28	28	12	13	—	2	13
Remainder of Peoria County	—	—	10	4	9	—	—	—	—
East Peoria city	—	—	2	—	18	2	—	—	—
Remainder of Tazewell County	—	7	6	62	28	—	—	3	10
El Paso city	—	—	76	—	5	4	—	2	15
Remainder of Woodford County	—	21	102	68	—	5	—	5	11
Clinton city	—	—	—	—	28	21	9	—	2
Remainder of De Witt County	—	6	9	—	5	49	66	37	—
Gibson city	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	133	2
Remainder of Ford County	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	12	12
Pontiac city	—	8	52	11	—	8	6	16	271
Fairbury city	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	5	69
Remainder of Livingston County	—	—	29	6	2	10	—	7	62
Champaign city	—	—	8	—	8	5	86	45	2
Urbana city	—	—	—	5	—	3	—	7	2
Remainder of Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA	—	—	—	—	5	—	55	20	—
Worked elsewhere	—	42	126	66	102	68	64	60	38

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	McLean County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in McLean County					
		Total	Bloomington city	Normal town	Tract 1.02	Tract 1.03	Tract 3.01	Tract 3.02	Tract 5.03	Tract 11.01
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	102 124	102 124	40 508	33 894	5 871	3 416	2 827	3 450	4 201	3 806
In labor force	71 003	71 003	29 210	22 448	4 088	2 411	1 943	2 720	3 362	3 313
Percent of persons 16 years and over	69.5	69.5	72.1	66.2	69.6	70.6	68.7	78.8	80.0	87.0
Civilian labor force	70 921	70 921	29 203	22 377	4 088	2 411	1 935	2 713	3 346	3 313
Employed	68 058	68 058	28 115	21 262	3 860	2 264	1 823	2 641	3 261	3 280
Unemployed	2 863	2 863	1 088	1 115	228	147	112	72	85	33
Percent of civilian labor force	4.0	4.0	3.7	5.0	5.6	6.1	5.8	2.7	2.5	1.0
Not in labor force	31 121	31 121	11 298	11 446	1 783	1 005	884	730	839	493
Institutionalized persons	1 184	1 184	649	291	-	102	-	123	-	-
Enrolled in school	10 728	10 728	2 134	7 554	1 072	458	355	146	201	163
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	10 359	10 359	4 740	1 857	359	257	273	209	222	76
Females 16 years and over	54 377	54 377	22 031	18 197	3 097	1 884	1 303	1 829	2 270	1 943
In labor force	34 243	34 243	14 085	11 559	2 019	1 180	868	1 332	1 658	1 572
Percent of females 16 years and over	63.0	63.0	63.9	63.5	65.2	62.6	66.6	72.8	73.0	80.9
Civilian labor force	34 205	34 205	14 078	11 528	2 019	1 180	860	1 332	1 642	1 572
Employed	32 985	32 985	13 602	11 027	1 914	1 105	842	1 314	1 578	1 563
Unemployed	1 220	1 220	476	501	105	75	18	18	64	9
Percent of civilian labor force	3.6	3.6	3.4	4.3	5.2	6.4	2.1	1.4	3.9	0.6
With own children under 6 years	7 289	7 289	3 299	1 661	298	308	227	249	484	480
In labor force	5 106	5 106	2 258	1 196	217	205	153	180	337	334
With own children 6 to 17 years only	7 904	7 904	3 088	1 938	340	247	151	433	550	361
In labor force	6 588	6 588	2 512	1 679	288	194	145	392	477	312
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	10 151	10 151	4 603	2 358	417	442	268	415	727	695
All parents present in household in labor force	6 809	6 809	3 000	1 658	292	274	172	308	463	481
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	18 923	18 923	7 587	4 371	827	499	389	908	1 247	909
All parents present in household in labor force	14 886	14 886	5 827	3 647	704	389	324	730	1 045	757
Persons 16 to 19 years	11 209	11 209	2 853	6 385	324	199	195	291	420	228
Not enrolled in school	1 165	1 165	527	250	49	42	8	30	58	27
Unemployed or not in labor force	416	416	160	116	26	21	-	10	28	5
Not high school graduate	419	419	224	83	16	14	-	17	39	10
Employed	185	185	112	31	-	7	-	7	11	10
Unemployed	46	46	19	9	-	-	-	5	-	-
Not in labor force	188	188	93	43	16	7	-	5	28	-
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	68 058	68 058	28 115	21 262	3 860	2 264	1 823	2 641	3 261	3 280
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	7 473	7 473	3 464	2 265	347	243	145	368	602	504
Professional specialty occupations	10 196	10 196	4 220	4 015	842	410	294	742	601	584
Technicians and related support occupations	2 441	2 441	1 254	706	159	81	54	115	145	226
Sales occupations	8 681	8 681	3 819	2 970	512	205	239	295	552	432
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	13 306	13 306	5 709	4 107	714	428	357	471	589	719
Private household occupations	268	268	119	50	-	4	11	8	-	4
Protective service occupations	1 032	1 032	439	385	69	26	55	41	26	89
Service occupations, except protective and household	9 136	9 136	3 367	3 565	580	359	240	233	310	326
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 637	1 637	196	171	58	18	-	24	-	-
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	5 724	5 724	2 285	1 104	251	161	174	111	199	151
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	3 253	3 253	1 355	656	99	124	84	97	105	94
Transportation and material moving occupations	2 518	2 518	899	634	108	56	96	60	36	59
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2 393	2 393	989	634	121	149	74	76	96	92
Construction	3 054	3 054	1 147	577	158	89	109	63	93	58
Manufacturing	7 463	7 463	3 029	1 630	253	271	178	215	333	331
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	4 131	4 131	1 842	1 004	154	186	78	203	225	289
Wholesale and retail trade	15 406	15 406	6 267	5 622	950	487	498	409	749	678
Finance, insurance, and real estate	11 066	11 066	5 595	2 767	562	306	197	453	761	809
Business and repair services	2 701	2 701	1 221	698	124	85	81	75	57	180
Professional and related services	17 402	17 402	6 730	7 074	1 269	662	550	994	899	695
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	68 058	68 058	28 115	21 262	3 860	2 264	1 823	2 641	3 261	3 280
Private wage and salary workers	53 436	53 436	23 337	15 599	2 931	1 828	1 389	1 959	2 579	2 675
Government workers	10 238	10 238	3 311	4 856	816	364	303	566	546	446
Local government workers	3 626	3 626	1 444	1 202	209	121	108	233	131	181
Self-employed workers	4 155	4 155	1 437	753	113	72	131	102	130	159
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	82 772	82 772	31 762	29 716	5 245	2 805	2 318	2 879	3 565	3 436
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	58 049	58 049	24 232	17 146	3 195	1 926	1 535	2 109	2 658	2 796
50 to 52 weeks	39 144	39 144	17 759	9 278	1 754	1 326	907	1 549	2 026	2 282
40 to 49 weeks	6 303	6 303	2 681	1 923	287	226	196	286	284	307
27 to 39 weeks	3 768	3 768	1 402	1 210	184	144	38	128	182	125
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	12 094	12 094	4 073	5 604	876	396	425	439	381	394
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	88 511	88 511	34 216	31 288	5 431	3 035	2 479	3 040	3 900	3 715
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 939	1 939	855	435	28	74	50	75	77	91
With a mobility limitation	993	993	408	173	10	30	25	39	30	-
In labor force	258	258	105	72	10	17	7	19	-	-
With a self-care limitation	1 367	1 367	596	352	28	61	43	61	47	8
With a work disability	4 574	4 574	2 114	901	138	176	117	71	76	16
In labor force	2 308	2 308	1 033	552	82	121	66	45	25	11
Prevented from working	1 771	1 771	909	199	22	22	44	20	51	1
No work disability	83 937	83 937	32 102	30 387	5 293	2 859	2 362	2 969	3 824	3 551
In labor force	66 769	66 769	27 347	21 462	3 925	2 273	1 812	2 597	3 258	3 180
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	12 347	12 347	5 636	2 244	440	279	340	280	285	91
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 147	2 147	1 052	319	36	63	43	63	60	2
With a mobility limitation	1 689	1 689	843	250	17	28	43	53	51	2
With a self-care limitation	1 251	1 251	617	174	19	54	11	45	24	-
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	2 631	2 631	1 232	563	116	101	101	56	43	4
Mean family income (dollars)	24 873	24 873	22 401	32 604	33 168	7 494	27 998	53 291	15 559	14 388
1 worker	7 421	7 421	3 369	1 451	214	274	160	187	409	30
Mean family income (dollars)	36 461	36 461	36 235	39 482	34 353	20 657	34 093	35 315	39 047	31 177
2 or more workers	20 601	20 601	8 359	4 998	888	683	488	991	1 135	1 091
Mean family income (dollars)	52 294	52 294	53 918	54 139	52 443	36 657	46 949	59 193	63 482	50 061

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in McLean County—Con.							Bloomington city, McLean County		
	Tract 11.02	Tract 14	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 21	Tract 51	Tract 52	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 5.03 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	5 136	4 761	3 385	3 709	4 443	4 328	2 918	—	75	1 076
In labor force	4 083	3 320	2 116	2 488	3 272	3 227	2 067	—	61	839
Percent of persons 16 years and over	79.5	69.7	62.5	67.1	73.6	74.6	70.8	—	81.3	78.0
Civilian labor force	4 076	3 320	2 116	2 488	3 272	3 227	2 067	—	61	839
Employed	3 989	3 099	2 081	2 374	3 161	3 162	2 003	—	61	811
Unemployed	87	221	35	114	111	65	64	—	—	28
Percent of civilian labor force	2.1	6.7	1.7	4.6	3.4	2.0	3.1	—	—	3.3
Not in labor force	1 053	1 441	1 269	1 221	1 171	1 101	851	—	14	237
Institutionalized persons	—	111	299	—	70	—	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	297	116	142	88	86	185	111	—	—	56
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	301	591	597	693	475	491	348	—	14	34
Females 16 years and over	2 673	2 621	1 988	2 040	2 326	2 159	1 464	—	32	584
In labor force	1 844	1 649	1 058	1 223	1 511	1 430	868	—	25	405
Percent of females 16 years and over	69.0	62.9	53.2	60.0	65.0	66.2	59.3	—	78.1	69.3
Civilian labor force	1 837	1 649	1 058	1 223	1 511	1 430	868	—	25	405
Employed	1 782	1 593	1 035	1 165	1 457	1 409	841	—	25	390
Unemployed	55	56	23	58	54	21	27	—	—	15
Percent of civilian labor force	3.0	3.4	2.2	4.7	3.6	1.5	3.1	—	—	3.7
With own children under 6 years	467	554	157	262	351	362	243	—	7	112
In labor force	282	400	95	176	224	273	181	—	7	54
With own children 6 to 17 years only	612	454	182	269	350	523	301	—	5	177
In labor force	469	348	157	224	275	454	209	—	5	148
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	676	762	219	329	547	496	340	—	13	190
All parents present in household in labor force	354	488	123	210	344	361	232	—	13	69
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	1 322	1 252	391	666	805	1 250	766	—	31	372
All parents present in household in labor force	964	889	326	485	591	1 048	525	—	31	297
Persons 16 to 19 years	385	276	152	190	195	383	185	—	—	105
Not enrolled in school	36	99	44	61	72	66	27	—	—	16
Unemployed or not in labor force	9	52	—	3	14	26	3	—	—	16
Not high school graduate	9	55	7	23	26	8	6	—	—	16
Employed	—	19	7	20	12	3	5	—	—	—
Unemployed	9	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	36	—	3	14	2	1	—	—	16
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	3 989	3 099	2 081	2 374	3 161	3 162	2 003	—	61	811
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	592	285	292	193	292	410	162	—	—	262
Professional specialty occupations	735	187	273	251	379	451	298	—	17	176
Technicians and related support occupations	229	155	152	44	117	121	69	—	—	52
Sales occupations	795	240	263	321	411	338	178	—	5	157
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	846	614	533	433	586	534	324	—	13	117
Private household occupations	—	34	—	10	8	18	19	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	57	63	20	24	18	31	24	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	236	639	142	416	463	249	254	—	8	19
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	15	16	11	6	40	132	148	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	220	397	166	276	330	387	295	—	9	11
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	126	201	110	158	180	232	57	—	—	9
Transportation and material moving occupations	48	136	74	132	195	132	109	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	90	132	45	110	142	127	66	—	9	8
Construction	139	207	119	93	191	275	150	—	—	11
Manufacturing	378	471	190	353	416	523	265	—	—	51
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	231	218	160	109	317	166	91	—	5	69
Wholesale and retail trade	701	646	485	660	713	600	363	—	27	162
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1 360	466	523	244	662	410	307	—	15	255
Business and repair services	108	138	41	223	106	141	68	—	—	9
Professional and related services	808	640	446	454	498	680	468	—	10	254
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	3 989	3 099	2 081	2 374	3 161	3 162	2 003	—	61	811
Private wage and salary workers	3 257	2 632	1 788	1 994	2 768	2 452	1 507	—	52	662
Government workers	428	327	233	244	258	423	295	—	9	105
Local government workers	185	203	114	109	118	212	136	—	4	27
Self-employed workers	288	140	60	128	135	262	200	—	—	38
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	4 383	3 540	2 300	2 549	3 497	3 442	2 294	—	56	894
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	3 442	2 774	1 826	1 914	2 832	2 728	1 743	—	48	629
50 to 52 weeks	2 717	2 065	1 399	1 374	2 024	2 061	1 256	—	39	507
40 to 49 weeks	362	285	161	256	334	312	176	—	—	53
27 to 39 weeks	179	187	105	99	224	121	133	—	9	26
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	469	393	250	354	434	403	292	—	8	137
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	4 732	3 972	2 347	2 899	3 856	3 742	2 483	—	61	1 005
With a mobility or self-care limitation	18	168	56	87	122	83	91	—	—	—
With a mobility limitation	7	94	34	77	71	66	47	—	—	—
In labor force	—	8	11	19	8	26	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	11	85	37	47	76	48	63	—	—	—
With a work disability	98	368	119	323	355	172	105	—	—	—
In labor force	63	98	65	112	175	100	20	—	—	—
Prevented from working	9	250	49	202	163	51	57	—	—	—
No work disability	4 634	3 604	2 228	2 576	3 501	3 570	2 378	—	61	1 005
In labor force	3 931	3 154	1 938	2 259	3 055	3 041	1 975	—	61	802
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	397	678	739	810	517	586	435	—	14	71
With a mobility or self-care limitation	61	136	120	182	76	88	59	—	—	9
With a mobility limitation	44	115	95	137	60	69	44	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	26	75	65	123	56	36	39	—	—	9
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	59	258	173	103	145	116	85	—	7	—
Mean family income (dollars)	34 688	11 653	33 075	20 047	13 719	22 708	26 374	—	9 766	—
1 worker	424	477	203	411	458	342	305	—	5	110
Mean family income (dollars)	58 012	20 522	32 912	27 642	40 239	41 890	33 815	—	25 500	63 374
2 or more workers	1 342	1 151	588	628	1 048	1 257	795	—	22	308
Mean family income (dollars)	60 769	41 975	60 443	38 971	47 364	56 076	49 245	—	43 706	105 505
CENSUS TRACTS AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREAS										

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington city, McLean County—Con.									
	Troct 11.01 (pt.)	Troct 11.02 (pt.)	Troct 12	Troct 13.01	Troct 13.02	Troct 13.03	Troct 14 (pt.)	Troct 15	Troct 16	Troct 17
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	3 806	4 909	2 166	1 683	2 651	1 349	4 031	1 956	2 015	2 016
In labor force	3 313	3 869	1 517	1 259	1 606	1 001	2 861	1 377	1 200	1 602
Percent of persons 16 years and over	87.0	78.8	70.0	74.8	60.6	74.2	71.0	70.4	59.6	79.5
Civilian labor force	3 313	3 862	1 517	1 259	1 606	1 001	2 861	1 377	1 200	1 602
Employed	3 280	3 792	1 488	1 222	1 550	904	2 666	1 261	1 111	1 533
Unemployed	33	70	29	37	56	97	195	116	89	69
Percent of civilian labor force	1.0	1.8	1.9	2.9	3.5	9.7	6.8	8.4	7.4	4.3
Not in labor force	493	1 040	649	424	1 045	348	1 170	579	815	414
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	72	92	—	111	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	163	293	51	54	754	36	80	70	126	47
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	76	301	337	237	148	169	497	223	457	208
Females 16 years and over	1 943	2 574	1 197	896	1 512	771	2 226	1 022	1 087	1 103
In labor force	1 572	1 758	742	617	877	511	1 419	630	490	822
Percent of females 16 years and over	80.9	68.3	62.0	68.9	58.0	66.3	63.7	61.6	45.1	74.5
Civilian labor force	1 572	1 751	742	617	877	511	1 419	630	490	822
Employed	1 563	1 696	720	608	845	468	1 363	585	465	794
Unemployed	9	55	22	9	32	43	56	45	25	28
Percent of civilian labor force	.6	3.1	3.0	1.5	3.6	8.4	3.9	7.1	5.1	3.4
With own children under 6 years	480	441	116	113	48	105	502	182	100	177
In labor force	334	256	80	90	38	57	374	136	57	134
With own children 6 to 17 years only	361	582	121	142	24	92	379	149	96	105
In labor force	312	448	95	125	24	78	283	119	72	92
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	695	642	136	186	76	119	672	273	132	236
All parents present in household in labor force	481	320	82	154	59	77	467	207	68	163
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	909	1 256	276	332	98	244	1 098	429	268	243
All parents present in household in labor force	757	935	208	299	93	160	771	329	156	197
Persons 16 to 19 years	228	341	116	94	713	47	214	166	123	109
Not enrolled in school	27	21	21	15	6	6	84	95	60	44
Unemployed or not in labor force	5	—	—	11	—	—	43	48	13	17
Not high school graduate	10	—	—	—	—	—	44	55	29	24
Employed	10	—	—	—	—	—	13	7	29	7
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	9
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	38	—	8
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	3 280	3 792	1 488	1 222	1 550	904	2 666	1 261	1 111	1 533
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	504	572	222	185	110	69	253	51	59	208
Professional specialty occupations	584	721	301	234	321	74	162	97	125	149
Technicians and related support occupations	226	229	60	37	57	45	155	14	53	12
Sales occupations	432	771	242	138	155	133	214	90	136	116
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	719	803	318	250	409	163	534	158	190	358
Private household occupations	4	—	7	12	12	19	17	3	—	19
Protective service occupations	89	57	27	9	21	18	63	38	21	16
Service occupations, except protective and household	326	210	119	118	274	95	521	280	211	264
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	15	16	15	20	23	16	24	—	7
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	151	195	67	113	81	93	335	182	106	121
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	94	81	77	32	46	76	152	89	105	117
Transportation and material moving occupations	59	48	12	46	16	34	124	112	46	60
Hondlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	92	90	20	33	28	62	120	123	59	86
Construction	58	112	56	50	29	39	167	58	48	89
Manufacturing	331	350	95	100	67	176	420	174	140	205
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	289	205	58	22	65	53	204	104	56	108
Wholesale and retail trade	678	655	290	315	325	220	573	358	321	370
Finance, insurance, and real estate	809	1 344	379	219	55	67	414	87	76	212
Business and repair services	180	108	45	56	65	48	86	81	87	68
Professional and related services	695	754	423	337	822	158	546	282	264	366
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	3 280	3 792	1 488	1 222	1 550	904	2 666	1 261	1 111	1 533
Private wage and salary workers	2 675	3 105	1 189	929	1 390	741	2 265	1 036	892	1 269
Government workers	446	403	188	191	119	123	289	161	170	198
Local government workers	181	170	90	79	27	50	170	65	66	80
Self-employed workers	159	268	111	102	41	40	112	64	49	66
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	3 436	4 180	1 625	1 340	2 285	1 089	2 969	1 493	1 354	1 696
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 796	3 273	1 229	1 049	1 203	803	2 353	1 169	1 007	1 326
50 to 52 weeks	2 282	2 611	954	796	432	568	1 789	773	645	959
40 to 49 weeks	307	336	128	127	102	98	224	173	150	169
27 to 39 weeks	129	154	65	51	60	57	141	63	75	114
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	395	455	282	194	527	151	329	170	142	162
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	3 715	4 514	1 758	1 323	2 411	1 130	3 346	1 705	1 524	1 778
With a mobility or self-care limitation	91	18	45	28	—	61	135	103	86	36
With a mobility limitation	9	7	19	—	—	12	75	81	43	12
In labor force	9	—	6	—	—	—	8	32	15	5
With a self-care limitation	82	11	33	28	—	56	60	66	58	24
With a work disability	163	89	111	36	60	87	274	226	261	112
In labor force	118	54	36	36	35	38	86	99	137	83
Prevented from working	16	9	20	—	18	43	176	114	118	29
No work disability	3 552	4 425	1 647	1 287	2 351	1 043	3 072	1 479	1 263	1 666
In labor force	3 180	3 735	1 385	1 172	1 571	913	2 707	1 250	1 035	1 489
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	91	388	408	288	148	219	574	251	491	238
With a mobility or self-care limitation	25	61	60	29	38	51	97	73	135	34
With a mobility limitation	25	44	46	24	31	46	76	69	97	34
With a self-care limitation	—	26	33	15	20	38	65	48	69	5
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	44	59	72	52	17	30	258	102	76	61
Mean family income (dollars)	14 383	34 688	40 135	26 437	10 376	26 446	11 653	13 431	10 196	22 244
1 worker	300	424	201	103	60	133	399	140	158	172
Mean family income (dollars)	31 178	58 012	78 919	23 107	30 156	21 547	20 668	16 750	17 292	20 668
2 or more workers	1 098	1 248	474	399	149	256	969	363	176	334
Mean family income (dollars)	50 060	61 894	73 023	45 629	86 124	37 303	42 441	33 943	25 316	32 507

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington city, McLean County—Con.					Normal town, McLean County			
	Tract 18	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 51 (pt.)	Tract 1.01	Tract 1.02 (pt.)	Tract 1.03 (pt.)	Tract 2
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	2 921	3 377	3 591	2 767	119	80	5 871	3 075	8 281
In labor force	2 013	2 116	2 396	2 073	107	71	4 088	2 151	4 064
Percent of persons 16 years and over	68.9	62.7	66.7	74.9	89.9	88.8	69.6	70.0	49.1
Civilian labor force	2 013	2 116	2 396	2 073	107	71	4 088	2 151	4 050
Employed	1 965	2 081	2 290	2 001	99	71	3 860	2 008	3 731
Unemployed	48	35	106	72	8	—	228	143	319
Percent of civilian labor force	2.4	1.7	4.4	3.5	7.5	—	5.6	6.6	7.9
Not in labor force	908	1 261	1 195	694	12	9	1 783	924	4 217
Institutionalized persons	5	299	—	70	—	—	—	102	—
Enrolled in school	118	142	88	51	5	9	1 072	446	4 176
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	453	589	684	313	—	—	359	219	13
Females 16 years and over	1 567	1 980	1 977	1 515	45	55	3 097	1 720	4 804
In labor force	930	1 058	1 177	1 014	38	46	2 019	1 075	2 510
Percent of females 16 years and over	59.3	53.4	59.5	66.9	84.4	83.6	65.2	62.5	52.2
Civilian labor force	930	1 058	1 177	1 014	38	46	2 019	1 075	2 503
Employed	923	1 035	1 119	965	38	46	1 914	1 000	2 340
Unemployed	7	23	58	49	—	—	105	75	163
Percent of civilian labor force	.8	2.2	4.9	4.8	—	—	5.2	7.0	6.5
With own children under 6 years	268	157	262	229	—	—	298	281	—
In labor force	202	95	176	168	—	—	217	187	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only	188	182	259	186	40	—	340	218	—
In labor force	162	157	219	140	33	—	288	171	—
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	333	219	322	359	—	—	417	406	—
All parents present in household in labor force	243	123	210	264	—	—	292	252	—
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	492	391	650	432	66	—	827	423	—
All parents present in household in labor force	427	326	479	302	60	—	704	325	—
Persons 16 to 19 years	151	152	187	92	15	—	324	175	4 692
Not enrolled in school	11	44	58	19	—	—	49	34	35
Unemployed or not in labor force	7	—	—	—	—	—	26	18	28
Not high school graduate	4	7	20	9	—	—	16	11	—
Employed	4	7	20	9	—	—	—	7	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	4	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 965	2 081	2 290	2 001	99	71	3 860	2 008	3 731
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	266	292	184	203	24	15	347	183	184
Professional specialty occupations	451	273	242	273	20	43	842	391	355
Technicians and related support occupations	42	152	37	83	—	—	159	81	83
Sales occupations	348	263	321	264	34	—	512	175	580
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	354	533	401	382	7	—	714	402	787
Private household occupations	8	—	10	8	—	—	—	4	21
Protective service occupations	18	20	24	18	—	—	69	26	97
Service occupations, except protective and household	129	142	416	235	—	13	580	335	1 238
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	27	11	6	16	—	—	58	8	21
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	173	166	258	216	8	—	251	139	55
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	84	110	158	125	—	—	99	101	42
Transportation and material moving occupations	46	74	123	99	—	—	108	56	146
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	19	45	110	79	6	—	121	107	122
Construction	88	119	89	126	8	—	158	54	14
Manufacturing	189	190	322	204	15	—	253	247	141
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	112	160	109	223	—	—	154	183	36
Wholesale and retail trade	351	485	642	458	37	21	950	435	1 597
Finance, insurance, and real estate	423	523	235	464	18	—	562	250	47
Business and repair services	65	41	215	59	8	—	124	64	97
Professional and related services	609	446	447	304	13	41	1 269	627	1 476
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 965	2 081	2 290	2 001	99	71	3 860	2 008	3 731
Private wage and salary workers	1 543	1 788	1 950	1 778	73	—	2 931	1 635	2 442
Government workers	300	233	217	152	7	41	816	339	1 238
Local government workers	138	114	96	80	7	—	209	116	147
Self-employed workers	122	60	115	71	19	17	113	34	44
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 277	2 300	2 457	2 197	114	80	5 245	2 496	7 904
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 753	1 826	1 834	1 849	85	17	3 195	1 708	2 661
50 to 52 weeks	1 277	1 399	1 331	1 344	53	8	1 754	1 179	142
40 to 49 weeks	176	161	234	217	26	9	287	193	238
27 to 39 weeks	129	105	99	125	—	—	184	128	370
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	289	250	354	221	7	12	876	349	1 971
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 335	2 347	2 803	2 342	119	80	5 431	2 732	8 241
With a mobility or self-care limitation	44	56	78	74	—	—	28	67	46
With a mobility limitation	16	34	68	32	—	—	10	23	21
In labor force	—	11	19	—	—	—	10	17	—
With a self-care limitation	44	37	38	59	—	—	28	54	39
With a work disability	85	119	314	177	—	—	138	166	156
In labor force	27	65	112	82	—	—	82	118	75
Prevented from working	38	49	193	86	—	—	22	22	21
With a work disability	2 250	2 228	2 489	2 165	119	80	5 293	2 516	8 085
In labor force	1 873	1 938	2 180	1 949	107	71	3 925	2 016	3 962
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	581	731	788	355	—	—	440	241	26
With a mobility or self-care limitation	75	120	169	76	—	—	36	53	—
With a mobility limitation	59	95	137	60	—	—	17	28	—
With a self-care limitation	58	65	110	56	—	—	19	44	—
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
to workers	75	173	103	103	—	—	116	101	—
Mean family income (dollars)	52 226	33 075	20 047	13 634	—	—	33 168	7 494	—
worker	287	263	407	267	—	—	214	253	13
Mean family income (dollars)	59 169	32 912	27 616	23 696	—	—	34 353	20 517	34 780
or more workers	704	588	592	626	53	8	888	577	—
Mean family income (dollars)	70 400	60 443	39 744	43 236	101 397	3 900	52 443	33 027	—
CENSUS TRACTS AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREAS									

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Normal town, McLean County—Con.						
	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 4	Tract 5.01	Tract 5.02	Tract 5.03 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS							
Persons 16 years and over	2 827	3 317	2 965	2 179	2 223	3 076	—
In labor force	1 943	2 633	1 880	1 418	1 717	2 483	—
Percent of persons 16 years and over	68.7	79.4	63.4	65.1	77.2	80.7	—
Civilian labor force	1 935	2 626	1 854	1 418	1 717	2 467	—
Employed	1 823	2 554	1 784	1 351	1 670	2 410	—
Unemployed	112	72	70	67	47	57	—
Percent of civilian labor force	5.8	2.7	3.8	4.7	2.7	2.3	—
Not in labor force	884	684	1 085	761	506	593	—
Institutionalized persons	—	123	66	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	355	146	754	359	101	136	—
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	273	176	180	294	155	188	—
Females 16 years and over	1 303	1 764	1 592	1 087	1 124	1 651	—
In labor force	868	1 290	1 006	716	802	1 227	—
Percent of females 16 years and over	66.6	73.1	63.2	65.9	71.4	74.3	—
Civilian labor force	860	1 290	1 006	716	802	1 211	—
Employed	842	1 272	992	687	772	1 162	—
Unemployed	18	18	14	29	30	49	—
Percent of civilian labor force	2.1	1.4	1.4	4.1	3.7	4.0	—
With own children under 6 years	227	233	85	78	107	352	—
In labor force	153	164	63	60	89	263	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only	151	428	104	62	262	373	—
In labor force	145	387	81	55	223	329	—
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	268	388	99	128	146	506	—
All parents present in household in labor force	172	281	73	95	130	363	—
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	389	877	284	176	520	875	—
All parents present in household in labor force	324	699	243	154	450	748	—
Persons 16 to 19 years	195	291	115	86	192	315	—
Not enrolled in school	8	30	11	6	35	42	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	10	—	—	22	12	—
Not high school graduate	—	17	—	6	10	23	—
Employed	—	7	—	6	—	11	—
Unemployed	—	5	—	—	4	—	—
Not in labor force	—	5	—	—	6	12	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES							
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 823	2 554	1 784	1 351	1 670	2 410	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	145	368	188	202	293	340	—
Professional specialty occupations	294	716	362	173	414	425	—
Technicians and related support occupations	54	115	26	41	54	93	—
Sales occupations	239	290	259	216	311	388	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	357	458	377	289	264	459	—
Private household occupations	11	—	5	—	9	—	—
Protective service occupations	55	41	34	23	14	26	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	240	225	287	260	109	278	—
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	24	11	37	12	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	174	93	69	55	87	181	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	84	97	52	8	77	96	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	96	60	75	39	18	36	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	74	67	39	8	8	88	—
Construction	109	54	39	37	30	82	—
Manufacturing	178	215	117	60	137	282	—
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	78	198	39	40	127	149	—
Wholesale and retail trade	498	382	492	333	327	587	—
Finance, insurance, and real estate	197	438	240	171	376	486	—
Business and repair services	81	75	42	105	62	48	—
Professional and related services	550	975	636	384	478	638	—
CLASS OF WORKER							
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 823	2 554	1 784	1 351	1 670	2 410	—
Private wage and salary workers	1 389	1 881	1 164	986	1 287	1 884	—
Government workers	303	557	525	297	299	441	—
Local government workers	108	229	81	70	138	104	—
Self-employed workers	131	102	95	48	84	85	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989							
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 318	2 792	2 591	1 767	1 882	2 641	—
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 535	2 045	1 495	1 032	1 450	2 008	—
50 to 52 weeks	907	1 501	576	637	1 069	1 505	—
40 to 49 weeks	196	286	180	132	178	224	—
27 to 39 weeks	38	119	74	29	112	156	—
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	425	416	606	438	276	235	—
DISABILITY							
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 479	2 948	2 671	1 835	2 025	2 846	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	50	75	43	17	32	77	—
With a mobility limitation	25	39	7	6	12	30	—
In labor force	7	19	7	—	12	—	—
With a self-care limitation	43	61	43	17	20	47	—
With a work disability	117	71	90	29	58	76	—
In labor force	66	45	76	23	42	25	—
Prevented from working	44	20	7	6	6	51	—
No work disability	2 362	2 877	2 581	1 806	1 967	2 770	—
In labor force	1 812	2 518	1 756	1 349	1 637	2 416	—
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	340	239	202	344	198	214	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	43	54	48	22	12	51	—
With a mobility limitation	43	44	48	11	8	51	—
With a self-care limitation	11	36	30	15	4	15	—
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989							
No workers	101	40	13	99	50	43	—
Mean family income (dollars)	27 998	61 649	30 075	56 502	36 089	15 559	—
1 worker	160	182	113	66	158	292	—
Mean family income (dollars)	34 093	35 585	112 516	54 619	47 455	29 264	—
2 or more workers	488	953	265	366	633	820	—
Mean family income (dollars)	46 949	60 022	50 577	65 247	76 204	47 921	—

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of McLean County								
	Tract 1.02 (pt.)	Tract 1.03 (pt.)	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 5.03 (pt.)	Tract 11.01 (pt.)	Tract 11.02 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	-	341	-	58	49	-	227	730	8
In labor force	-	260	-	26	40	-	214	459	-
Percent of persons 16 years and over	-	76.2	-	44.8	81.6	-	94.3	62.9	-
Civilian labor force	-	260	-	26	40	-	214	459	-
Employed	-	256	-	26	40	-	197	433	-
Unemployed	-	4	-	-	-	-	17	26	-
Percent of civilian labor force	-	1.5	-	-	-	-	7.9	5.7	-
Not in labor force	-	81	-	32	9	-	13	271	8
Institutionalized persons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enrolled in school	-	12	-	-	9	-	4	36	-
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	-	38	-	19	-	-	-	94	8
Females 16 years and over	-	164	-	33	35	-	99	395	8
In labor force	-	105	-	17	26	-	86	230	-
Percent of females 16 years and over	-	64.0	-	51.5	74.3	-	86.9	58.2	-
Civilian labor force	-	105	-	17	26	-	86	230	-
Employed	-	105	-	17	26	-	86	230	-
Unemployed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percent of civilian labor force	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
With own children under 6 years	-	27	-	9	20	-	26	52	-
In labor force	-	18	-	9	20	-	26	26	-
With own children 6 to 17 years only	-	29	-	-	-	-	30	75	-
In labor force	-	23	-	-	-	-	21	65	-
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	-	36	-	14	31	-	34	90	-
All parents present in household in labor force	-	22	-	14	31	-	34	21	-
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	-	76	-	-	-	-	66	154	-
All parents present in household in labor force	-	64	-	-	-	-	29	118	-
Persons 16 to 19 years	-	24	-	-	-	-	44	62	-
Not enrolled in school	-	8	-	-	-	-	15	15	-
Unemployed or not in labor force	-	3	-	-	-	-	9	9	-
Not high school graduate	-	3	-	-	-	-	9	11	-
Employed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
Unemployed	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-
Not in labor force	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	-	256	-	26	40	-	197	433	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	-	60	-	-	-	-	20	32	-
Professional specialty occupations	-	19	-	9	-	-	14	25	-
Technicians and related support occupations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales occupations	-	30	-	-	7	-	24	26	-
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	-	26	-	-	13	-	43	80	-
Private household occupations	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	17	-
Protective service occupations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service occupations, except protective and household	-	24	-	-	13	-	26	118	-
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	-	22	-	9	7	-	25	62	-
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	-	23	-	-	-	-	45	49	-
Transportation and material moving occupations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	-	42	-	-	-	-	-	12	-
Construction	-	35	-	9	-	-	27	40	-
Manufacturing	-	24	-	-	-	-	28	51	-
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	-	3	-	-	7	-	26	14	-
Wholesale and retail trade	-	52	-	-	-	-	46	73	-
Finance, insurance, and real estate	-	56	-	-	20	-	16	52	-
Business and repair services	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	52	-
Professional and related services	-	35	-	9	7	-	54	94	-
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	-	256	-	26	40	-	197	433	-
Private wage and salary workers	-	193	-	26	33	-	152	367	-
Government workers	-	25	-	-	-	-	25	38	-
Local government workers	-	5	-	-	-	-	15	33	-
Self-employed workers	-	38	-	-	7	-	20	28	-
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	-	309	-	31	30	-	203	571	-
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	-	218	-	16	21	-	169	421	-
50 to 52 weeks	-	147	-	9	14	-	106	276	-
40 to 49 weeks	-	33	-	-	7	-	26	61	-
27 to 39 weeks	-	16	-	-	-	-	25	46	-
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	-	47	-	15	9	-	14	64	-
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	-	303	-	31	49	-	218	626	-
With a mobility or self-care limitation	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	33	-
With a mobility limitation	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	19	-
In labor force	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
With a self-care limitation	-	7	-	-	-	-	9	94	-
With a work disability	-	10	-	-	-	-	9	12	-
In labor force	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	74	-
Prevented from working	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No work disability	-	293	-	31	49	-	209	532	-
In labor force	-	257	-	18	40	-	196	447	-
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	-	38	-	27	-	-	9	104	8
With a mobility or self-care limitation	-	10	-	9	-	-	-	39	-
With a mobility limitation	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	39	-
With a self-care limitation	-	10	-	9	-	-	-	10	-
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
Mean family income (dollars)	-	-	-	50 000	-	-	-	-	-
1 worker	-	21	-	-	7	-	-	78	-
Mean family income (dollars)	-	22 339	-	-	64 869	-	-	19 774	-
2 or more workers	-	106	-	16	7	-	94	182	-
Mean family income (dollars)	-	56 414	-	31 142	37 250	-	45 831	39 494	-

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of McLean County—Con.								
	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 51 (pt.)	Tract 52 (pt.)	Tract 53	Tract 54	Tract 55	Tract 56	Tract 57
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	118	1 676	4 209	2 918	2 639	4 219	3 260	3 161	4 109
In labor force	92	1 199	3 120	2 067	1 859	3 033	2 205	2 078	2 693
Percent of persons 16 years and over	78.0	71.5	74.1	70.8	70.4	71.9	67.6	65.7	65.5
Civilian labor force	92	1 199	3 120	2 067	1 859	3 033	2 205	2 078	2 689
Employed	84	1 160	3 063	2 003	1 810	2 940	2 094	1 980	2 595
Unemployed	8	39	57	64	49	93	111	98	94
Percent of civilian labor force	8.7	3.3	1.8	3.1	2.6	3.1	5.0	4.7	3.5
Not in labor force	26	477	1 089	851	780	1 186	1 055	1 083	1 416
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	45	166
Enrolled in school	—	35	180	111	116	188	72	113	164
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	9	162	491	348	323	483	575	537	675
Females 16 years and over	63	811	2 114	1 464	1 318	2 155	1 699	1 636	2 155
In labor force	46	497	1 392	868	825	1 338	1 009	955	1 205
Percent of females 16 years and over	73.0	61.3	65.8	59.3	62.1	59.4	59.4	58.4	55.9
Civilian labor force	46	497	1 392	868	825	1 338	1 009	955	1 205
Employed	46	492	1 371	841	803	1 306	969	901	1 163
Unemployed	—	5	21	27	22	32	40	54	42
Percent of civilian labor force	—	1.0	1.5	3.1	2.7	2.4	4.0	5.7	3.5
With own children under 6 years	—	122	362	243	239	349	311	296	273
In labor force	—	56	273	181	141	270	252	202	178
With own children 6 to 17 years only	10	164	483	301	314	462	285	283	442
In labor force	5	135	421	209	258	395	254	247	364
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	7	188	496	340	370	498	363	393	330
All parents present in household in labor force	—	80	361	232	214	370	286	271	215
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	16	373	1 184	766	759	1 009	756	822	984
All parents present in household in labor force	6	289	988	525	570	813	579	633	798
Persons 16 to 19 years	3	103	368	185	216	318	199	199	250
Not enrolled in school	3	53	66	27	33	44	56	44	24
Unemployed or not in labor force	3	14	26	3	2	14	34	13	10
Not high school graduate	3	17	8	6	2	14	19	12	8
Employed	—	3	3	5	2	9	9	3	2
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Not in labor force	3	14	2	1	—	5	10	9	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	84	1 160	3 063	2 003	1 810	2 940	2 094	1 980	2 595
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	9	89	386	162	171	294	159	164	198
Professional specialty occupations	9	106	431	298	145	307	172	133	293
Technicians and related support occupations	7	34	121	69	45	30	83	37	55
Sales occupations	—	147	304	178	181	342	226	167	260
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	32	204	527	324	344	621	449	422	405
Private household occupations	—	—	18	19	20	—	3	8	6
Protective service occupations	—	—	31	24	12	46	39	6	50
Service occupations, except protective and household	—	228	249	254	159	275	265	243	350
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	24	132	148	152	133	175	202	294
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	18	114	379	295	329	417	135	241	282
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	55	232	57	106	178	154	155	188
Transportation and material moving occupations	9	96	132	109	84	175	149	129	90
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	63	121	66	62	122	85	73	124
Construction	4	65	267	150	126	211	110	138	148
Manufacturing	31	212	508	265	288	390	281	281	445
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	—	94	166	91	135	314	181	144	110
Wholesale and retail trade	18	255	563	363	349	468	445	368	517
Finance, insurance, and real estate	9	198	392	307	284	537	289	271	273
Business and repair services	8	47	133	68	49	150	58	92	104
Professional and related services	7	194	667	468	249	562	403	329	520
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	84	1 160	3 063	2 003	1 810	2 940	2 094	1 980	2 595
Private wage and salary workers	44	990	2 379	1 507	1 401	2 327	1 629	1 483	1 969
Government workers	27	106	416	295	177	287	238	194	243
Local government workers	13	38	205	136	80	141	104	84	126
Self-employed workers	13	64	243	200	223	322	185	261	361
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	92	1 300	3 328	2 294	2 017	3 373	2 402	2 315	3 029
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	80	983	2 643	1 743	1 630	2 669	1 852	1 872	2 354
50 to 52 weeks	43	680	2 008	1 256	1 262	2 000	1 286	1 299	1 721
40 to 49 weeks	22	117	286	176	104	254	159	224	230
27 to 39 weeks	—	99	121	133	107	164	176	117	152
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	—	213	396	292	172	345	323	196	331
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	96	1 514	3 623	2 483	2 263	3 682	2 534	2 460	3 125
With a mobility or self-care limitation	9	48	83	91	40	80	80	101	77
With a mobility limitation	9	39	66	47	20	46	49	55	55
In labor force	—	8	26	—	2	6	16	6	17
With a self-care limitation	9	17	48	63	33	50	53	67	47
With a work disability	9	178	172	105	148	256	177	209	192
In labor force	—	93	100	20	79	141	104	92	70
Prevented from working	9	77	51	57	56	81	65	98	95
No work disability	87	1 336	3 451	2 378	2 115	3 426	2 357	2 251	2 933
In labor force	79	1 106	2 934	1 975	1 728	2 838	1 983	1 877	2 482
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	22	162	586	435	376	537	693	656	814
With a mobility or self-care limitation	13	—	88	59	59	127	107	139	126
With a mobility limitation	—	—	69	44	57	118	74	103	83
With a self-care limitation	13	—	36	39	41	70	70	87	75
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	—	42	116	85	85	112	144	116	127
Mean family income (dollars)	—	13 928	22 708	26 374	28 136	23 516	22 338	19 165	24 489
1 worker	4	191	342	305	263	367	343	325	355
Mean family income (dollars)	30 300	63 365	41 890	33 815	30 349	36 337	28 728	27 057	33 587
2 or more workers	36	422	1 204	795	679	1 144	776	735	1 048
Mean family income (dollars)	26 260	53 487	54 081	49 245	46 745	53 018	42 836	43 917	49 707

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington--Normal, IL MSA	McLean County			Totals for split tracts/8NA's in McLean County					
		Total	Bloomington city	Normal town	Tract 1.02	Tract 1.03	Tract 3.01	Tract 3.02	Tract 5.03	Tract 11.01
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	46 896	46 896	21 628	11 875	2 384	1 835	1 279	1 574	2 116	2 047
Less than \$5,000	2 017	2 017	1 115	505	105	142	137	13	47	48
\$5,000 to \$9,999	4 084	4 084	2 005	1 230	249	369	92	53	76	53
\$10,000 to \$14,999	4 090	4 090	1 933	1 189	340	144	99	44	159	90
\$15,000 to \$24,999	8 308	8 308	4 144	1 887	350	404	227	182	232	281
\$25,000 to \$34,999	7 461	7 461	3 408	1 771	367	300	172	204	299	376
\$35,000 to \$49,999	9 454	9 454	4 005	2 317	483	298	288	380	467	572
\$50,000 to \$74,999	7 605	7 605	3 132	2 004	326	128	204	492	504	498
\$75,000 to \$99,999	2 358	2 358	1 107	612	127	19	42	147	166	120
\$100,000 or more	1 519	1 519	779	360	37	31	18	59	166	9
Median (dollars)	31 366	31 366	29 354	31 376	28 481	22 041	30 208	46 780	41 687	39 658
Mean (dollars)	37 955	37 955	37 085	38 278	33 694	25 628	32 827	50 146	49 327	40 877
Families	30 653	30 653	12 960	7 012	1 218	1 058	749	1 234	1 587	1 442
Median income (dollars)	39 761	39 761	38 677	42 109	40 673	26 284	38 615	51 236	47 089	42 747
Males 15 years and over, with income	47 073	47 073	18 299	15 381	2 747	1 496	1 459	1 601	1 931	1 829
Median income (dollars)	19 629	19 629	21 417	9 040	10 193	14 120	11 949	30 789	32 105	28 154
Percent year-round full-time workers	49.5	49.5	56.8	34.9	35.7	46.5	36.1	61.1	65.8	75.1
Median income (dollars)	30 331	30 331	30 267	31 872	27 348	26 125	30 750	37 270	41 003	32 234
Females 15 years and over, with income	49 590	49 590	20 149	17 011	2 968	1 726	1 186	1 681	1 991	1 787
Median income (dollars)	9 227	9 227	11 542	5 311	5 804	8 163	10 266	13 760	12 309	16 341
Percent year-round full-time workers	31.9	31.9	36.5	22.9	26.1	36.5	32.0	33.9	38.0	50.9
Median income (dollars)	19 540	19 540	19 429	20 426	20 103	19 007	20 625	20 761	21 772	21 476
Per capita income (dollars)	14 138	14 138	15 667	12 101	11 747	11 145	12 472	17 174	17 612	15 638
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	46 896	46 896	21 628	11 875	2 384	1 835	1 279	1 574	2 116	2 047
With earnings	40 367	40 367	18 173	10 753	2 157	1 651	1 141	1 439	1 944	1 980
Mean earnings (dollars)	37 157	37 157	37 273	35 969	31 682	25 473	29 502	47 160	48 836	40 192
With Social Security income	10 502	10 502	5 062	1 808	337	221	277	249	243	135
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 071	8 071	7 895	7 833	8 238	6 213	8 146	8 300	6 691	6 765
With public assistance income	1 790	1 790	1 051	261	31	75	42	36	63	26
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 697	3 697	3 864	2 758	1 250	2 781	3 437	2 969	2 775	2 041
With retirement income	5 978	5 978	2 815	1 406	317	96	218	185	175	97
Mean retirement income (dollars)	9 039	9 039	8 536	11 815	11 549	6 191	9 881	13 794	11 585	6 277
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	46 107	46 107	46 325	49 377	47 429	29 729	41 647	55 307	55 886	45 043
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	43 767	43 767	43 025	46 047	46 672	26 796	40 679	52 242	50 452	44 827
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	48 493	48 493	49 608	53 127	48 229	33 513	42 563	59 378	66 541	45 383
Married-couple families (dollars)	50 089	50 089	52 028	54 171	49 322	34 800	43 761	58 486	61 762	48 234
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	49 305	49 305	50 858	52 445	50 633	35 695	43 024	56 278	56 328	49 172
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	50 842	50 842	53 119	55 954	48 154	33 966	44 506	61 425	72 092	46 883
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	22 172	22 172	20 705	24 757	31 332	18 668	25 875	24 152	28 716	24 687
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 712	16 712	13 711	20 936	28 152	13 463	19 952	24 637	24 524	21 205
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	30 104	30 104	29 843	32 317	50 784	30 393	33 701	23 306	37 929	33 394
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	30 653	30 653	12 960	7 012	1 218	1 058	749	1 234	1 587	1 442
Householder worked in 1989	26 591	26 591	10 989	6 180	1 064	934	594	1 140	1 526	1 360
With related children under 18 years	16 065	16 065	6 739	3 794	632	622	377	721	1 058	900
With related children under 5 years	6 646	6 646	3 116	1 461	247	248	197	233	453	456
Married-couple families	25 801	25 801	10 384	5 819	1 087	707	650	1 084	1 314	1 228
Householder worked in 1989	22 762	22 762	9 094	5 148	941	655	506	1 006	1 267	1 172
With related children under 18 years	12 968	12 968	5 143	2 989	518	354	327	629	868	737
With related children under 5 years	5 632	5 632	2 463	1 265	234	180	191	209	394	420
Female householder, no husband present	3 863	3 863	2 115	956	121	296	65	107	243	182
Householder worked in 1989	2 961	2 961	1 500	811	113	240	54	91	229	156
With related children under 18 years	2 534	2 534	1 342	670	104	218	37	75	167	137
With related children under 5 years	823	823	534	160	13	59	—	20	50	31
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	23 998	23 998	10 886	9 849	2 804	1 157	902	524	647	830
Nonfamily householder	16 243	16 243	8 668	4 863	1 166	777	530	340	529	605
65 years and over	4 480	4 480	2 425	695	149	106	64	69	161	39
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	117 663	117 663	49 581	31 286	6 640	4 187	3 170	4 510	5 941	5 301
Persons under 18 years	29 499	29 499	12 334	6 804	1 254	958	664	1 329	1 974	1 604
Related children under 18 years	29 418	29 418	12 305	6 775	1 244	946	657	1 329	1 974	1 604
Related children 5 to 17 years	21 037	21 037	8 488	4 850	906	576	445	998	1 357	1 072
Persons 65 years and over	12 347	12 347	5 636	2 444	440	279	340	280	285	91
Persons 75 years and over	5 105	5 105	2 529	767	130	120	77	86	114	23
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	1 814	1 814	922	403	44	207	58	22	18	55
Percent below poverty level	5.9	5.9	7.1	5.7	3.6	19.6	7.7	1.8	1.1	3.8
Householder worked in 1989	1 252	1 252	577	304	44	135	40	22	9	33
With related children under 18 years	1 432	1 432	805	277	44	161	29	10	18	42
With related children under 5 years	723	723	467	115	13	56	16	4	18	20
Married-couple families	689	689	216	195	14	68	48	12	18	13
Householder worked in 1989	507	507	137	168	14	68	30	12	9	—
With related children under 18 years	428	428	141	114	14	44	23	—	18	—
With related children under 5 years	212	212	67	66	—	24	16	—	18	—
Female householder, no husband present	982	982	631	169	30	123	10	6	—	37
Householder worked in 1989	639	639	379	113	30	67	10	6	—	28
With related children under 18 years	882	882	589	143	30	101	6	6	—	37
With related children under 5 years	430	430	337	45	13	32	—	—	—	15
Unrelated individuals	8 234	8 234	2 042	5 634	1 928	469	450	105	75	87
Nonfamily householder	3 731	3 731	1 338	2 020	614	209	231	34	60	32
65 years and over	800	800	497	80	15	23	8	8	15	8
Persons	13 973	13 973	4 969	6 803	2 066	1 036	640	153	153	234
Percent below poverty level	11.9	11.9	10.0	21.7	31.1	24.7	20.2	3.4	2.6	4.4
Persons under 18 years	2 953	2 953	1 630	537	90	269	84	12	41	66
Related children under 18 years	2 875	2 875	1 601	508	80	257	77	12	41	66
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 996	1 996	1 056	345	73	163	61	6	20	45
Persons 65 years and over	975	975	558	101	15	31	21	8	15	8
Persons 75 years and over	503	503	286	32	9	5	—	—	7	8
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	6 601	6 601	2 194	3 634	1 274	476	364	70	75	171
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	17 819	17 819	6 828	7 853	2 224	1 220	738	173	344	362
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	30 511	30 511	12 422	10 635	2 902	1 825	1 122	355	840	800

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in McLean County—Con.							Bloomington city, McLean County		
	Tract 11.02	Tract 14	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 21	Tract 51	Tract 52	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 5.03 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	2 684	2 534	1 850	2 125	2 476	2 072	1 425	—	39	474
Less than \$5,000	49	242	43	193	92	42	38	—	—	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	69	280	151	273	171	102	46	—	7	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	145	204	187	185	258	102	92	—	—	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	412	523	380	511	511	314	254	—	8	—
\$25,000 to \$34,999	269	358	338	422	411	303	255	—	5	26
\$35,000 to \$49,999	502	519	379	358	500	498	323	—	5	39
\$50,000 to \$74,999	692	294	261	155	336	465	286	—	14	171
\$75,000 to \$99,999	339	109	72	9	103	158	97	—	—	87
\$100,000 or more	207	5	39	19	94	88	34	—	—	151
Median (dollars)	46 538	25 378	28 657	23 130	28 701	40 732	36 250	—	27 250	75 200
Mean (dollars)	51 182	29 169	38 256	25 360	35 791	45 909	40 012	—	34 164	90 579
Families	1 825	1 886	964	1 142	1 651	1 715	1 185	—	34	418
Median income (dollars)	56 886	28 924	38 641	30 929	37 555	44 807	40 260	—	26 000	79 544
Males 15 years and over, with income	2 493	2 116	1 393	1 671	2 094	2 089	1 453	—	36	508
Median income (dollars)	34 514	20 031	24 797	16 327	22 602	25 844	24 936	—	26 500	62 926
Percent year-round full-time workers	69.9	55.2	52.0	45.2	57.5	61.5	59.0	—	75.0	75.0
Median income (dollars)	45 000	25 162	30 625	23 365	30 969	31 357	32 484	—	26 375	66 827
Females 15 years and over, with income	2 297	2 516	1 831	1 824	2 114	1 926	1 285	—	27	451
Median income (dollars)	14 919	8 287	13 770	11 412	11 042	12 275	10 490	—	9 464	14 427
Percent year-round full-time workers	42.4	35.7	36.8	33.9	38.7	39.9	30.9	—	44.4	27.9
Median income (dollars)	21 937	17 831	21 563	16 079	20 007	20 467	18 459	—	25 357	32 167
Per capita income (dollars)	19 911	10 975	19 250	11 654	15 347	16 062	14 359	—	10 697	27 532
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	2 684	2 534	1 850	2 125	2 476	2 072	1 425	—	39	474
With earnings	2 544	1 998	1 419	1 561	2 140	1 803	1 249	—	32	466
Mean earnings (dollars)	49 251	31 924	38 681	25 963	36 223	44 903	37 830	—	39 430	84 197
With Social Security income	327	712	603	790	472	450	372	—	7	33
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 133	6 811	8 313	7 367	7 893	8 417	8 457	—	9 766	6 547
With public assistance income	31	311	56	133	145	53	42	—	—	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	1 229	3 925	2 858	2 670	4 220	4 418	3 400	—	—	—
With retirement income	203	299	333	670	285	209	241	—	—	39
Mean retirement income (dollars)	13 501	5 288	8 907	6 649	6 810	8 615	6 717	—	—	17 511
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	59 285	32 401	49 734	33 187	42 432	50 990	43 633	—	34 041	94 418
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	57 859	30 620	44 749	32 696	41 870	49 542	43 827	—	48 145	81 568
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	61 247	34 442	53 107	33 548	42 975	52 764	43 460	—	24 168	119 664
Married-couple families (dollars)	62 008	38 141	56 829	36 299	47 004	51 791	45 748	—	38 361	94 427
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	61 489	39 661	54 702	36 803	49 726	50 020	46 677	—	48 145	81 568
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	62 721	36 624	58 010	35 913	44 662	53 901	44 931	—	26 947	122 697
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	27 027	14 071	16 890	21 936	22 914	32 676	18 710	—	20 000	94 181
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	18 723	7 959	15 874	14 850	12 927	27 522	16 786	—	—	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	44 675	24 632	18 287	25 998	33 620	40 312	20 808	—	20 000	94 181
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	1 825	1 886	964	1 142	1 651	1 715	1 185	—	34	418
Householder worked in 1989	1 724	1 486	756	903	1 431	1 558	1 048	—	27	418
With related children under 18 years	1 057	1 134	401	520	857	969	573	—	14	277
With related children under 5 years	411	541	145	242	362	358	242	—	9	101
Married-couple families	1 668	1 415	776	833	1 343	1 558	1 066	—	26	403
Householder worked in 1989	1 567	1 228	619	688	1 170	1 420	954	—	19	403
With related children under 18 years	965	784	283	376	645	858	511	—	14	277
With related children under 5 years	376	347	113	207	294	333	230	—	9	101
Female householder, no husband present	125	431	152	236	230	134	92	—	8	15
Householder worked in 1989	125	218	109	152	183	115	72	—	8	15
With related children under 18 years	85	323	94	107	142	94	50	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	28	185	32	8	37	20	10	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	1 047	846	1 111	1 160	1 027	427	304	—	5	73
Nonfamily householder	859	648	886	983	825	357	240	—	5	56
65 years and over	125	287	324	381	179	176	127	—	—	26
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	6 928	6 598	3 635	4 653	5 680	5 871	3 943	—	119	1 569
Persons under 18 years	1 998	2 085	622	1 019	1 391	1 755	1 110	—	44	562
Related children under 18 years	1 998	2 085	622	1 012	1 391	1 755	1 108	—	44	562
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 425	1 450	428	705	931	1 323	813	—	31	414
Persons 65 years and over	397	678	739	810	517	586	435	—	14	71
Persons 75 years and over	174	242	371	375	193	231	195	—	—	9
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	44	291	37	63	101	49	53	—	—	—
Percent below poverty level	2.4	15.4	3.8	5.5	6.1	2.9	4.5	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	36	166	25	40	73	30	44	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	27	270	24	51	84	35	38	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	14	161	16	15	51	18	7	—	—	—
Married-couple families	30	48	13	7	16	34	31	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	22	40	8	7	7	17	22	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	13	48	—	7	7	20	21	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	14	—	7	7	7	4	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	14	228	24	56	54	15	22	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	14	111	17	33	35	13	22	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	14	207	24	44	46	15	17	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	14	138	16	8	13	11	3	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals	95	208	109	294	126	81	44	—	—	—
Nonfamily householder	49	152	64	252	88	50	30	—	—	—
65 years and over	—	122	23	121	24	25	19	—	—	—
Persons	206	1 137	195	612	386	242	228	—	—	—
Percent below poverty level	3.0	17.2	5.4	13.2	6.8	4.1	5.8	—	—	—
Persons under 18 years	36	524	34	215	122	72	88	—	—	—
Related children under 18 years	36	524	34	208	122	72	86	—	—	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	22	354	7	176	59	44	78	—	—	—
Persons 65 years and over	17	129	37	121	24	29	35	—	—	—
Persons 75 years and over	—	25	37	80	24	15	24	—	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	74	628	98	251	186	108	67	—	—	—
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	261	1 596	306	745	637	329	319	—	—	—
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	492	2 495	765	1 581	1 390	865	623	—	55	39

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington city, McLean County—Con.									
	Tract 11.01 (pt.)	Tract 11.02 (pt.)	Tract 12	Tract 13.01	Tract 13.02	Tract 13.03	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	2 047	2 581	1 177	913	640	771	2 177	1 023	1 427	1 216
Less than \$5,000	48	49	31	35	42	44	226	72	178	54
\$5,000 to \$9,999	53	69	79	55	92	106	240	189	394	135
\$10,000 to \$14,999	90	145	71	101	129	89	164	118	234	171
\$15,000 to \$24,999	281	404	187	183	132	135	467	260	352	350
\$25,000 to \$34,999	376	243	171	182	72	195	289	126	169	264
\$35,000 to \$49,999	572	473	227	186	79	132	445	162	71	177
\$50,000 to \$74,999	498	652	177	128	63	66	237	96	18	42
\$75,000 to \$99,999	120	339	110	22	22	4	104	—	11	23
\$100,000 or more	9	207	124	21	9	—	5	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	39 658	46 652	38 843	29 806	17 813	25 449	24 801	19 462	13 405	20 403
Mean (dollars)	40 877	51 444	55 013	33 310	35 117	26 023	28 916	23 545	16 149	24 013
Families	1 442	1 731	747	554	226	419	1 626	605	410	567
Median income (dollars)	42 747	58 045	49 856	38 333	35 962	30 656	28 618	23 319	18 311	25 117
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 829	2 360	971	770	1 084	567	1 803	932	875	909
Median income (dollars)	28 154	35 472	30 313	21 136	4 941	16 549	19 328	12 958	11 721	16 976
Percent year-round full-time workers	75.1	70.6	58.7	56.0	23.8	53.1	56.2	45.3	47.3	58.2
Median income (dollars)	32 234	45 410	40 575	26 853	22 500	25 469	23 704	20 670	16 071	20 250
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 787	2 200	1 064	848	1 439	727	2 163	918	1 018	1 031
Median income (dollars)	16 341	15 077	14 897	13 102	4 248	11 250	8 260	8 781	7 702	10 896
Percent year-round full-time workers	50.9	43.0	36.1	43.0	12.1	36.7	35.8	38.2	22.7	41.7
Median income (dollars)	21 476	22 117	20 400	18 347	17 596	17 146	18 587	15 205	14 543	16 080
Per capita income (dollars)	15 638	20 161	25 533	14 198	9 709	11 826	10 939	9 210	9 635	11 817
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	2 047	2 581	1 177	913	640	771	2 177	1 023	1 427	1 216
With earnings	1 980	2 450	990	773	526	667	1 681	861	978	1 078
Mean earnings (dollars)	40 192	49 417	51 794	33 501	36 288	25 112	32 271	23 783	16 159	23 132
With Social Security income	135	318	332	220	146	215	594	205	512	227
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 765	8 161	9 342	9 439	7 101	7 564	7 185	8 418	6 574	7 627
With public assistance income	26	31	19	25	11	41	265	152	134	44
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 041	1 229	11 975	5 743	1 689	2 946	3 705	4 391	3 702	2 405
With retirement income	97	195	269	140	103	123	245	122	226	131
Mean retirement income (dollars)	6 277	13 932	13 978	5 565	6 381	5 093	4 492	4 560	5 474	6 358
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	45 043	60 016	71 440	39 641	65 567	31 524	32 213	26 506	19 421	27 812
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	44 827	58 497	61 798	42 077	22 245	26 432	30 329	26 887	17 085	24 770
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	45 383	62 073	75 517	37 502	84 607	36 264	34 409	26 037	22 126	31 019
Married-couple families (dollars)	48 234	62 740	74 806	41 171	85 101	32 627	38 026	31 402	23 753	32 048
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	49 172	62 437	64 357	47 361	37 526	28 005	39 348	35 257	26 871	31 066
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	46 883	63 143	79 467	36 072	99 615	36 962	36 653	27 030	21 228	32 884
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	24 687	27 027	27 418	28 842	16 624	29 216	13 556	14 632	15 064	17 354
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	21 205	18 723	12 707	19 026	5 573	21 787	6 850	11 253	9 061	12 881
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 394	44 675	31 568	44 267	33 200	34 258	24 699	22 585	24 735	24 999
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All income levels in 1989										
Families	1 442	1 731	747	554	226	419	1 626	605	410	567
Householder worked in 1989	1 360	1 630	635	486	188	357	1 232	443	289	476
With related children under 18 years	900	996	230	263	73	213	968	348	233	312
With related children under 5 years	456	387	98	115	50	89	496	173	97	174
Married-couple families	1 228	1 582	684	465	154	312	1 221	399	219	400
Householder worked in 1989	1 172	1 481	579	406	133	262	1 040	315	164	331
With related children under 18 years	737	904	219	210	36	151	675	219	105	192
With related children under 5 years	420	352	98	95	28	83	318	105	38	99
Female householder, no husband present	182	125	50	72	55	94	370	161	141	149
Householder worked in 1989	156	125	50	72	38	82	157	94	89	127
With related children under 18 years	137	85	11	48	37	49	271	120	93	107
With related children under 5 years	31	28	—	20	22	6	169	59	41	67
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	830	1 038	510	447	528	466	707	587	1 240	861
Nonfamily householder	605	850	430	359	414	352	551	418	1 017	649
65 years and over	39	116	121	95	98	114	237	90	360	114
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	5 301	6 615	2 527	2 075	1 155	1 684	5 616	2 600	2 381	2 486
Persons under 18 years	1 604	1 898	419	524	174	363	1 793	705	407	502
Related children under 18 years	1 604	1 898	419	524	174	363	1 793	702	400	494
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 072	1 359	297	363	104	237	1 237	490	290	312
Persons 65 years and over	91	388	408	288	148	219	574	251	491	238
Persons 75 years and over	23	174	128	115	98	105	203	133	300	70
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	55	44	11	5	33	45	263	108	102	58
Percent below poverty level	3.8	2.5	1.5	.9	14.6	10.7	16.2	17.9	24.9	10.2
Householder worked in 1989	33	36	11	5	27	40	138	51	63	45
With related children under 18 years	42	27	11	5	33	39	251	85	97	58
With related children under 5 years	20	14	—	—	18	15	161	56	57	44
Married-couple families	13	30	5	—	33	41	42	16	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	22	5	—	—	28	33	16	11	—
With related children under 18 years	—	13	5	—	—	33	41	24	11	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	15	14	13	11	—
Female householder, no husband present	37	14	6	5	33	12	207	66	62	58
Householder worked in 1989	28	14	6	5	27	12	90	35	42	45
With related children under 18 years	37	14	6	5	33	6	195	61	62	58
With related children under 5 years	15	14	—	—	18	—	138	43	28	44
Unrelated individuals	87	95	97	85	139	102	194	184	358	139
Nonfamily householder	32	49	76	55	78	53	152	105	264	61
65 years and over	8	—	7	9	22	23	122	43	77	13
Persons	234	206	138	100	251	267	1 025	562	642	322
Percent below poverty level	4.4	3.1	5.5	4.8	21.7	15.9	18.3	21.6	27.0	13.0
Persons under 18 years	66	36	25	10	79	71	478	203	152	124
Related children under 18 years	66	36	25	10	79	71	478	200	145	116
Related children 5 to 17 years	45	22	25	10	53	58	308	133	90	59
Persons 65 years and over	8	17	7	9	22	23	129	43	93	13
Persons 75 years and over	8	—	—	9	7	15	25	8	54	7
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	171	74	38	29	77	78	587	179	249	147
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	362	261	156	149	281	284	1 385	774	934	583
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	800	475	255	464	445	609	2 151	1 185	1 478	920

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington city, McLean County—Con.					Normal town, McLean County			
	Tract 18	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 51 (pt.)	Tract 1.01	Tract 1.02 (pt.)	Tract 1.03 (pt.)	Tract 2
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	1 580	1 842	2 060	1 608	53	30	2 384	1 698	228
Less than \$5,000	25	43	193	75	—	—	105	142	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	55	151	264	116	—	18	249	359	43
\$10,000 to \$14,999	61	179	185	196	—	12	340	134	111
\$15,000 to \$24,999	225	380	481	299	—	—	350	394	48
\$25,000 to \$34,999	232	338	396	324	—	—	367	288	26
\$35,000 to \$49,999	354	379	358	346	—	—	483	255	—
\$50,000 to \$74,999	316	261	155	230	8	—	326	98	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999	138	72	9	14	32	—	127	12	—
\$100,000 or more	174	39	19	8	13	—	37	16	—
Median (dollars)	41 957	28 731	22 996	27 218	84 789	8 447	28 481	21 289	13 529
Mean (dollars)	54 878	38 361	25 414	30 646	101 397	8 790	33 694	23 846	14 388
Families	1 066	964	1 102	996	53	8	1 218	931	13
Median income (dollars)	51 383	38 641	31 066	33 036	84 789	5 000—	40 673	23 886	33 750
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 325	1 393	1 611	1 243	83	25	2 747	1 324	3 364
Median income (dollars)	31 129	24 797	16 487	22 925	63 313	3 875	10 193	12 455	3 111
Percent year-round full-time workers	55.8	52.0	45.7	61.9	48.2	32.0	35.7	45.2	2.3
Median income (dollars)	36 328	30 625	23 686	28 568	75 617	11 250	27 348	25 417	10 000
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 421	1 823	1 769	1 418	45	42	2 968	1 580	4 606
Median income (dollars)	16 076	13 771	11 449	12 414	11 607	3 929	5 804	8 066	2 500—
Percent year-round full-time workers	37.8	37.0	33.6	40.6	28.9	—	26.1	36.8	1.4
Median income (dollars)	23 096	21 563	16 075	20 321	35 179	—	20 103	18 887	10 185
Per capita income (dollars)	23 632	19 261	11 691	13 902	32 060	3 214	11 747	10 685	3 262
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	1 580	1 842	2 060	1 608	53	30	2 384	1 698	228
With earnings	1 327	1 419	1 505	1 387	53	30	2 157	1 514	228
Mean earnings (dollars)	48 661	38 681	26 138	31 588	96 835	8 790	31 682	23 997	13 189
With Social Security income	471	595	759	293	—	—	337	194	26
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	9 223	8 344	7 372	7 977	—	—	8 238	6 180	5 540
With public assistance income	7 810	2 858	2 630	4 742	—	—	1 250	2 781	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	306	333	322	164	—	—	317	81	13
With retirement income	13 853	8 907	6 544	7 066	—	—	11 549	4 034	5 600
Mean retirement income (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	66 098	49 734	33 424	34 936	101 397	3 900	47 429	26 858	34 780
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	58 970	44 749	32 778	35 014	88 345	—	46 672	24 704	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	70 660	53 107	33 912	34 859	226 700	3 900	48 229	29 912	34 780
Married-couple families (dollars)	70 427	56 829	36 785	38 876	101 397	3 900	49 322	31 195	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	65 512	54 702	37 020	43 479	88 345	—	50 633	33 061	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	73 486	58 010	36 597	35 107	226 700	3 900	48 154	29 291	—
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	26 845	16 890	21 936	22 449	—	—	31 332	18 706	34 780
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	21 120	15 874	14 850	12 961	—	—	28 152	13 415	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 311	18 287	25 998	33 576	—	—	50 784	30 393	34 780
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels in 1989									
Families	1 066	964	1 102	996	53	8	1 218	931	13
Householder worked in 1989	923	756	863	853	53	8	1 064	807	—
With related children under 18 years	433	401	511	519	48	—	632	565	—
With related children under 5 years	221	145	238	267	—	—	247	236	—
Married-couple families	907	776	793	762	53	8	1 087	584	—
Householder worked in 1989	803	619	648	666	53	8	941	532	—
With related children under 18 years	356	283	367	350	48	—	518	301	—
With related children under 5 years	194	113	203	207	—	—	234	168	—
Female householder, no husband present	129	152	236	176	—	—	121	292	13
Householder worked in 1989	97	109	152	129	—	—	113	236	—
With related children under 18 years	72	94	107	111	—	—	104	214	—
With related children under 5 years	22	32	8	29	—	—	13	59	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	583	1 103	1 127	781	—	63	2 804	1 147	701
Nonfamily householder	514	878	958	612	—	22	1 166	767	215
65 years and over	211	316	372	116	—	—	149	96	13
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 673	3 627	4 512	3 471	170	80	6 640	3 747	727
Persons under 18 years	843	622	996	812	66	—	1 254	846	—
Related children under 18 years	839	622	989	812	66	—	1 244	834	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	573	428	689	487	66	—	906	486	—
Persons 65 years and over	581	731	788	355	—	—	440	241	26
Persons 75 years and over	268	363	366	174	—	—	130	120	—
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	13	37	63	85	—	8	44	207	—
Percent below poverty level	1.2	3.8	5.7	8.5	—	100.0	3.6	22.2	—
Householder worked in 1989	6	25	40	57	—	8	44	135	—
With related children under 18 years	6	24	51	76	—	—	44	161	—
With related children under 5 years	—	16	15	51	—	—	13	56	—
Married-couple families	—	13	7	16	—	8	14	68	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	8	7	7	—	8	14	68	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—	7	7	—	—	14	44	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	24	—
Female householder, no husband present	13	24	56	38	—	—	30	123	—
Householder worked in 1989	6	17	33	19	—	—	30	67	—
With related children under 18 years	6	24	44	38	—	—	30	101	—
With related children under 5 years	—	16	8	13	—	—	13	32	—
Unrelated individuals	55	109	294	104	—	51	1 928	469	619
Nonfamily householder	26	64	252	71	—	10	614	209	184
65 years and over	5	23	121	24	—	—	15	23	—
Persons	92	195	612	323	—	68	2 066	1 036	619
Percent below poverty level	2.5	5.4	13.6	9.3	—	85.0	31.1	27.6	85.1
Persons under 18 years	21	34	215	116	—	—	90	269	—
Related children under 18 years	17	34	208	116	—	—	80	257	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	17	7	176	53	—	—	73	163	—
Persons 65 years and over	12	37	121	24	—	—	15	31	—
Persons 75 years and over	12	37	80	24	—	—	9	5	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	40	98	251	176	—	58	1 274	476	312
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	123	306	745	485	—	68	2 224	1 220	675
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	321	765	1 537	923	—	80	2 902	1 780	688

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Normal town, McLean County—Con.							
	Tract 3 01 (pt.)	Tract 3 02 (pt.)	Tract 4	Tract 5 01	Tract 5 02	Tract 5 03 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 52 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	1 279	1 500	1 086	996	1 046	1 628	—	—
Less than \$5,000	137	6	15	53	—	47	—	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	92	46	141	177	29	76	—	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	99	44	191	89	10	159	—	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	227	164	201	183	88	232	—	—
\$25,000 to \$34,999	172	199	185	103	158	273	—	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	288	375	159	134	202	421	—	—
\$50,000 to \$74,999	204	460	139	140	311	326	—	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999	42	147	12	31	162	79	—	—
\$100,000 or more	18	59	43	86	86	15	—	—
Median (dollars)	30 208	46 992	24 773	24 231	52 354	35 776	—	—
Mean (dollars)	32 827	50 946	40 648	42 310	61 929	37 301	—	—
Families	749	1 175	391	531	841	1 155	—	—
Median income (dollars)	38 615	51 417	43 831	39 393	57 390	40 471	—	—
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 459	1 540	1 341	1 076	1 096	1 409	—	—
Median income (dollars)	11 949	30 943	6 968	9 812	31 793	27 798	—	—
Percent year-round full-time workers	36.1	61.2	25.3	34.9	59.4	62.1	—	—
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 184	1 621	1 498	988	1 017	1 505	—	—
Median income (dollars)	10 266	13 587	4 964	6 971	18 109	12 068	—	—
Percent year-round full-time workers	32.0	34.4	15.8	26.4	41.1	41.9	—	—
Median income (dollars)	20 625	20 707	18 008	20 089	23 643	21 140	—	—
Per capita income (dollars)	12 472	17 366	13 638	17 221	23 103	14 108	—	—
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	1 279	1 500	1 086	996	1 046	1 628	—	—
With earnings	1 141	1 391	991	858	979	1 464	—	—
Mean earnings (dollars)	29 502	47 574	37 753	35 910	56 793	37 687	—	—
With Social Security income	277	216	165	212	171	210	—	—
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 146	7 447	8 017	10 264	7 423	6 714	—	—
With public assistance income	42	36	—	4	10	63	—	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 437	2 969	—	1 620	4 003	2 775	—	—
With retirement income	218	185	125	188	143	136	—	—
Mean retirement income (dollars)	9 881	13 794	14 654	13 135	15 378	9 886	—	—
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	41 647	56 292	67 795	62 296	68 418	41 999	—	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 679	52 316	41 360	80 580	72 652	39 335	—	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	42 563	61 773	97 535	55 427	64 961	47 267	—	—
Married-couple families (dollars)	43 761	59 490	78 590	65 780	71 608	47 254	—	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	43 024	56 519	45 774	82 986	78 445	44 442	—	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	44 506	63 543	117 250	58 897	66 026	52 324	—	—
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	25 875	24 487	20 516	34 837	38 127	24 410	—	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	19 952	24 637	15 371	13 216	24 128	24 524	—	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 701	24 159	24 118	41 196	51 702	24 096	—	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All income levels in 1989								
Families	749	1 175	391	531	841	1 155	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	594	1 097	360	405	751	1 094	—	—
With related children under 18 years	377	698	207	152	396	767	—	—
With related children under 5 years	197	215	37	82	109	338	—	—
Married-couple families	650	1 033	318	490	752	897	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	506	971	300	364	676	850	—	—
With related children under 18 years	327	606	172	140	348	577	—	—
With related children under 5 years	191	191	37	70	95	279	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	65	99	51	22	65	228	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	54	83	38	22	51	214	—	—
With related children under 18 years	37	75	21	12	40	167	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	20	—	12	6	50	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	902	509	1 908	968	273	574	—	—
Nonfamily householder	530	325	695	465	205	473	—	—
65 years and over	64	59	96	40	43	135	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 170	4 319	3 074	2 433	2 804	4 292	—	—
Persons under 18 years	664	1 271	383	304	701	1 381	—	—
Related children under 18 years	657	1 271	383	304	701	1 381	—	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	445	967	325	193	585	943	—	—
Persons 65 years and over	340	239	202	344	198	214	—	—
Persons 75 years and over	77	77	95	87	76	105	—	—
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	58	15	8	38	7	18	—	—
Percent below poverty level	7.7	1.3	2.0	7.2	.8	1.6	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	40	15	8	38	7	9	—	—
With related children under 18 years	29	10	2	—	7	18	—	—
With related children under 5 years	16	4	8	—	—	18	—	—
Married-couple families	48	5	8	19	7	18	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	30	5	8	19	7	9	—	—
With related children under 18 years	23	—	8	—	7	18	—	—
With related children under 5 years	16	—	8	—	—	18	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	10	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	10	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals	450	105	1 247	640	50	75	—	—
Nonfamily householder	231	34	370	291	17	60	—	—
65 years and over	8	8	7	4	—	15	—	—
Persons	640	140	1 300	704	77	153	—	—
Percent below poverty level	20.2	3.2	42.3	28.9	2.7	3.6	—	—
Persons under 18 years	84	12	29	—	12	41	—	—
Related children under 18 years	77	12	29	—	12	41	—	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	61	6	10	—	12	20	—	—
Persons 65 years and over	21	8	7	4	—	15	—	—
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	7	4	—	7	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	364	57	662	342	14	75	—	—
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	738	160	1 590	757	77	344	—	—
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 122	287	1 833	917	225	801	—	—

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of McLean County								
	Tract 1.02 (pt.)	Tract 1.03 (pt.)	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 5.03 (pt.)	Tract 11.01 (pt.)	Tract 11.02 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	-	137	-	35	14	-	103	357	8
Less than \$5,000	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	16	-
\$5,000 to \$9,999	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	40	-
\$10,000 to \$14,999	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	40	8
\$15,000 to \$24,999	-	10	-	10	-	-	8	56	-
\$25,000 to \$34,999	-	12	-	-	-	-	26	69	-
\$35,000 to \$49,999	-	43	-	-	7	-	29	74	-
\$50,000 to \$74,999	-	30	-	18	7	-	40	57	-
\$75,000 to \$99,999	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
\$100,000 or more	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	-	45 987	-	50 022	48 750	-	45 179	28 646	13 750
Mean (dollars)	-	47 708	-	33 665	51 060	-	44 635	30 711	14 000
Families	-	127	-	25	14	-	94	260	-
Median income (dollars)	-	46 645	-	50 265	48 750	-	46 786	32 083	-
Males 15 years and over, with income	-	172	-	25	14	-	133	313	-
Median income (dollars)	-	26 875	-	26 528	36 250	-	21 641	25 361	-
Percent year-round full-time workers	-	57.0	-	36.0	100.0	-	57.1	48.9	-
Median income (dollars)	-	37 083	-	36 250	36 250	-	31 667	30 699	-
Females 15 years and over, with income	-	146	-	33	35	-	97	353	8
Median income (dollars)	-	9 500	-	22 708	8 125	-	13 618	8 406	13 750
Percent year-round full-time workers	-	33.6	-	-	-	-	30.9	34.8	-
Median income (dollars)	-	23 438	-	-	-	-	21 094	13 682	-
Per capita income (dollars)	-	15 146	-	16 018	10 106	-	14 630	11 182	14 000
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	-	137	-	35	14	-	103	357	8
With earnings	-	137	-	16	14	-	94	317	-
Mean earnings (dollars)	-	41 776	-	26 685	37 642	-	44 927	30 089	-
With Social Security income	-	27	-	26	-	-	9	118	8
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	-	6 452	-	14 991	-	-	7 138	4 930	6 000
With public assistance income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	-
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 192	-
With retirement income	-	15	-	-	-	-	8	54	-
Mean retirement income (dollars)	-	17 840	-	-	-	-	3 000	8 898	-
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	-	50 780	-	37 931	51 060	-	45 831	33 578	-
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	-	49 650	-	53 000	37 250	-	47 441	32 552	-
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	-	51 513	-	29 455	64 869	-	42 855	34 636	-
Married-couple families (dollars)	-	51 914	-	37 931	51 060	-	48 560	38 870	-
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	-	52 584	-	53 000	37 250	-	47 441	41 953	-
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	-	51 513	-	29 455	64 869	-	51 289	36 465	-
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	-	15 900	-	-	-	-	-	17 196	-
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	-	15 900	-	-	-	-	-	14 055	-
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24 140	-
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels in 1989									
Families	-	127	-	25	14	-	94	260	-
Householder worked in 1989	-	127	-	16	14	-	94	254	-
With related children under 18 years	-	57	-	9	14	-	61	166	-
With related children under 5 years	-	12	-	9	14	-	24	45	-
Married-couple families	-	123	-	25	14	-	86	194	-
Householder worked in 1989	-	123	-	16	14	-	86	188	-
With related children under 18 years	-	53	-	9	14	-	61	109	-
With related children under 5 years	-	12	-	9	14	-	24	29	-
Female householder, no husband present	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	61	-
Householder worked in 1989	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	61	-
With related children under 18 years	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	52	-
With related children under 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	-	10	-	10	-	-	9	139	8
Nonfamily householder	-	10	-	10	-	-	9	97	8
65 years and over	-	10	-	10	-	-	9	50	8
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	-	440	-	72	80	-	313	982	8
Persons under 18 years	-	112	-	14	31	-	100	292	-
Related children under 18 years	-	112	-	14	31	-	100	292	-
Related children 5 to 17 years	-	90	-	-	-	-	66	213	-
Persons 65 years and over	-	38	-	27	-	-	9	104	8
Persons 75 years and over	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	39	8
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	28	-
Percent below poverty level	-	-	-	28.0	-	-	-	10.8	-
Householder worked in 1989	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	28	-
With related children under 18 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-
With related children under 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Married-couple families	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	7	-
Householder worked in 1989	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	7	-
With related children under 18 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
With related children under 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female householder, no husband present	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-
Householder worked in 1989	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-
With related children under 18 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-
With related children under 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unrelated individuals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-
Nonfamily householder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 years and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Persons	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	112	-
Percent below poverty level	-	-	-	18.1	-	-	-	11.4	-
Persons under 18 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	-
Related children under 18 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	-
Related children 5 to 17 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	-
Persons 65 years and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Persons 75 years and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	41	-
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	211	-
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	-	45	-	13	-	-	17	344	-

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of McLean County—Con.									
	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 51 (pt.)	Tract 52 (pt.)	Tract 53	Tract 54	Tract 55	Tract 56	Tract 57	
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	65	868	2 019	1 425	1 263	1 971	1 610	1 566	1 952	
Less than \$5,000	—	17	42	38	41	74	32	50	80	
\$5,000 to \$9,999	9	55	102	46	82	114	134	138	119	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	—	62	102	92	33	107	178	171	165	
\$15,000 to \$24,999	30	212	314	254	224	225	249	326	359	
\$25,000 to \$34,999	26	87	303	255	237	266	319	297	385	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	154	498	323	313	503	429	325	434	
\$50,000 to \$74,999	—	106	457	286	266	485	208	198	311	
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	89	126	97	48	135	49	38	45	
\$100,000 or more	—	86	75	34	19	62	12	23	54	
Median (dollars)	24 044	35 100	40 063	36 250	35 604	41 265	30 714	27 333	31 374	
Mean (dollars)	23 657	45 321	44 452	40 012	37 701	43 113	32 937	32 004	38 833	
Families	40	655	1 662	1 185	1 027	1 623	1 263	1 176	1 530	
Median income (dollars)	24 688	41 691	44 018	40 260	40 062	45 573	35 562	32 683	35 353	
Males 15 years and over, with income	60	851	2 006	1 453	1 323	2 036	1 581	1 488	1 938	
Median income (dollars)	14 231	22 330	25 570	24 936	22 593	25 119	20 810	20 297	21 754	
Percent year-round full-time workers	30.0	51.2	62.0	59.0	57.7	58.9	52.1	54.2	53.8	
Median income (dollars)	18 750	39 286	30 881	32 484	27 286	30 173	26 117	22 683	26 710	
Females 15 years and over, with income	55	696	1 881	1 285	1 096	1 914	1 505	1 437	1 889	
Median income (dollars)	9 653	8 896	12 301	10 490	11 372	13 312	10 033	10 156	10 227	
Percent year-round full-time workers	45.5	35.1	40.2	30.9	44.9	41.8	30.7	33.5	35.5	
Median income (dollars)	16 125	19 000	20 303	18 459	18 542	21 390	18 152	16 573	17 627	
Per capita income (dollars)	10 438	17 674	15 587	14 359	13 050	15 160	12 344	11 850	14 884	
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	65	868	2 019	1 425	1 263	1 971	1 610	1 566	1 952	
With earnings	56	753	1 750	1 249	1 085	1 745	1 310	1 283	1 632	
Mean earnings (dollars)	21 264	44 760	43 330	37 830	36 920	42 783	31 531	30 968	37 754	
With Social Security income	31	179	450	372	327	424	534	546	581	
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 262	7 757	8 417	8 457	8 236	8 595	9 076	8 240	8 851	
With public assistance income	5	74	53	42	31	53	48	68	58	
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 696	3 719	4 418	3 400	4 772	3 104	2 290	3 163	5 011	
With retirement income	8	121	209	241	171	258	215	193	264	
Mean retirement income (dollars)	10 900	6 463	8 615	6 717	8 713	8 393	8 144	7 428	5 664	
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	26 664	53 831	49 383	43 633	41 006	47 210	36 667	36 816	43 873	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	28 332	52 698	47 463	43 827	41 554	47 147	38 534	36 457	39 280	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	26 180	54 874	51 628	43 460	40 339	47 277	35 062	37 143	47 861	
Married-couple families (dollars)	26 664	57 664	50 044	45 748	42 182	49 391	38 248	38 767	45 259	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	28 332	57 433	47 717	46 677	43 100	50 590	41 134	38 534	42 673	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	26 180	57 875	52 677	44 931	41 067	48 163	35 821	38 987	47 279	
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	—	24 429	32 676	18 710	20 111	23 245	25 420	18 423	20 291	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	12 793	27 522	16 786	15 267	16 519	20 774	16 524	18 074	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	33 737	40 312	20 808	26 408	34 007	29 794	19 963	26 299	
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All income levels in 1989										
Families	40	655	1 662	1 185	1 027	1 623	1 263	1 176	1 530	
Householder worked in 1989	40	578	1 505	1 048	878	1 465	1 070	998	1 335	
With related children under 18 years	9	338	921	573	576	860	618	593	737	
With related children under 5 years	4	95	358	242	199	303	271	245	248	
Married-couple families	40	581	1 505	1 066	961	1 475	1 223	1 039	1 366	
Householder worked in 1989	40	504	1 367	954	830	1 345	954	903	1 196	
With related children under 18 years	9	295	810	511	533	764	526	523	619	
With related children under 5 years	4	87	333	230	187	276	242	232	225	
Female householder, no husband present	—	54	134	92	46	91	99	96	115	
Householder worked in 1989	—	54	115	72	39	69	84	62	90	
With related children under 18 years	—	31	94	50	32	57	59	54	89	
With related children under 5 years	—	8	20	10	10	18	16	11	20	
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	33	246	427	304	285	436	388	459	509	
Nonfamily householder	25	213	357	240	236	348	347	390	422	
65 years and over	9	63	176	127	114	146	162	222	254	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	141	2 209	5 701	3 943	3 655	5 596	4 280	4 252	5 124	
Persons under 18 years	23	579	1 689	1 110	1 139	1 532	1 164	1 244	1 332	
Related children under 18 years	23	579	1 689	1 108	1 139	1 525	1 164	1 232	1 330	
Related children 5 to 17 years	16	444	1 257	813	862	1 116	858	913	1 051	
Persons 65 years and over	22	162	586	435	376	537	693	656	814	
Persons 75 years and over	9	19	231	195	152	206	292	285	364	
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	—	16	49	53	34	77	67	87	71	
Percent below poverty level	—	2.4	2.9	4.5	3.3	4.7	5.3	7.4	4.6	
Householder worked in 1989	—	16	30	44	31	52	51	61	51	
With related children under 18 years	—	8	35	38	30	35	59	72	54	
With related children under 5 years	—	—	18	7	12	21	24	30	29	
Married-couple families	—	—	34	31	24	51	34	54	36	
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	17	22	21	31	30	39	28	
With related children under 18 years	—	—	20	21	20	14	26	45	20	
With related children under 5 years	—	—	7	4	9	5	16	23	15	
Female householder, no husband present	—	16	15	22	10	21	18	27	32	
Householder worked in 1989	—	16	13	22	10	16	13	16	20	
With related children under 18 years	—	8	15	17	10	16	18	23	31	
With related children under 5 years	—	—	11	3	3	13	—	7	11	
Unrelated individuals	—	22	81	44	52	69	81	79	116	
Nonfamily householder	—	17	50	30	34	51	65	50	76	
65 years and over	—	—	25	19	18	27	36	35	63	
Persons	—	63	242	228	192	285	312	412	342	
Percent below poverty level	—	2.9	4.2	5.8	5.3	5.1	7.3	9.7	6.7	
Persons under 18 years	—	6	72	88	76	85	118	180	115	
Related children under 18 years	—	6	72	86	76	81	118	168	113	
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	6	44	78	64	52	94	125	86	
Persons 65 years and over	—	—	29	35	22	59	44	51	76	
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	15	24	14	46	26	23	37	
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	—	10	108	67	112	135	60	89	138	
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	—	152	329	319	250	413	416	527	508	
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	44	467	865	623	659	830	1 181	1 268	1 098	

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	McLean County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in McLean County					
		Total	Bloomington city	Normal town	Tract 1.03	Tract 5.03	Tract 11.01	Tract 11.02	Tract 14	Tract 20
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	121 219	121 219	47 243	37 058	3 794	5 418	4 722	6 268	5 922	4 243
Native	120 372	120 372	46 875	36 783	3 745	5 398	4 681	6 220	5 893	4 221
Foreign born	847	847	368	275	49	20	41	48	29	22
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	139	139	69	30	17	-	13	-	-	18
Persons 5 years and over	113 358	113 358	43 787	35 336	3 479	4 844	4 222	5 780	5 382	3 952
Speak a language other than English	2 797	2 797	1 106	958	134	51	137	148	77	93
Do not speak English "very well"	855	855	320	286	58	18	46	47	10	47
In linguistically isolated households	203	203	93	50	29	-	22	-	-	27
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	42 054	42 054	12 276	20 375	1 398	1 637	1 386	1 880	1 415	824
Preprimary school	2 375	2 375	1 053	589	101	153	167	166	149	67
Public school	1 457	1 457	604	313	54	85	98	63	111	43
Elementary or high school	17 663	17 663	6 443	4 174	453	1 081	748	1 210	1 058	546
Public school	16 258	16 258	5 627	3 882	417	980	671	1 032	950	501
College	22 016	22 016	4 780	15 612	844	403	471	504	208	211
Public college	19 486	19 486	2 903	15 147	792	380	471	442	159	142
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	69 251	69 251	30 144	15 215	2 023	3 128	2 739	3 852	3 740	2 968
Less than 9th grade	4 490	4 490	1 947	523	117	77	37	70	593	410
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	5 951	5 951	2 673	690	147	112	118	117	585	406
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	23 309	23 309	8 988	4 202	753	770	641	747	1 446	1 134
Some college, no degree	12 287	12 287	5 483	2 957	464	426	482	770	498	568
Associate degree	3 350	3 350	1 383	868	82	186	189	228	105	152
Bachelor's degree	13 747	13 747	6 737	3 851	355	1 119	1 010	1 383	383	181
Graduate or professional degree	6 117	6 117	2 933	2 124	105	438	262	537	130	117
Percent high school graduate or higher	84.9	84.9	84.7	92.0	87.0	94.0	94.3	95.1	68.5	72.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	28.7	28.7	32.1	39.3	22.7	49.8	46.4	49.8	13.7	10.0
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	897	897	992	499	786	1 254	1 028	1 099	1 348	1 245
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	113 358	113 358	43 787	35 336	3 479	4 844	4 222	5 780	5 382	3 952
Same house	51 068	51 068	18 716	10 385	837	1 462	1 158	2 207	2 663	2 306
Different house in United States	61 898	61 898	24 906	24 778	2 600	3 382	3 035	3 565	2 711	1 638
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	20 575	20 575	11 495	5 883	993	1 376	1 222	1 528	1 409	934
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	6 834	6 834	1 671	964	198	109	173	169	262	222
Different MSA/PMSA	24 315	24 315	8 136	13 201	886	1 195	1 156	1 189	785	319
Not in an MSA/PMSA	10 174	10 174	3 604	4 730	523	702	484	679	255	163
Abroad	392	392	165	173	42	-	29	8	8	8
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	62 946	62 946	25 334	19 454	2 015	2 992	2 922	3 557	2 805	2 139
Car, truck, or van	54 203	54 203	22 840	14 767	1 862	2 842	2 766	3 356	2 655	1 891
Drove alone	46 414	46 414	19 643	12 747	1 595	2 408	2 311	2 987	2 207	1 580
Carpooled	7 789	7 789	3 197	2 020	267	434	455	369	448	311
Public transportation	481	481	284	177	19	-	9	-	31	82
Other means	6 013	6 013	1 518	3 961	108	63	41	60	40	119
Worked at home	2 249	2 249	692	549	26	87	106	141	79	47
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.1	16.1	14.4	13.7	17.3	14.8	14.7	13.6	18.0	14.5
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	57 337	57 337	23 590	18 067	1 885	2 815	2 684	3 319	2 564	2 014
Central city	49 701	49 701	22 199	17 142	1 742	2 587	2 494	3 214	2 403	1 882
Outside central city	7 636	7 636	1 391	925	143	228	190	105	161	132
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	5 609	5 609	1 744	1 387	130	177	238	238	241	125
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	96 328	96 328	37 238	31 534	3 049	3 804	3 388	4 652	4 330	3 437
In labor force	66 824	66 824	26 868	20 745	2 139	3 047	2 971	3 685	3 092	2 290
Employed	64 264	64 264	25 962	19 738	2 023	2 999	2 947	3 610	2 901	2 187
Unemployed	2 503	2 503	899	961	116	48	24	68	191	103
Percent of civilian labor force	3.7	3.7	3.3	4.6	5.4	1.6	1.8	1.8	6.2	4.5
Females 16 years and over	51 257	51 257	20 253	16 926	1 686	2 046	1 700	2 442	2 355	1 864
Employed	31 147	31 147	12 546	10 294	1 013	1 459	1 387	1 649	1 484	1 041
Unemployed	998	998	349	410	44	48	9	36	26	47
With own children under 6 years	6 730	6 730	2 935	1 477	277	441	456	373	432	245
In labor force	4 750	4 750	2 046	1 061	180	301	316	211	344	176
With own children 6 to 17 years only	7 358	7 358	2 701	1 797	212	470	271	562	409	220
In labor force	6 180	6 180	2 206	1 591	179	437	247	440	312	175
Persons 16 to 19 years	10 266	10 266	2 476	5 840	187	383	181	340	256	175
Not enrolled in school	1 090	1 090	474	235	42	58	27	22	99	58
Unemployed or not in labor force	357	357	121	101	21	28	5	9	52	-
Not high school graduate	382	382	192	83	14	39	10	9	55	20
Employed	183	183	112	31	7	11	10	-	19	20
Unemployed	32	32	5	9	-	-	-	9	-	-
Not in labor force	167	167	75	43	7	28	-	-	36	-
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	78 062	78 062	29 287	27 606	2 484	3 252	3 104	3 994	3 306	2 351
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	55 045	55 045	22 390	16 081	1 723	2 394	2 514	3 123	2 556	1 779
50 to 52 weeks	37 309	37 309	16 627	8 638	1 158	1 852	2 098	2 494	1 936	1 282
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	83 012	83 012	31 202	28 966	2 668	3 519	3 297	4 262	3 622	2 669
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 761	1 761	707	405	74	63	63	18	148	87
With a mobility limitation	962	962	391	159	30	16	9	7	94	77
In labor force	258	258	105	72	17	-	9	-	8	19
With a self-care limitation	1 209	1 209	454	336	61	47	54	11	65	47
With a work disability	4 307	4 307	1 890	872	176	62	132	91	347	291
In labor force	2 179	2 179	919	537	121	25	99	63	98	112
Prevented from working	1 683	1 683	846	185	22	37	16	9	241	179
No work disability	78 705	78 705	29 312	28 094	2 492	3 457	3 165	4 171	3 275	2 378
In labor force	62 762	62 762	25 137	19 799	2 001	2 959	2 857	3 533	2 926	2 072
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	12 095	12 095	5 400	2 231	279	285	91	383	617	768
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 111	2 111	1 024	312	63	60	25	61	136	182
With a mobility limitation	1 658	1 658	819	243	28	51	25	44	115	137
With a self-care limitation	1 233	1 233	600	174	54	24	-	26	75	123

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington city, McLean County						Normal town, McLean County		
	Tract 11.01 (pt.)	Tract 11.02 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 1.03 (pt.)	Tract 2	Tract 5.03 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	4 722	5 955	4 943	2 107	1 982	4 123	3 355	7 438	3 860
Native	4 681	5 907	4 914	2 077	1 954	4 123	3 306	7 383	3 840
Foreign born	41	48	29	30	28	—	49	55	20
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	13	—	—	9	13	5	17	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	4 222	5 501	4 482	1 940	1 890	3 839	3 067	7 438	3 469
Speak a language other than English	137	148	77	99	51	71	127	233	33
Do not speak English "very well"	46	47	10	43	13	25	54	47	18
In linguistically isolated households	22	—	—	9	13	5	29	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 386	1 791	1 182	401	368	807	1 270	7 379	1 124
Preprimary school	167	158	129	47	14	67	82	—	89
Public school	98	63	91	27	9	43	35	—	54
Elementary or high school	748	1 139	861	284	199	536	380	26	767
Public school	671	970	753	273	175	491	358	26	704
College	471	494	192	70	155	204	808	7 353	268
Public college	471	432	155	65	122	135	756	7 263	254
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	2 739	3 680	3 109	1 235	1 335	2 865	1 746	111	2 203
Less than 9th grade	37	70	462	148	148	375	107	—	77
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	118	88	488	190	279	388	126	—	94
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	641	662	1 128	511	426	1 106	620	6	687
Some college, no degree	482	756	462	163	201	553	407	66	318
Associate degree	189	218	89	52	26	145	69	32	123
Bachelor's degree	1 010	1 360	366	146	182	181	321	7	675
Graduate or professional degree	262	526	114	25	73	117	96	—	229
Percent high school graduate or higher	94.3	95.7	69.4	72.6	68.0	73.4	86.7	100.0	92.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	46.4	51.3	15.4	13.8	19.1	10.4	23.9	6.3	41.0
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 028	1 075	1 385	1 474	958	1 243	751	8	1 201
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	4 222	5 501	4 482	1 940	1 890	3 839	3 067	7 438	3 469
Same house	1 158	2 083	2 201	847	741	2 225	600	508	1 172
Different house in United States	3 035	3 410	2 273	1 088	1 135	1 606	2 425	6 868	2 297
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 222	1 475	1 190	559	485	917	899	127	953
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	173	150	144	52	133	222	159	21	109
Different MSA/PMSA	1 156	1 114	718	247	440	304	850	5 555	616
Not in an MSA/PMSA	484	671	221	230	77	163	517	1 165	619
Abroad	29	8	8	5	14	8	42	62	—
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	2 922	3 360	2 379	1 036	860	2 076	1 765	3 230	2 197
Car, truck, or van	2 766	3 168	2 269	878	697	1 828	1 623	770	2 084
Drive alone	2 311	2 828	1 897	640	520	1 536	1 416	648	1 757
Carpooled	455	340	372	238	177	292	207	122	327
Public transportation	9	—	31	63	25	82	19	39	—
Other means	41	60	28	65	109	119	102	2 233	56
Worked at home	106	132	51	30	29	47	21	188	57
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.7	13.1	18.1	16.8	16.9	14.7	17.2	7.3	14.5
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	2 684	3 142	2 148	979	819	1 951	1 638	3 069	2 085
Central city	2 494	3 054	2 022	893	767	1 819	1 530	3 015	1 902
Outside central city	190	88	126	86	52	132	108	54	183
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	238	218	231	57	41	125	127	161	112
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	3 388	4 425	3 600	1 604	1 706	3 334	2 714	7 431	2 766
In labor force	2 971	3 471	2 633	1 160	994	2 210	1 885	3 576	2 239
Employed	2 947	3 413	2 468	1 069	913	2 115	1 773	3 335	2 197
Unemployed	24	51	165	91	81	95	112	227	42
Percent of civilian labor force	9	1.5	6.3	7.8	8.1	4.3	5.2	6.4	1.9
Families 16 years and over	1 700	2 343	1 960	851	942	1 809	1 522	4 317	1 471
Employed	1 387	1 563	1 254	503	390	1 000	908	2 115	1 071
Unemployed	9	36	26	32	21	47	44	119	42
With own children under 6 years	456	347	380	167	81	245	250	—	309
In labor force	316	185	318	127	50	176	162	—	227
With own children 6 to 17 years only	271	532	334	115	58	215	183	—	315
In labor force	247	419	247	89	43	175	156	—	304
Persons 16 to 19 years	181	296	194	119	85	175	163	4 210	310
Not enrolled in school	27	7	84	80	60	58	34	20	42
Unemployed or not in labor force	5	—	43	33	13	—	18	13	12
Not high school graduate	10	—	44	40	29	20	11	—	23
Employed	10	—	13	7	29	20	7	—	11
Unemployed	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	31	28	—	—	4	—	12
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	3 104	3 791	2 735	1 233	1 109	2 271	2 181	7 130	2 393
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 514	2 954	2 135	975	849	1 699	1 511	2 474	1 779
50 to 52 weeks	2 098	2 388	1 660	631	542	1 239	1 017	128	1 344
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	3 297	4 044	2 996	1 390	1 256	2 588	2 371	7 391	2 552
With a mobility or self-care limitation	63	18	115	93	68	78	67	46	63
With a mobility limitation	9	7	75	71	43	68	23	21	16
In labor force	9	—	8	32	15	19	17	—	—
With a self-care limitation	54	11	40	62	40	38	54	39	47
With a work disability	132	82	253	204	223	282	166	141	62
In labor force	99	54	86	87	99	112	118	60	25
Prevented from working	16	9	167	104	118	170	22	21	37
No work disability	3 165	3 962	2 743	1 186	1 033	2 306	2 205	7 250	2 490
In labor force	2 857	3 337	2 479	1 045	874	2 005	1 750	3 489	2 188
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	91	374	513	214	450	746	241	26	214
With a mobility or self-care limitation	25	61	97	56	130	169	53	—	51
With a mobility limitation	25	44	76	56	92	137	28	—	51
With a self-care limitation	—	26	65	37	69	110	44	—	15

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	McLean County			Totals for split tracts/BNAs in McLean County					
		Total	Bloomington city	Normal town	Tract 1.03	Tract 5.03	Tract 11.01	Tract 11.02	Tract 14	Tract 20
OCCUPATION										
Employed persons 16 years and over	64 264	64 264	25 962	19 738	2 023	2 999	2 947	3 610	2 901	2 187
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	7 149	7 149	3 275	2 130	233	567	481	549	264	169
Professional specialty occupations	9 574	9 574	3 923	3 713	318	531	522	644	187	234
Technicians and related support occupations	2 275	2 275	1 160	634	55	137	215	191	155	44
Sales occupations	8 372	8 372	3 691	2 791	188	525	422	766	240	321
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	12 562	12 562	5 310	3 787	387	529	633	780	559	402
Private household occupations	268	268	119	50	4	—	4	—	34	10
Protective service occupations	951	951	395	348	26	14	63	46	63	24
Service occupations, except protective and household	8 332	8 332	2 859	3 287	337	296	266	220	551	353
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 633	1 633	196	167	18	—	—	15	16	6
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	5 420	5 420	2 062	1 046	152	179	136	165	370	276
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	3 059	3 059	1 229	590	118	98	75	114	201	135
Transportation and material moving occupations	2 412	2 412	833	601	56	36	59	48	129	103
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2 257	2 257	910	594	131	87	71	72	132	110
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	44 365	44 365	19 884	11 147	1 642	1 962	1 840	2 425	2 231	1 949
Less than \$5,000	1 668	1 668	832	439	124	47	33	26	123	157
\$5,000 to \$9,999	3 715	3 715	1 801	1 078	300	76	53	51	213	248
\$10,000 to \$14,999	3 823	3 823	1 732	1 123	128	144	90	128	171	185
\$15,000 to \$24,999	7 861	7 861	3 801	1 795	386	212	208	387	517	456
\$25,000 to \$34,999	7 147	7 147	3 217	1 663	273	267	353	251	344	384
\$35,000 to \$49,999	9 035	9 035	3 724	2 189	277	424	531	442	460	349
\$50,000 to \$74,999	7 360	7 360	2 962	1 938	104	488	458	621	294	142
\$75,000 to \$99,999	2 302	2 302	1 072	591	19	166	105	324	109	9
\$100,000 or more	1 454	1 454	743	331	31	138	9	195	—	19
Median (dollars)	31 897	31 897	30 102	31 981	22 168	42 143	40 301	47 176	26 922	23 375
Mean (dollars)	38 355	38 355	37 846	38 556	25 966	47 775	41 271	52 219	30 992	25 926
Families	29 066	29 066	11 866	6 562	938	1 446	1 280	1 666	1 697	1 073
Median income (dollars)	40 340	40 340	39 916	42 729	27 818	47 500	43 042	57 462	31 367	31 152
Per capita income (dollars)	14 357	14 357	16 116	12 232	11 359	17 254	15 887	20 204	11 590	12 035
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	44 365	44 365	19 884	11 147	1 642	1 962	1 840	2 425	2 231	1 949
With earnings	38 133	38 133	16 714	10 025	1 458	1 790	1 782	2 285	1 830	1 446
Mean earnings (dollars)	37 437	37 437	37 836	36 014	25 866	47 272	40 479	50 332	32 693	26 129
With Social Security income	10 163	10 163	4 760	1 785	221	243	108	305	642	725
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 178	8 178	8 076	7 920	6 213	6 691	7 226	8 459	7 162	7 547
With public assistance income	1 501	1 501	808	215	75	34	21	17	188	103
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 909	3 909	4 173	3 065	2 781	3 712	955	2 032	4 775	2 787
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	46 599	46 599	47 583	49 433	30 608	54 180	45 492	60 266	34 653	33 588
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	44 375	44 375	44 681	45 707	28 236	50 685	45 070	59 440	34 403	33 391
Married-couple families (dollars)	50 026	50 026	52 217	53 863	36 494	59 235	47 772	62 673	38 497	36 004
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	49 060	49 060	50 907	51 563	38 253	55 823	48 465	62 557	39 732	36 130
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	23 561	23 561	22 902	25 356	18 325	30 028	25 700	30 227	18 308	23 251
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	18 258	18 258	15 563	21 925	14 132	25 740	21 438	22 087	11 271	16 346
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	29 066	29 066	11 866	6 562	938	1 446	1 280	1 666	1 697	1 073
Householder worked in 1989	25 240	25 240	10 120	5 730	814	1 385	1 224	1 573	1 389	852
With related children under 18 years	14 848	14 848	5 894	3 448	549	954	759	922	970	468
With related children under 5 years	6 105	6 105	2 731	1 307	219	417	426	327	431	234
Married-couple families	24 849	24 849	9 798	5 489	619	1 206	1 148	1 530	1 357	811
Householder worked in 1989	21 885	21 885	8 572	4 818	567	1 159	1 092	1 437	1 188	666
With related children under 18 years	12 273	12 273	4 707	2 749	313	797	657	851	751	354
With related children under 5 years	5 343	5 343	2 281	1 158	159	373	390	313	330	207
Female householder, no husband present	3 339	3 339	1 672	875	273	216	115	111	300	199
Householder worked in 1989	2 588	2 588	1 208	730	217	202	115	111	161	123
With related children under 18 years	2 088	2 088	977	589	195	140	91	71	192	77
With related children under 5 years	606	606	360	117	51	35	31	14	92	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	22 569	22 569	9 988	9 350	1 016	627	760	936	680	1 039
Nonfamily householder	15 299	15 299	8 018	4 585	704	516	560	759	534	876
65 years and over	4 346	4 346	2 294	695	106	161	39	125	226	349
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	110 845	110 845	45 120	29 190	3 666	5 400	4 722	6 268	5 814	4 234
Persons under 18 years	27 147	27 147	10 711	6 177	792	1 800	1 406	1 804	1 692	860
Related children under 18 years	27 089	27 089	10 693	6 160	792	1 800	1 406	1 804	1 692	853
Related children 5 to 17 years	19 363	19 363	7 298	4 454	494	1 236	906	1 316	1 158	571
Persons 65 years and over	12 095	12 095	5 400	2 231	279	285	91	383	617	768
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	1 413	1 413	613	320	172	18	40	30	160	46
Percent below poverty level	4.9	4.9	5.2	4.9	18.3	1.2	3.1	1.8	9.4	4.3
Householder worked in 1989	980	980	388	221	100	9	27	22	109	31
With related children under 18 years	1 050	1 050	506	203	126	18	27	13	139	34
With related children under 5 years	510	510	279	90	56	18	20	—	68	7
Married-couple families	612	612	190	153	48	18	13	30	48	7
Householder worked in 1989	450	450	122	126	48	9	—	22	40	7
With related children under 18 years	361	361	125	72	24	18	—	13	48	7
With related children under 5 years	194	194	57	58	24	18	—	—	14	3
Female householder, no husband present	693	693	370	141	108	—	22	—	97	39
Householder worked in 1989	459	459	227	85	52	—	22	—	54	24
With related children under 18 years	593	593	328	115	86	—	22	—	76	27
With related children under 5 years	261	261	181	32	—	—	15	—	45	—
Unrelated individuals	7 691	7 691	1 796	5 348	404	75	87	76	148	244
Nonfamily householder	3 402	3 402	1 160	1 869	185	60	32	30	106	202
65 years and over	716	716	413	80	23	15	8	—	76	100
Persons	12 052	12 052	3 680	6 210	849	153	181	159	668	433
Percent below poverty level	10.9	10.9	8.2	21.3	23.2	2.8	3.8	2.5	11.5	10.2
Persons under 18 years	2 087	2 087	954	359	190	41	45	22	246	112
Related children under 18 years	2 032	2 032	936	342	190	41	45	22	246	105
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 401	1 401	589	226	111	20	24	22	161	98
Persons 65 years and over	881	881	464	101	31	15	8	17	83	100
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	5 350	5 350	1 286	3 318	376	75	118	46	227	102
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	15 598	15 598	5 385	7 151	988	312	309	196	1 112	566

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington city, McLean County						Normal town, McLean County		
	Tract 11.01 (pt.)	Tract 11.02 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 1.03 (pt.)	Tract 2	Tract 5.03 (pt.)
OCCUPATION									
Employed persons 16 years and over.....	2 947	3 413	2 468	1 069	913	2 115	1 773	3 335	2 197
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations.....	481	529	232	33	50	160	173	168	318
Professional specialty occupations.....	522	630	162	93	115	225	305	321	384
Technicians and related support occupations.....	215	191	155	11	53	37	55	64	85
Sales occupations.....	422	742	214	90	130	321	158	515	368
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	633	737	479	139	143	777	361	669	399
Private household occupations.....	4	—	17	3	—	10	4	21	—
Protective service occupations.....	63	46	63	31	21	24	26	89	14
Service occupations, except protective and household.....	266	194	433	212	165	353	313	1 121	264
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	—	15	16	24	—	6	8	21	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	136	140	308	146	61	258	130	55	161
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors.....	75	69	152	86	87	135	95	34	89
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	59	48	117	88	40	99	56	135	36
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	71	72	120	113	48	110	89	122	79
INCOME IN 1989									
Households.....	1 840	2 322	1 874	858	1 216	1 884	1 505	217	1 495
Less than \$5,000.....	33	26	107	43	144	157	124	—	47
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	53	51	173	166	358	239	290	43	76
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	90	128	131	90	199	185	118	—	144
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	208	379	461	222	291	426	376	37	212
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	353	225	275	97	142	358	261	26	241
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	531	413	386	150	53	349	234	—	378
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	458	581	237	90	18	142	74	—	318
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	105	324	104	—	11	9	12	—	79
\$100,000 or more.....	9	195	—	—	—	19	16	—	—
Median (dollars).....	40 301	47 365	26 658	20 044	13 198	23 253	21 416	13 327	35 870
Mean (dollars).....	41 271	52 555	31 046	24 615	16 080	26 005	23 987	14 267	36 984
Families.....	1 280	1 572	1 437	502	314	1 033	811	13	1 035
Median income (dollars).....	43 042	58 715	31 202	25 326	18 750	31 296	24 266	33 750	40 823
Per capita income (dollars).....	15 887	20 497	11 639	9 820	9 887	12 034	10 866	3 271	14 126
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households.....	1 840	2 322	1 874	858	1 216	1 884	1 505	217	1 495
With earnings.....	1 782	2 191	1 513	723	792	1 390	1 321	217	1 331
Mean earnings (dollars).....	40 479	50 564	33 238	24 695	16 305	26 325	24 216	13 020	37 510
With Social Security income.....	108	296	524	182	468	694	194	26	210
Mean Social Security income (dollars).....	7 226	8 499	7 664	8 417	6 615	7 560	6 180	5 540	6 714
With public assistance income.....	21	17	142	143	102	98	75	—	34
Mean public assistance income (dollars).....	955	2 032	4 639	4 568	3 188	2 740	2 781	—	3 712
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars).....	45 492	61 129	34 848	27 966	20 176	33 857	27 450	34 780	41 902
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	45 070	60 291	34 747	28 248	18 352	33 499	26 010	—	40 293
Married-couple families (dollars).....	47 772	63 514	38 434	32 670	24 743	36 488	32 670	—	46 758
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	48 465	63 724	39 412	36 246	29 350	36 343	35 658	—	44 953
Female householder, no husband present (dollars).....	25 700	30 227	18 591	15 361	14 395	23 251	18 361	34 780	25 241
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	21 438	22 087	10 102	12 023	7 296	16 346	14 094	—	25 740
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels in 1989									
Families.....	1 280	1 572	1 437	502	314	1 033	811	13	1 035
Householder worked in 1989.....	1 224	1 479	1 135	375	218	812	687	—	974
With related children under 18 years.....	759	861	804	289	166	459	492	—	678
With related children under 5 years.....	426	303	386	158	72	230	207	—	302
Married-couple families.....	1 148	1 444	1 163	339	189	771	496	—	810
Householder worked in 1989.....	1 092	1 351	1 000	273	139	626	444	—	763
With related children under 18 years.....	657	790	642	186	80	345	260	—	521
With related children under 5 years.....	390	289	301	101	32	203	147	—	258
Female householder, no husband present.....	115	111	239	118	86	199	269	13	201
Householder worked in 1989.....	115	111	100	68	54	123	213	—	187
With related children under 18 years.....	91	71	140	94	51	77	191	—	140
With related children under 5 years.....	31	14	76	48	22	—	51	—	35
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined.....	760	927	541	479	1 105	1 006	1 006	679	554
Nonfamily householder.....	560	750	437	356	902	851	694	204	460
65 years and over.....	39	116	176	82	345	340	96	13	135
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	4 722	5 955	4 846	2 094	1 977	4 114	3 232	705	3 852
Persons under 18 years.....	1 406	1 704	1 414	514	285	843	680	—	1 246
Related children under 18 years.....	1 406	1 704	1 414	514	278	836	680	—	1 246
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	906	1 250	959	351	186	561	404	—	855
Persons 65 years and over.....	91	374	513	214	450	746	241	26	214
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families.....	40	30	132	80	72	46	172	—	18
Percent below poverty level.....	3.1	1.9	9.2	15.9	22.9	4.5	21.2	—	1.7
Householder worked in 1989.....	27	22	81	29	50	31	100	—	9
With related children under 18 years.....	27	13	120	62	72	34	126	—	18
With related children under 5 years.....	20	—	68	45	45	7	56	—	18
Married-couple families.....	13	30	41	31	11	7	48	—	18
Householder worked in 1989.....	—	22	33	11	11	7	48	—	9
With related children under 18 years.....	—	13	41	18	11	7	24	—	18
With related children under 5 years.....	—	—	14	13	11	7	24	—	18
Female householder, no husband present.....	22	—	76	49	37	39	108	—	—
Householder worked in 1989.....	22	—	33	18	29	24	52	—	—
With related children under 18 years.....	22	—	64	44	37	27	86	—	—
With related children under 5 years.....	15	—	45	32	16	—	32	—	—
Unrelated individuals.....	87	76	134	140	326	244	404	597	75
Nonfamily householder.....	32	30	106	83	232	202	185	173	60
65 years and over.....	8	—	76	35	77	100	23	—	15
Persons.....	181	159	556	400	517	433	849	597	153
Percent below poverty level.....	3.8	2.7	11.5	19.1	26.2	10.5	26.3	84.7	4.0
Persons under 18 years.....	45	22	200	129	94	112	190	—	41
Related children under 18 years.....	45	22	200	129	87	105	190	—	41
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	24	22	115	84	45	98	111	—	20
Persons 65 years and over.....	8	17	83	35	83	100	31	—	15
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level.....	118	46	186	95	151	102	376	301	75
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level.....	309	196	901	542	809	566	988	653	312

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	McLean County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in McLean County		Bloomington city, McLean County			Normal town, McLean County
		Total	Bloomington city	Normal town	Tract 11.01	Tract 14	Tract 11.01 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15	Tract 2
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	5 459	5 459	3 407	1 991	452	755	452	741	419	665
Native	5 293	5 293	3 369	1 863	439	755	439	741	419	652
Foreign born	166	166	38	128	13	-	13	-	-	13
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	16	16	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
Persons 5 years and over	4 979	4 979	3 090	1 834	433	659	433	645	384	665
Speak a language other than English	280	280	104	176	-	30	-	30	27	27
Do not speak English "very well"	95	95	20	75	-	-	-	-	-	6
In linguistically isolated households	62	62	-	62	-	-	-	-	-	-
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	2 508	2 508	1 255	1 233	201	308	201	294	114	650
Preprimary school	97	97	83	14	12	22	12	22	12	-
Public school	85	85	76	9	12	22	12	22	12	-
Elementary or high school	1 206	1 206	895	291	110	257	110	243	86	-
Public school	1 198	1 198	893	285	110	257	110	243	84	-
College	1 205	1 205	277	928	79	29	79	29	16	650
Public college	1 110	1 110	216	894	79	18	79	18	16	634
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	2 519	2 519	1 822	674	251	366	251	366	248	33
Less than 9th grade	163	163	-	-	-	66	-	66	36	-
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	376	376	325	51	31	77	31	77	62	-
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	560	560	446	91	-	132	-	132	85	-
Some college, no degree	630	630	389	241	99	27	99	27	41	14
Associate degree	115	115	83	32	-	18	-	18	7	8
Bachelor's degree	509	509	304	205	92	28	92	28	17	11
Graduate or professional degree	166	166	112	54	29	18	29	18	-	-
Percent high school graduate or higher	78.6	78.6	73.2	92.4	87.6	60.9	87.6	60.9	60.5	100.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	26.8	26.8	22.8	38.4	48.2	12.6	48.2	12.6	6.9	33.3
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 133	1 133	1 492	747	1 350	1 951	1 350	1 951	1 027	-
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	4 979	4 979	3 090	1 834	433	659	433	645	384	665
Same house	1 657	1 657	1 225	385	111	287	111	273	201	82
Different house in United States	3 212	3 212	1 837	1 367	322	360	322	360	183	562
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 220	1 220	788	430	72	202	72	202	135	-
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	48	48	39	9	12	27	12	27	-	-
Different MSA/PMSA	1 652	1 652	737	909	185	51	185	51	29	547
Not in an MSA/PMSA	292	292	273	19	53	80	53	80	19	15
Abroad	110	110	28	82	-	12	-	12	-	21
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	2 516	2 516	1 472	1 017	278	173	278	173	161	314
Car, truck, or van	1 829	1 829	1 205	597	278	108	278	108	136	48
Drove alone	1 444	1 444	915	502	278	63	278	63	86	21
Carpooled	385	385	290	95	-	45	-	45	50	27
Public transportation	118	118	46	72	-	15	-	15	-	9
Other means	528	528	211	317	-	50	-	50	25	239
Worked at home	41	41	10	31	-	-	-	-	-	18
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.1	15.1	14.5	15.3	12.8	13.9	12.8	13.9	15.6	7.1
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	2 299	2 299	1 369	909	264	155	264	155	155	298
Central city	2 091	2 091	1 261	818	231	155	231	155	129	298
Outside central city	208	208	108	91	33	-	33	-	26	-
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	217	217	103	108	14	18	14	18	6	16
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	3 827	3 827	2 253	1 539	329	400	329	400	306	665
In labor force	2 799	2 799	1 632	1 138	297	203	297	203	181	391
Employed	2 539	2 539	1 508	1 004	288	173	288	173	161	321
Unemployed	235	235	124	109	9	30	9	30	20	70
Percent of civilian labor force	8.5	8.5	7.6	9.8	3.0	14.8	3.0	14.8	11.0	17.9
Females 16 years and over	2 110	2 110	1 250	847	181	254	181	254	141	393
Employed	1 299	1 299	777	517	149	103	149	103	67	190
Unemployed	152	152	89	61	-	30	-	30	8	37
With own children under 6 years	404	404	270	134	10	116	10	116	13	-
In labor force	271	271	173	98	10	56	10	56	9	-
With own children 6 to 17 years only	353	353	258	90	64	39	64	39	26	-
In labor force	290	290	209	76	53	30	53	30	22	-
Persons 16 to 19 years	641	641	207	429	40	20	40	20	39	388
Not enrolled in school	61	61	41	15	-	-	-	-	10	15
Unemployed or not in labor force	47	47	27	15	-	-	-	-	10	15
Not high school graduate	30	30	27	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
Employed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployed	9	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not in labor force	21	21	18	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	3 156	3 156	1 708	1 428	287	203	287	203	222	627
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 080	2 080	1 338	736	251	193	251	193	168	145
50 to 52 weeks	1 292	1 292	840	446	160	104	160	104	118	-
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	3 565	3 565	2 019	1 514	329	319	329	319	269	665
With a mobility or self-care limitation	160	160	134	26	22	20	22	20	10	-
With a mobility limitation	31	31	17	14	-	-	-	-	10	-
In labor force	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
With a self-care limitation	140	140	128	12	22	20	22	20	4	-
With a work disability	204	204	182	22	31	21	31	21	22	8
In labor force	111	111	103	8	19	-	19	-	12	8
Prevented from working	62	62	48	14	-	9	-	9	10	-
No work disability	3 361	3 361	1 837	1 492	298	298	298	298	247	657
In labor force	2 645	2 645	1 511	1 105	278	203	278	203	169	383
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	217	217	214	-	-	61	-	61	37	-
With a mobility or self-care limitation	24	24	23	-	-	-	-	-	17	-
With a mobility limitation	19	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	13	-
With a self-care limitation	18	18	17	-	-	-	-	-	11	-

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington--Normal, IL MSA	McLean County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in McLean County		Bloomington city, McLean County			Normal town, McLean County
		Total	Bloomington city	Normal town	Tract 11.01	Tract 14	Tract 11.01 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15	Tract 2
OCCUPATION										
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 539	2 539	1 508	1 004	288	173	288	173	161	321
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	234	234	137	97	23	16	23	16	18	16
Professional specialty occupations	262	262	135	112	50	—	50	—	4	19
Technicians and related support occupations	99	99	63	36	11	—	11	—	3	11
Sales occupations	247	247	94	153	—	—	10	—	—	50
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	569	569	324	238	68	49	68	49	12	97
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	81	81	44	37	26	—	26	—	7	8
Service occupations, except protective and household	535	535	332	203	45	81	45	81	55	101
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	4	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	185	185	150	35	15	27	15	27	25	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	149	149	105	44	19	—	19	—	3	8
Transportation and material moving occupations	69	69	53	11	—	—	—	—	24	11
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	105	105	71	34	21	—	21	—	10	—
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	1 757	1 757	1 308	446	163	279	163	279	150	11
Less than \$5 000	292	292	250	42	—	113	—	113	25	—
\$5 000 to \$9 999	218	218	164	52	—	67	—	67	23	—
\$10 000 to \$14 999	206	206	156	50	—	33	—	33	28	—
\$15 000 to \$24 999	287	287	214	72	56	—	56	—	27	11
\$25 000 to \$34 999	209	209	144	65	11	14	11	14	29	—
\$35 000 to \$49 999	331	331	249	82	41	52	41	52	12	—
\$50 000 to \$74 999	155	155	102	53	40	—	40	—	6	—
\$75 000 to \$99 999	46	46	29	17	15	—	15	—	—	—
\$100 000 or more	13	13	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	19 824	19 824	18 771	25 530	36 812	6 313	36 812	6 313	14 792	16 250
Mean (dollars)	25 603	25 603	23 792	31 001	42 871	13 297	42 871	13 297	18 229	16 784
Families	1 089	1 089	781	308	118	170	118	170	94	—
Median income (dollars)	23 708	23 708	20 472	28 571	44 524	5 000—	44 524	5 000—	16 250	—
Per capita income (dollars)	9 168	9 168	9 656	8 526	16 021	5 573	16 021	5 678	7 277	3 330
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	1 757	1 757	1 308	446	163	279	163	279	150	11
With earnings	1 506	1 506	1 060	446	163	144	163	144	123	11
Mean earnings (dollars)	27 608	27 608	26 416	30 443	41 841	20 128	41 841	20 128	19 473	16 526
With Social Security income	270	270	260	7	22	70	22	70	23	—
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	4 781	4 781	4 851	1 300	5 264	3 596	5 264	3 596	8 432	—
With public assistance income	269	269	223	46	—	123	—	123	7	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 499	2 499	2 741	1 324	—	2 626	—	2 626	1 200	—
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	28 586	28 586	25 859	35 502	50 624	11 871	50 624	11 871	20 046	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 618	27 618	26 901	29 440	55 586	11 856	55 586	11 856	21 982	—
Married-couple families (dollars)	41 018	41 018	38 941	44 788	63 449	28 957	63 449	28 957	24 516	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	42 299	42 299	44 619	37 855	63 449	38 204	63 449	38 204	31 453	—
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	13 259	13 259	12 445	17 117	30 361	4 549	30 361	4 549	13 742	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	9 302	9 302	8 517	12 404	33 150	4 549	33 150	4 549	9 928	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	1 089	1 089	781	308	118	170	118	170	94	—
Householder worked in 1989	901	901	593	308	106	78	106	78	59	—
With related children under 18 years	845	845	604	241	97	152	97	152	50	—
With related children under 5 years	394	394	282	112	12	104	12	104	13	—
Married-couple families	566	566	365	201	62	51	62	51	55	—
Householder worked in 1989	515	515	314	201	62	33	62	33	37	—
With related children under 18 years	428	428	280	148	62	33	62	33	28	—
With related children under 5 years	183	183	111	72	12	17	12	17	4	—
Female householder, no husband present	425	425	351	74	41	119	41	119	39	—
Householder worked in 1989	298	298	224	74	29	45	29	45	22	—
With related children under 18 years	354	354	280	74	20	119	20	119	22	—
With related children under 5 years	178	178	142	36	—	87	—	87	9	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	1 001	1 001	725	262	70	154	70	154	89	22
Nonfamily householder	668	668	527	138	45	109	45	109	56	11
65 years and over	128	128	125	—	—	61	—	61	8	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 708	4 708	3 305	1 348	442	735	442	721	410	22
Persons under 18 years	1 731	1 731	1 242	469	143	375	143	361	133	—
Related children under 18 years	1 711	1 711	1 234	457	143	375	143	361	133	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 247	1 247	927	300	134	279	134	265	98	—
Persons 65 years and over	217	217	214	—	—	61	—	61	37	—
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	318	318	255	63	—	119	—	119	24	—
Percent below poverty level	29.2	29.2	32.7	20.5	—	70.0	—	70.0	25.5	—
Householder worked in 1989	222	222	159	63	—	45	—	45	18	—
With related children under 18 years	304	304	250	54	—	119	—	119	19	—
With related children under 5 years	193	193	168	25	—	87	—	87	9	—
Married-couple families	43	43	21	22	—	—	—	—	11	—
Householder worked in 1989	37	37	15	22	—	—	—	—	5	—
With related children under 18 years	38	38	16	22	—	—	—	—	6	—
With related children under 5 years	18	18	10	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	240	240	212	28	—	119	—	119	13	—
Householder worked in 1989	150	150	122	28	—	45	—	45	13	—
With related children under 18 years	240	240	212	28	—	119	—	119	13	—
With related children under 5 years	149	149	136	13	—	87	—	87	9	—
Unrelated individuals	356	356	212	133	—	60	—	60	31	22
Nonfamily householder	236	236	168	68	—	46	—	46	22	11
65 years and over	84	84	84	—	—	46	—	46	8	—
Persons	1 473	1 473	1 084	378	—	439	—	439	124	22
Percent below poverty level	31.3	31.3	32.8	28.0	—	59.7	—	60.9	30.2	100.0
Persons under 18 years	743	743	587	156	—	260	—	260	50	—
Related children under 18 years	723	723	579	144	—	260	—	260	50	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	501	501	404	97	—	180	—	180	37	—
Persons 65 years and over	84	84	84	—	—	46	—	46	8	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	993	993	780	202	—	371	—	371	62	11
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 660	1 660	1 214	435	—	454	—	454	194	22

Table 24. **Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 25. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington—Normal, IL MSA	McLean County		
		Total	Bloomington city	Normal town
PLACE OF BIRTH				
All persons	1 774	1 774	849	870
Native	454	454	201	218
Foreign born	1 320	1 320	648	652
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH				
Linguistically isolated households	202	202	99	103
Persons 5 years and over	1 615	1 615	764	808
Speak a language other than English	1 195	1 195	605	574
Do not speak English "very well"	671	671	313	355
In linguistically isolated households	461	461	242	219
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL				
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	961	961	394	543
Preprimary school	46	46	15	25
Public school	6	6	—	6
Elementary or high school	287	287	185	86
Public school	261	261	178	67
College	628	628	194	432
Public college	462	462	57	405
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				
Persons 25 years and over	872	872	421	435
Less than 9th grade	19	19	11	6
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	54	54	25	26
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	78	78	59	17
Some college, no degree	75	75	35	34
Associate degree	55	55	55	—
Bachelor's degree	310	310	126	184
Graduate or professional degree	281	281	110	168
Percent high school graduate or higher	91.6	91.6	91.4	92.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	67.8	67.8	56.1	80.9
FERTILITY				
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	585	585	726	422
RESIDENCE IN 1985				
Persons 5 years and over	1 615	1 615	764	808
Same house	225	225	147	61
Different house in United States	718	718	313	395
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	225	225	149	76
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	12	12	—	9
Different MSA/PMSA	436	436	155	278
Not in an MSA/PMSA	45	45	9	32
Abroad	672	672	304	352
JOURNEY TO WORK				
Workers 16 years and over	832	832	371	452
Car, truck, or van	633	633	301	323
Drove alone	477	477	256	212
Carpooled	156	156	45	111
Public transportation	—	—	—	—
Other means	194	194	70	124
Worked at home	5	5	—	5
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	13.4	13.4	14.3	12.5
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	758	758	346	405
Central city	651	651	275	372
Outside central city	107	107	71	33
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	74	74	25	47
LABOR FORCE STATUS				
Persons 16 years and over	1 422	1 422	680	722
In labor force	944	944	431	502
Employed	854	854	379	466
Unemployed	90	90	52	36
Percent of civilian labor force	9.5	9.5	12.1	7.2
Females 16 years and over	752	752	367	365
Employed	362	362	166	187
Unemployed	56	56	33	21
With own children under 6 years	117	117	63	50
In labor force	66	66	27	37
With own children 6 to 17 years only	134	134	85	45
In labor force	67	67	53	12
Persons 16 to 19 years	248	248	151	97
Not enrolled in school	7	7	7	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	7	7	7	—
Not high school graduate	—	—	—	—
Employed	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989				
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 075	1 075	481	583
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	591	591	302	278
50 to 52 weeks	336	336	168	160
DISABILITY				
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 393	1 393	664	709
With a mobility or self-care limitation	18	18	14	4
With a mobility limitation	—	—	—	—
In labor force	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	18	18	14	4
With a work disability	17	17	7	7
In labor force	7	7	—	7
Prevented from working	—	—	—	—
No work disability	1 376	1 376	657	702
In labor force	937	937	431	495
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	29	29	16	13
With a mobility or self-care limitation	12	12	5	7
With a mobility limitation	12	12	5	7
With a self-care limitation	—	—	—	—

Table 27. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington— Normal, IL MSA	McLean County		
		Total	Bloomington city	Normal town
OCCUPATION				
Employed persons 16 years and over	854	854	379	466
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	82	82	44	38
Professional specialty occupations	317	317	135	179
Technicians and related support occupations	49	49	13	36
Sales occupations	52	52	24	26
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	109	109	31	76
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	—	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	158	158	92	64
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	63	63	40	23
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	17	17	—	17
Transportation and material moving occupations	7	7	—	7
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	—	—	—
INCOME IN 1989				
Households	478	478	230	248
Less than \$5,000	43	43	25	18
\$5,000 to \$9,999	105	105	14	91
\$10,000 to \$14,999	22	22	14	8
\$15,000 to \$24,999	76	76	56	20
\$25,000 to \$34,999	45	45	8	37
\$35,000 to \$49,999	58	58	17	41
\$50,000 to \$74,999	73	73	60	13
\$75,000 to \$99,999	4	4	—	4
\$100,000 or more	52	52	36	16
Median (dollars)	23 542	23 542	34 375	16 250
Mean (dollars)	55 407	55 407	60 233	50 931
Families	322	322	180	142
Median income (dollars)	36 250	36 250	42 083	31 310
Per capita income (dollars)	16 464	16 464	18 496	15 134
INCOME TYPE IN 1989				
Households	478	478	230	248
With earnings	464	464	216	248
Mean earnings (dollars)	52 649	52 649	59 336	46 826
With Social Security income	28	28	12	16
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	2 396	2 396	4 326	949
With public assistance income	20	20	20	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 905	3 905	3 905	—
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE				
Families (dollars)	71 978	71 978	68 136	76 849
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	73 698	73 698	57 206	96 416
Married-couple families (dollars)	82 494	82 494	83 051	81 872
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	87 590	87 590	74 927	101 217
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	12 079	12 079	8 474	30 620
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	8 474	8 474	8 474	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989				
All Income Levels in 1989				
Families	322	322	180	142
Householder worked in 1989	303	303	161	142
With related children under 18 years	240	240	135	105
With related children under 5 years	90	90	48	42
Married-couple families	273	273	144	129
Householder worked in 1989	268	268	139	129
With related children under 18 years	191	191	99	92
With related children under 5 years	73	73	38	35
Female householder, no husband present	43	43	36	7
Householder worked in 1989	29	29	22	7
With related children under 18 years	43	43	36	7
With related children under 5 years	17	17	10	7
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	253	253	75	178
Nonfamily householder	156	156	50	106
65 years and over	—	—	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 451	1 451	718	678
Persons under 18 years	414	414	226	153
Related children under 18 years	411	411	223	153
Related children 5 to 17 years	252	252	138	91
Persons 65 years and over	29	29	16	13
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level				
Families	50	50	30	20
Percent below poverty level	15.5	15.5	16.7	14.1
Householder worked in 1989	36	36	16	20
With related children under 18 years	45	45	25	20
With related children under 5 years	10	10	10	—
Married-couple families	25	25	5	20
Householder worked in 1989	20	20	—	20
With related children under 18 years	20	20	—	20
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	25	25	25	—
Householder worked in 1989	16	16	16	—
With related children under 18 years	25	25	25	—
With related children under 5 years	10	10	10	—
Unrelated individuals	141	141	14	127
Nonfamily householder	68	68	—	68
65 years and over	—	—	—	—
Persons	302	302	99	189
Percent below poverty level	20.8	20.8	13.8	27.9
Persons under 18 years	70	70	36	22
Related children under 18 years	67	67	33	22
Related children 5 to 17 years	52	52	21	22
Persons 65 years and over	10	10	10	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:				
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	186	186	84	88
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	369	369	114	241

Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington-- Normal, IL MSA	McLean County	
		Total	Bloomington city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	1 297	1 297	735
Native	1 088	1 088	606
Foreign born	209	209	129
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	15	15	15
Persons 5 years and over	1 121	1 121	615
Speak a language other than English	654	654	386
Do not speak English "very well"	179	179	113
In linguistically isolated households	15	15	15
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	635	635	296
Preprimary school	30	30	16
Public school	30	30	16
Elementary or high school	298	298	209
Public school	285	285	204
College	307	307	71
Public college	277	277	41
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	409	409	269
Less than 9th grade	93	93	64
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	75	75	62
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	92	92	41
Some college, no degree	95	95	74
Associate degree	15	15	7
Bachelor's degree	13	13	—
Graduate or professional degree	26	26	21
Percent high school graduate or higher	58.9	58.9	53.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	9.5	9.5	7.8
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	899	899	1 451
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	1 121	1 121	615
Same house	305	305	202
Different house in United States	754	754	399
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	206	206	176
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	30	30	13
Different MSA/PMSA	400	400	168
Not in an MSA/PMSA	118	118	42
Abroad	62	62	14
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	621	621	377
Car, truck, or van	505	505	345
Drove alone	415	415	288
Carpooled	90	90	57
Public transportation	16	16	16
Other means	78	78	16
Worked at home	22	22	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.4	15.4	16.7
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	585	585	349
Central city	543	543	341
Outside central city	42	42	8
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	36	36	28
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	837	837	433
In labor force	644	644	377
Employed	623	623	377
Unemployed	21	21	—
Percent of civilian labor force	3.3	3.3	—
Females 16 years and over	463	463	216
Employed	312	312	167
Unemployed	11	11	—
With own children under 6 years	84	84	50
In labor force	61	61	35
With own children 6 to 17 years only	65	65	47
In labor force	59	59	47
Persons 16 to 19 years	126	126	43
Not enrolled in school	—	—	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	—
Not high school graduate	—	—	—
Employed	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	765	765	384
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	465	465	288
50 to 52 weeks	269	269	191
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	825	825	427
With a mobility or self-care limitation	11	11	—
With a mobility limitation	9	9	—
In labor force	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	4	4	—
With a work disability	34	34	25
In labor force	18	18	18
Prevented from working	16	16	7
No work disability	791	791	402
In labor force	626	626	359
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	12	12	6
With a mobility or self-care limitation	4	4	—
With a mobility limitation	4	4	—
With a self-care limitation	2	2	—

Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

(Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington— Normal, IL MSA	McLean County	
		Total	Bloomington city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over	623	623	377
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	12	12	6
Professional specialty occupations	50	50	32
Technicians and related support occupations	18	18	18
Sales occupations	35	35	12
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	100	100	50
Private household occupations	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	2	2	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	199	199	127
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	59	59	36
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	55	55	32
Transportation and material moving occupations	48	48	38
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	45	45	26
INCOME IN 1989			
Households	342	342	233
Less than \$5,000	10	10	2
\$5,000 to \$9,999	56	56	43
\$10,000 to \$14,999	64	64	34
\$15,000 to \$24,999	67	67	44
\$25,000 to \$34,999	64	64	47
\$35,000 to \$49,999	45	45	32
\$50,000 to \$74,999	22	22	17
\$75,000 to \$99,999	14	14	14
\$100,000 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	20 227	20 227	21 023
Mean (dollars)	24 748	24 748	26 404
Families	204	204	157
Median income (dollars)	28 333	28 333	30 078
Per capita income (dollars)	7 246	7 246	8 483
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households	342	342	233
With earnings	315	315	210
Mean earnings (dollars)	25 718	25 718	27 973
With Social Security income	28	28	22
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 803	6 803	7 296
With public assistance income	—	—	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	—	—	—
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars)	32 151	32 151	33 273
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	30 453	30 453	29 920
Married-couple families (dollars)	36 366	36 366	38 566
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 238	35 238	36 373
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	19 141	19 141	19 678
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 636	12 636	12 636
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels in 1989			
Families	204	204	157
Householder worked in 1989	192	192	147
With related children under 18 years	131	131	103
With related children under 5 years	85	85	75
Married-couple families	150	150	113
Householder worked in 1989	148	148	113
With related children under 18 years	99	99	75
With related children under 5 years	67	67	59
Female householder, no husband present	50	50	44
Householder worked in 1989	40	40	34
With related children under 18 years	28	28	28
With related children under 5 years	16	16	16
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	232	232	94
Nonfamily householder	138	138	76
65 years and over	8	8	6
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 151	1 151	709
Persons under 18 years	482	482	322
Related children under 18 years	482	482	322
Related children 5 to 17 years	306	306	202
Persons 65 years and over	12	12	6
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families	14	14	12
Percent below poverty level	6.9	6.9	7.6
Householder worked in 1989	2	2	2
With related children under 18 years	12	12	12
With related children under 5 years	4	4	4
Married-couple families	2	2	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	12	12	12
Householder worked in 1989	2	2	2
With related children under 18 years	12	12	12
With related children under 5 years	4	4	4
Unrelated individuals	114	114	15
Nonfamily householder	41	41	10
65 years and over	—	—	—
Persons	179	179	74
Percent below poverty level	15.6	15.6	10.4
Persons under 18 years	47	47	47
Related children under 18 years	47	47	47
Related children 5 to 17 years	41	41	41
Persons 65 years and over	2	2	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	79	79	23
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	265	265	121

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington-- Normal, IL MSA	McLean County	
		Total	Bloomington city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	120 427	120 427	46 855
Native	119 656	119 656	46 530
Foreign born	771	771	325
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	139	139	69
Persons 5 years and over	112 717	112 717	43 494
Speak a language other than English	2 504	2 504	938
Do not speak English "very well"	759	759	235
In linguistically isolated households	203	203	93
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	41 710	41 710	12 167
Preprimary school	2 366	2 366	1 053
Public school	1 448	1 448	604
Elementary or high school	17 507	17 507	6 357
Public school	16 115	16 115	5 546
College	21 837	21 837	4 757
Public college	19 307	19 307	2 880
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	69 028	69 028	30 016
Less than 9th grade	4 453	4 453	1 925
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	5 902	5 902	2 635
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	23 246	23 246	8 968
Some college, no degree	12 240	12 240	5 449
Associate degree	3 342	3 342	1 383
Bachelor's degree	13 742	13 742	6 737
Graduate or professional degree	6 103	6 103	2 919
Percent high school graduate or higher	85.0	85.0	84.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	28.7	28.7	32.2
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	897	897	989
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	112 717	112 717	43 494
Same house	50 914	50 914	18 638
Different house in United States	61 442	61 442	24 699
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	20 446	20 446	11 396
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	6 821	6 821	1 664
Different MSA/PMSA	24 086	24 086	8 070
Not in an MSA/PMSA	10 089	10 089	3 569
Abroad	361	361	157
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	62 601	62 601	25 158
Car, truck, or van	53 933	53 933	22 664
Drive alone	46 190	46 190	19 498
Carpooled	7 743	7 743	3 166
Public transportation	481	481	284
Other means	5 957	5 957	1 518
Worked at home	2 230	2 230	692
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.1	16.1	14.4
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	57 013	57 013	23 431
Central city	49 395	49 395	22 048
Outside central city	7 618	7 618	1 383
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	5 588	5 588	1 727
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	95 864	95 864	37 036
In labor force	66 473	66 473	26 692
Employed	63 917	63 917	25 786
Unemployed	2 499	2 499	899
Percent of civilian labor force	3.8	3.8	3.4
Females 16 years and over	50 995	50 995	20 147
Employed	30 969	30 969	12 466
Unemployed	996	996	349
With own children under 6 years	6 665	6 665	2 901
In labor force	4 704	4 704	2 023
With own children 6 to 17 years only	7 331	7 331	2 679
In labor force	6 153	6 153	2 184
Persons 16 to 19 years	10 187	10 187	2 447
Not enrolled in school	1 090	1 090	474
Unemployed or not in labor force	357	357	121
Not high school graduate	382	382	192
Employed	183	183	112
Unemployed	32	32	5
Not in labor force	167	167	75
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	77 635	77 635	29 105
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	54 789	54 789	22 233
50 to 52 weeks	37 142	37 142	16 502
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	82 554	82 554	31 000
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 750	1 750	707
With a mobility limitation	953	953	391
In labor force	258	258	105
With a self-care limitation	1 295	1 295	454
With a work disability	4 289	4 289	1 881
In labor force	2 170	2 170	910
Prevented from working	1 674	1 674	846
No work disability	78 265	78 265	29 119
In labor force	62 420	62 420	24 970
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	12 089	12 089	5 400
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 107	2 107	1 024
With a mobility limitation	654	654	819
With a self-care limitation	231	231	600

Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington-- Normal, IL MSA	McLean County	
		Total	Bloomington city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over.....	63 917	63 917	25 786
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations.....	7 137	7 137	3 269
Professional specialty occupations.....	9 553	9 553	3 909
Technicians and related support occupations.....	2 275	2 275	1 160
Sales occupations.....	8 349	8 349	3 691
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	12 499	12 499	5 291
Private household occupations.....	268	268	119
Protective service occupations.....	949	949	395
Service occupations, except protective and household.....	8 219	8 219	2 798
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	1 633	1 633	196
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	5 383	5 383	2 044
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors.....	3 028	3 028	1 214
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	2 385	2 385	808
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	2 239	2 239	892
INCOME IN 1989			
Households.....	44 224	44 224	19 804
Less than \$5,000.....	1 666	1 666	832
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	3 696	3 696	1 784
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	3 797	3 797	1 728
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	7 832	7 832	3 791
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	7 132	7 132	3 209
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	9 015	9 015	3 708
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	7 338	7 338	2 945
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	2 294	2 294	1 064
\$100,000 or more.....	1 454	1 454	743
Median (dollars).....	31 921	31 921	30 075
Mean (dollars).....	38 381	38 381	37 853
Families.....	28 968	28 968	11 805
Median income (dollars).....	40 346	40 346	39 864
Per capita income (dollars).....	14 408	14 408	16 177
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households.....	44 224	44 224	19 804
With earnings.....	37 996	37 996	16 634
Mean earnings (dollars).....	37 461	37 461	37 844
With Social Security income.....	10 159	10 159	4 760
Mean Social Security income (dollars).....	8 179	8 179	8 076
With public assistance income.....	1 501	1 501	808
Mean public assistance income (dollars).....	3 909	3 909	4 173
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars).....	46 630	46 630	47 606
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	44 395	44 395	44 695
Married-couple families (dollars).....	50 061	50 061	52 256
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	49 091	49 091	50 931
Female householder, no husband present (dollars).....	23 591	23 591	22 931
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	18 273	18 273	15 585
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels in 1989			
Families.....	29 044	29 052	11 892
Householder worked in 1989.....	25 178	25 183	10 079
With related children under 18 years.....	15 058	15 057	6 052
With related children under 5 years.....	6 144	6 143	2 751
Married-couple families.....	24 671	24 668	9 662
Householder worked in 1989.....	21 737	21 736	8 446
With related children under 18 years.....	12 339	12 338	4 726
With related children under 5 years.....	5 291	5 290	2 221
Female householder, no husband present.....	3 433	3 444	1 810
Householder worked in 1989.....	2 611	2 617	1 270
With related children under 18 years.....	2 194	2 194	1 102
With related children under 5 years.....	677	677	422
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined.....	22 354	22 348	9 944
Nonfamily householder.....	15 109	15 103	7 948
65 years and over.....	4 249	4 249	2 270
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	110 220	110 222	44 829
Persons under 18 years.....	26 970	26 970	10 588
Related children under 18 years.....	26 912	26 912	10 570
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	19 290	19 290	7 251
Persons 65 years and over.....	11 944	11 947	5 350
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families.....	1 565	1 565	743
Percent below poverty level.....	5.4	5.4	6.3
Householder worked in 1989.....	1 080	1 080	473
With related children under 18 years.....	1 226	1 226	644
With related children under 5 years.....	608	608	373
Married-couple families.....	630	630	200
Householder worked in 1989.....	450	450	121
With related children under 18 years.....	399	399	130
With related children under 5 years.....	198	198	61
Female householder, no husband present.....	809	809	485
Householder worked in 1989.....	535	535	302
With related children under 18 years.....	722	722	456
With related children under 5 years.....	340	340	260
Unrelated individuals.....	7 697	7 697	1 827
Nonfamily householder.....	3 487	3 487	1 205
65 years and over.....	721	721	430
Persons.....	12 219	12 219	3 829
Percent below poverty level.....	11.1	11.1	8.5
Persons under 18 years.....	2 093	2 093	933
Related children under 18 years.....	2 038	2 038	915
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	1 398	1 398	574
Persons 65 years and over.....	876	876	473
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level.....	5 515	5 515	1 439
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level.....	15 750	15 744	5 486

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington—Normal, IL MSA	McLean County			Totals for split tracts/8NA's in McLean County					
		Total	Bloomington city	Normal town	Tract 1.02	Tract 1.03	Tract 3.01	Tract 3.02	Tract 5.03	Tract 11.01
All housing units.....	49 164	49 164	22 640	12 300	2 450	1 912	1 331	1 635	2 280	2 104
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990.....	1 070	1 070	469	407	95	105	—	13	133	144
1985 to 1988.....	3 898	3 898	1 774	1 431	302	438	52	181	401	427
1980 to 1984.....	4 038	4 038	2 248	1 153	191	256	126	161	338	340
1970 to 1979.....	12 650	12 650	4 869	4 274	488	712	329	847	1 039	572
1960 to 1969.....	7 433	7 433	2 955	2 390	499	144	329	177	347	525
1950 to 1959.....	4 995	4 995	2 116	1 365	432	146	323	188	9	90
1940 to 1949.....	2 616	2 616	1 315	394	131	21	90	34	—	—
1939 or earlier.....	12 464	12 464	6 894	886	312	90	82	34	13	6
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom.....	499	499	372	104	36	3	12	—	49	—
1 bedroom.....	5 624	5 624	3 791	1 211	147	379	200	55	239	113
2 bedrooms.....	14 907	14 907	7 732	3 846	808	880	345	336	494	754
3 bedrooms.....	17 790	17 790	6 771	4 376	951	474	559	688	767	896
4 bedrooms.....	9 067	9 067	3 599	2 451	451	176	193	476	683	310
5 or more bedrooms.....	1 277	1 277	375	312	57	—	22	80	48	31
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	648	648	390	256	41	53	21	47	111	32
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	542	542	237	305	22	126	6	6	83	39
Vacant condominium housing units.....	97	97	55	40	—	13	—	8	11	7
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	48 830	48 830	22 458	12 195	2 436	1 912	1 331	1 635	2 204	2 083
Source of water, public system or private company.....	43 653	43 653	22 559	12 240	2 450	1 789	1 307	1 604	2 267	2 088
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	39 459	39 459	22 412	12 128	2 421	1 750	1 306	1 577	2 267	2 088
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	197	197	137	11	—	—	5	—	—	33
Owner-occupied housing units.....	92	92	54	11	—	—	5	—	—	25
Renter-occupied housing units.....	78	78	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Occupied housing units.....	46 796	46 796	21 480	11 856	2 390	1 830	1 278	1 602	2 116	2 009
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas.....	37 183	37 183	18 167	9 768	1 960	1 295	1 138	1 468	1 822	1 588
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	2 303	2 303	95	86	7	85	5	—	39	9
Electricity.....	5 352	5 352	2 745	1 913	397	414	135	123	255	384
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	1 336	1 336	213	43	15	25	—	11	—	—
All other fuels.....	559	559	207	38	11	11	—	—	—	28
No fuel used.....	63	63	53	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None.....	2 982	2 982	2 045	529	74	101	93	33	37	52
1.....	16 094	16 094	8 685	3 944	819	845	422	432	728	593
2.....	19 635	19 635	8 128	5 346	1 060	648	601	821	1 035	1 062
3 or more.....	8 085	8 085	2 622	2 037	437	236	162	316	316	302
Vehicles per household.....	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	29 694	29 694	12 524	6 514	1 267	762	785	1 242	1 278	1 131
1989 to March 1990.....	3 315	3 315	1 628	816	126	203	90	135	265	212
1985 to 1988.....	8 370	8 370	4 044	1 900	363	225	201	394	567	536
1980 to 1984.....	4 311	4 311	1 803	959	244	141	102	210	182	57
1970 to 1979.....	7 055	7 055	2 584	1 522	231	141	115	336	200	235
1969 or earlier.....	6 643	6 643	2 465	1 317	303	52	277	167	64	91
Renter-occupied housing units.....	17 102	17 102	8 956	5 342	1 123	1 068	493	360	838	878
1989 to March 1990.....	8 448	8 448	4 154	3 424	832	572	320	141	461	512
1985 to 1988.....	5 790	5 790	3 220	1 630	253	397	167	173	317	316
1980 to 1984.....	1 606	1 606	937	222	26	94	—	46	51	50
1970 to 1979.....	807	807	488	39	12	5	6	—	9	—
1969 or earlier.....	451	451	157	27	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit.....	1 626	1 626	1 040	199	47	65	23	5	47	38
Householder 65 years and over.....	8 779	8 779	4 114	1 587	341	198	197	212	206	70
Owner-occupied housing units.....	6 830	6 830	2 873	1 256	327	120	183	181	96	61
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	33	33	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	119	119	56	15	10	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available.....	1 434	1 434	998	148	9	7	12	25	23	22
Complete plumbing facilities.....	46 626	46 626	21 355	11 845	2 390	1 830	1 273	1 602	2 116	1 976
1.00 or less persons per room.....	46 090	46 090	21 044	11 736	2 374	1 799	1 242	1 596	2 097	1 963
1.01 or more persons per room.....	536	536	311	109	16	31	31	6	19	13
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	170	170	125	11	—	—	5	—	—	33
1.00 or less persons per room.....	170	170	125	11	—	—	5	—	—	33
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	45 831	45 831	46 034	52 157	48 227	33 530	44 746	53 707	63 202	48 347
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	22 816	22 816	22 294	20 664	18 894	20 981	18 256	31 614	25 895	30 058
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	5 584	5 584	2 277	2 408	669	409	253	73	88	85
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 100	1 100	421	183	57	55	22	38	8	19
Renter-occupied housing units.....	4 484	4 484	1 856	2 225	612	354	231	35	80	66

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in McLean County—Con.							Bloomington city, McLean County		
	Tract 11.02	Tract 14	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 21	Tract 51	Tract 52	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 5.03 (pt.)
All housing units	2 806	2 678	1 899	2 231	2 559	2 227	1 402	—	58	482
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	95	80	—	—	79	64	24	—	—	51
1985 to 1988	375	223	150	8	371	161	43	—	—	290
1980 to 1984	403	294	281	82	412	89	63	—	—	118
1970 to 1979	1 549	543	352	385	1 044	547	363	—	—	23
1960 to 1969	276	259	278	364	476	332	187	—	—	—
1950 to 1959	78	145	549	338	156	248	75	—	27	—
1940 to 1949	20	258	165	111	21	191	75	—	5	—
1939 or earlier	10	876	124	943	—	595	572	—	26	—
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	34	12	7	58	7	7	2	—	—	—
1 bedroom	341	320	222	597	88	98	37	—	—	—
2 bedrooms	704	964	958	650	1 162	451	195	—	—	40
3 bedrooms	686	1 007	606	633	899	992	767	—	38	31
4 bedrooms	973	356	101	229	392	546	343	—	15	386
5 or more bedrooms	68	19	5	64	11	133	58	—	5	25
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	98	—	67	—	60	—	2	—	—	56
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	18	—	15	—	143	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	8	—	—	—	18	—	2	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	2 800	2 662	1 899	2 225	2 549	2 223	1 402	—	58	482
Source of water, public system or private company	2 758	2 510	1 883	2 216	2 139	1 548	795	—	46	482
Sewage disposal, public sewer	2 674	2 436	1 845	2 174	1 909	649	343	—	46	482
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	17	25	5	21	—	2	3	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	6	10	—	13	—	—	1	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	11	8	5	8	—	—	2	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	2 731	2 484	1 842	2 122	2 427	2 071	1 371	—	58	465
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	2 272	2 324	1 181	1 857	2 048	1 509	770	—	58	420
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	39	20	6	34	22	251	315	—	—	9
Electricity	410	109	619	181	334	66	89	—	—	36
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	11	32	25	5	189	125	—	—	—
All other fuels	10	20	4	25	18	56	72	—	—	—
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	45	339	110	370	130	43	31	—	—	6
1	792	821	919	909	897	487	272	—	32	55
2	1 352	919	666	611	1 175	960	685	—	21	268
3 or more	542	405	147	232	225	581	383	—	5	136
Vehicles per household	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.7	2.1	2.2	—	1.6	2.3
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	1 734	1 875	1 011	1 208	1 932	1 682	1 139	—	58	465
1989 to March 1990	250	322	78	148	268	155	90	—	—	148
1985 to 1988	796	520	308	158	809	456	218	—	—	224
1980 to 1984	292	248	146	140	361	200	189	—	24	78
1970 to 1979	368	439	216	312	291	462	369	—	5	15
1969 or earlier	28	346	263	450	203	409	273	—	29	—
Renter-occupied housing units	997	609	831	914	495	389	232	—	—	—
1989 to March 1990	603	231	374	356	240	128	69	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	290	269	335	358	217	134	77	—	—	—
1980 to 1984	81	52	98	100	22	46	23	—	—	—
1970 to 1979	23	34	7	92	5	54	29	—	—	—
1969 or earlier	—	23	17	8	11	27	34	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	24	219	32	147	96	48	28	—	—	—
Householder 65 years and over	245	448	529	604	277	398	313	—	15	36
Owner-occupied housing units	212	363	324	418	263	359	294	—	15	36
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	10	—	7	—	—	3	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	9	5	7	—	5	10	—	—	—
No vehicle available	—	142	83	197	47	37	25	—	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities	2 714	2 466	1 837	2 101	2 427	2 071	1 368	—	58	465
1.00 or less persons per room	2 703	2 365	1 821	2 085	2 400	2 049	1 353	—	58	465
1.01 or more persons per room	11	101	16	16	27	22	15	—	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	17	18	5	21	—	—	3	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	17	18	5	21	—	—	3	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	61 382	33 478	46 065	30 770	37 957	47 936	42 917	—	28 518	90 936
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	30 325	14 960	22 818	17 117	29 316	37 891	24 857	—	—	—
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	131	439	100	327	182	85	79	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	43	129	—	27	111	62	29	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	88	310	100	300	71	23	50	—	—	—

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington city, McLean County—Con.									
	Tract 11.01 (pt.)	Tract 11.02 (pt.)	Tract 12	Tract 13.01	Tract 13.02	Tract 13.03	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17
All housing units.....	2 104	2 692	1 182	951	675	811	2 283	1 136	1 529	1 357
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990.....	144	95	—	—	—	—	65	5	—	3
1985 to 1988.....	427	362	36	—	—	—	184	10	—	—
1980 to 1984.....	340	388	36	—	—	—	239	138	164	62
1970 to 1979.....	572	1 526	235	57	67	21	359	51	279	98
1960 to 1969.....	525	219	606	56	75	35	233	45	50	71
1950 to 1959.....	90	72	256	167	36	28	134	40	78	88
1940 to 1949.....	—	20	6	217	74	27	258	126	45	104
1939 or earlier.....	6	10	7	454	423	700	811	721	913	931
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom.....	—	34	—	28	35	17	12	16	108	43
1 bedroom.....	113	333	150	143	229	165	256	268	813	395
2 bedrooms.....	754	674	344	363	237	309	831	369	334	475
3 bedrooms.....	896	631	406	274	115	232	863	348	203	321
4 bedrooms.....	310	962	272	138	31	71	307	115	64	98
5 or more bedrooms.....	31	58	10	5	28	17	14	20	7	25
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	32	98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	39	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	7	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	2 083	2 686	1 173	942	664	786	2 267	1 113	1 496	1 344
Source of water, public system or private company.....	2 088	2 692	1 182	951	675	811	2 255	1 136	1 529	1 357
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	2 088	2 652	1 160	951	675	811	2 211	1 130	1 529	1 354
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	33	17	—	8	—	19	25	4	5	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	25	6	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	8	11	—	8	—	19	8	4	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	2 009	2 634	1 150	921	643	743	2 111	1 039	1 399	1 219
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas.....	1 588	2 206	1 052	847	560	712	1 996	962	978	1 094
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	9	8	—	5	—	—	6	—	14	5
Electricity.....	384	410	80	39	64	14	78	25	304	89
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	—	—	11	22	8	17	11	35	4	14
All other fuels.....	28	10	—	—	5	—	20	17	67	17
No fuel used.....	—	—	7	8	6	—	—	—	32	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None.....	52	45	65	60	120	87	315	134	454	83
1.....	593	786	461	434	303	357	696	484	733	682
2.....	1 062	1 316	501	289	121	248	768	323	186	330
3 or more.....	302	487	123	138	99	51	332	98	26	124
Vehicles per household.....	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.4	.9	1.4
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 131	1 643	657	602	176	438	1 563	476	193	470
1989 to March 1990.....	212	219	37	40	25	47	259	23	12	47
1985 to 1988.....	536	765	168	147	28	108	447	91	41	137
1980 to 1984.....	57	278	126	97	16	41	221	74	3	34
1970 to 1979.....	235	359	143	134	39	88	336	121	36	106
1969 or earlier.....	91	22	183	184	68	154	300	167	101	146
Renter-occupied housing units.....	878	991	493	319	467	305	548	563	1 206	749
1989 to March 1990.....	512	603	177	147	193	111	193	289	450	435
1985 to 1988.....	316	290	154	99	174	126	246	189	459	179
1980 to 1984.....	50	75	76	58	38	46	52	65	157	87
1970 to 1979.....	—	23	86	7	55	22	34	20	95	19
1969 or earlier.....	—	—	—	8	7	—	23	—	45	29
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit.....	38	24	13	—	36	29	214	196	171	49
Householder 65 years and over.....	70	239	245	197	137	164	399	202	454	208
Owner-occupied housing units.....	61	206	161	176	80	122	330	154	65	161
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	19	16	—
No vehicle available.....	22	—	29	33	51	54	136	54	252	31
Complete plumbing facilities.....	1 976	2 617	1 150	913	643	724	2 093	1 035	1 399	1 219
1.00 or less persons per room.....	1 963	2 606	1 150	907	629	704	2 008	979	1 353	1 219
1.01 or more persons per room.....	13	11	—	6	14	20	85	56	46	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	33	17	—	8	—	19	18	4	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	33	17	—	8	—	19	18	4	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	48 347	62 209	72 750	37 688	60 201	27 701	33 311	29 404	26 217	29 618
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	30 058	30 260	25 382	23 588	20 183	22 659	14 120	17 545	14 567	20 872
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	85	131	86	64	101	105	415	220	345	117
Owner-occupied housing units.....	19	43	16	9	12	53	105	23	16	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	66	88	70	55	89	52	310	197	329	117

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington city, McLean County—Con.					Normal town, McLean County			
	Tract 18	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 51 (pt.)	Tract 1.01	Tract 1.02 (pt.)	Tract 1.03 (pt.)	Tract 2
All housing units	1 635	1 892	2 163	1 643	47	38	2 450	1 755	247
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—	70	36	—	95	98	—
1985 to 1988	20	150	8	276	11	—	302	417	76
1980 to 1984	55	281	82	345	—	—	191	249	13
1970 to 1979	185	352	338	706	—	14	488	686	90
1960 to 1969	170	278	364	228	—	—	499	144	44
1950 to 1959	209	549	324	18	—	—	432	114	24
1940 to 1949	164	165	104	—	—	—	131	6	—
1939 or earlier	832	117	943	—	—	24	312	41	—
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	14	7	58	—	—	—	36	3	—
1 bedroom	105	222	573	26	—	14	147	379	—
2 bedrooms	532	951	628	891	—	—	808	880	171
3 bedrooms	637	606	611	553	6	24	951	370	29
4 bedrooms	297	101	229	173	30	—	451	123	35
5 or more bedrooms	50	5	64	—	11	—	57	—	12
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	77	67	—	60	—	—	41	53	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	22	15	—	143	—	—	22	126	—
Vacant condominium housing units	22	—	—	18	—	—	—	13	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	1 635	1 892	2 157	1 633	47	38	2 436	1 755	247
Source of water, public system or private company	1 635	1 883	2 154	1 636	47	38	2 450	1 732	247
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 635	1 845	2 153	1 643	47	38	2 421	1 707	247
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	5	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	5	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	1 580	1 835	2 059	1 575	40	38	2 390	1 673	229
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	1 427	1 174	1 807	1 246	40	22	1 960	1 239	55
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	5	6	21	7	—	16	7	20	9
Electricity	108	619	181	314	—	—	397	414	165
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	34	32	25	—	—	—	15	—	—
All other fuels	6	4	25	8	—	—	11	—	—
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	70	110	355	89	—	14	74	101	46
1	593	912	896	668	—	16	819	828	33
2	686	666	594	743	6	8	1 060	562	97
3 or more	231	147	214	75	34	—	437	182	53
Vehicles per household	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.5	3.0	.8	1.8	1.5	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	1 243	1 004	1 162	1 203	40	—	1 267	628	—
1989 to March 1990	106	78	139	207	29	—	126	189	—
1985 to 1988	357	308	158	518	11	—	363	207	—
1980 to 1984	210	146	140	258	—	—	244	99	—
1970 to 1979	285	209	289	184	—	—	231	114	—
1969 or earlier	285	263	436	36	—	—	303	19	—
Renter-occupied housing units	337	831	897	372	—	38	1 123	1 045	229
1989 to March 1990	149	374	339	182	—	30	832	572	205
1985 to 1988	118	335	358	177	—	8	253	385	24
1980 to 1984	27	98	100	8	—	—	26	83	—
1970 to 1979	28	7	92	—	—	—	12	5	—
1969 or earlier	15	17	8	5	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	28	32	133	77	—	—	47	65	—
Householder 65 years and over	435	522	589	202	—	—	341	177	24
Owner-occupied housing units	392	317	403	194	—	—	327	99	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	5	7	—	—	—	10	—	—
No vehicle available	24	83	182	47	—	—	9	7	12
Complete plumbing facilities	1 580	1 830	2 038	1 575	40	38	2 390	1 673	229
1.00 or less persons per room	1 575	1 814	2 022	1 552	40	38	2 374	1 642	229
1.01 or more persons per room	5	16	23	—	—	—	16	31	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	5	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	5	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	59 193	46 288	31 051	30 835	105 400	—	48 227	29 643	—
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	31 445	22 818	17 006	30 324	—	8 861	18 894	20 650	14 429
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	36	100	327	145	—	22	669	409	182
Owner-occupied housing units	10	—	27	88	—	—	57	55	—
Renter-occupied housing units	26	100	300	57	—	22	612	354	182

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Normal town, McLean County—Con.							
	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 4	Tract 5.01	Tract 5.02	Tract 5.03 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 52 (pt.)
All housing units	1 331	1 545	1 076	987	1 086	1 785	—	—
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	—	13	92	27	—	82	—	—
1985 to 1988	52	181	222	65	5	111	—	—
1980 to 1984	126	161	140	43	10	220	—	—
1970 to 1979	329	847	82	213	509	1 016	—	—
1960 to 1969	329	172	85	247	523	347	—	—
1950 to 1959	323	134	64	226	39	9	—	—
1940 to 1949	90	29	67	71	—	—	—	—
1939 or earlier	82	8	324	95	—	—	—	—
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	12	—	4	—	—	49	—	—
1 bedroom	200	55	39	120	18	239	—	—
2 bedrooms	345	329	423	339	97	454	—	—
3 bedrooms	559	630	246	321	517	729	—	—
4 bedrooms	193	456	339	178	385	291	—	—
5 or more bedrooms	22	75	25	29	69	23	—	—
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	21	47	—	—	39	55	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	6	6	—	—	62	83	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	—	8	—	—	8	11	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities	1 331	1 545	1 061	987	1 086	1 709	—	—
Source of water, public system or private company	1 307	1 539	1 069	987	1 086	1 785	—	—
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 306	1 519	1 063	956	1 086	1 785	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	5	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	5	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	1 278	1 512	1 059	966	1 073	1 638	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	1 138	1 383	673	865	1 031	1 402	—	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	5	—	—	7	5	17	—	—
Electricity	135	123	381	53	26	219	—	—
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	6	5	6	11	—	—	—
All other fuels	—	—	—	27	—	—	—	—
No fuel used	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	93	33	80	51	6	31	—	—
1	422	386	300	210	257	673	—	—
2	601	782	446	483	540	767	—	—
3 or more	162	311	233	222	270	167	—	—
Vehicles per household	1.7	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.7	—	—
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	785	1 152	407	538	937	800	—	—
1989 to March 1990	90	135	37	42	86	111	—	—
1985 to 1988	201	389	56	145	196	343	—	—
1980 to 1984	102	173	85	46	106	104	—	—
1970 to 1979	115	324	93	95	372	178	—	—
1969 or earlier	277	131	136	210	177	64	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	493	360	652	428	136	838	—	—
1989 to March 1990	320	141	466	312	85	461	—	—
1985 to 1988	167	173	159	100	44	317	—	—
1980 to 1984	—	46	16	—	—	51	—	—
1970 to 1979	6	—	—	—	7	9	—	—
1969 or earlier	—	—	11	16	—	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	23	5	5	7	—	47	—	—
Householder 65 years and over	197	183	131	222	142	170	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	183	152	104	206	125	60	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	12	25	42	12	6	23	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities	1 273	1 512	1 053	966	1 073	1 638	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	1 242	1 506	1 053	966	1 067	1 619	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	31	6	—	—	6	19	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	5	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	5	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	44 746	55 759	66 264	62 786	66 290	47 261	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	18 256	31 614	18 842	14 177	25 851	25 895	—	—
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	253	60	395	305	25	88	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	22	25	8	—	8	8	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	231	35	387	305	17	80	—	—

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of McLean County								
	Tract 1.02 (pt.)	Tract 1.03 (pt.)	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 5.03 (pt.)	Tract 11.01 (pt.)	Tract 11.02 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)
All housing units.....	-	157	-	32	13	-	114	395	7
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990.....	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	15	-
1985 to 1988.....	-	21	-	-	-	-	13	39	-
1980 to 1984.....	-	7	-	-	-	-	15	55	-
1970 to 1979.....	-	26	-	-	-	-	23	184	-
1960 to 1969.....	-	-	-	5	-	-	57	26	-
1950 to 1959.....	-	32	-	27	-	-	6	11	-
1940 to 1949.....	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1939 or earlier.....	-	49	-	-	13	-	-	65	7
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 bedroom.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	64	-
2 bedrooms.....	-	-	-	7	-	-	30	133	7
3 bedrooms.....	-	104	-	20	7	-	55	144	-
4 bedrooms.....	-	53	-	5	6	-	11	49	-
5 or more bedrooms.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	5	-
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vacant condominium housing units.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities.....	-	157	-	32	13	-	114	395	7
Source of water, public system or private company.....	-	57	-	19	-	-	66	255	-
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	-	43	-	12	-	-	22	225	-
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Occupied housing units.....	-	157	-	32	13	-	97	373	7
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas.....	-	56	-	27	-	-	66	328	7
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	-	65	-	-	13	-	31	14	-
Electricity.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	-
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	-	25	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
All other fuels.....	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No fuel used.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-
1.....	-	17	-	14	-	-	6	125	7
2.....	-	86	-	18	-	-	36	151	-
3 or more.....	-	54	-	-	13	-	55	73	-
Vehicles per household.....	-	2.9	-	1.6	3.5	-	3.0	1.9	1.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units.....	-	134	-	32	13	-	91	312	7
1989 to March 1990.....	-	14	-	-	6	-	31	63	-
1985 to 1988.....	-	18	-	5	-	-	31	73	-
1980 to 1984.....	-	42	-	13	-	-	14	27	-
1970 to 1979.....	-	27	-	7	7	-	9	103	7
1969 or earlier.....	-	33	-	7	-	-	6	46	-
Renter-occupied housing units.....	-	23	-	-	-	-	6	61	-
1989 to March 1990.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	-
1985 to 1988.....	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	23	-
1980 to 1984.....	-	11	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
1970 to 1979.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1969 or earlier.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
Householder 65 years and over.....	-	21	-	14	-	-	6	49	7
Owner-occupied housing units.....	-	21	-	14	-	-	6	33	-
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No telephone in unit.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No vehicle available.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
Complete plumbing facilities.....	-	157	-	32	13	-	97	373	7
1.00 or less persons per room.....	-	157	-	32	13	-	97	357	7
1.01 or more persons per room.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.00 or less persons per room.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.01 or more persons per room.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	-	51 749	-	25 485	52 122	-	46 462	34 315	14 000
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	-	36 013	-	-	-	-	41 000	22 507	-
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	24	-
Owner-occupied housing units.....	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	24	-
Renter-occupied housing units.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 32. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of McLean County—Con.								
	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 51 (pt.)	Tract 52 (pt.)	Tract 53	Tract 54	Tract 55	Tract 56	Tract 57
All housing units.....	68	916	2 180	1 402	1 362	2 081	1 701	1 726	2 070
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990.....	—	9	28	24	13	26	64	—	8
1985 to 1988.....	—	95	150	43	36	158	64	30	44
1980 to 1984.....	—	67	89	63	64	105	67	54	51
1970 to 1979.....	47	338	547	363	348	635	428	201	367
1960 to 1969.....	—	248	332	187	147	331	235	184	336
1950 to 1959.....	14	138	248	75	108	224	184	224	223
1940 to 1949.....	7	21	191	75	79	166	184	82	87
1939 or earlier.....	—	—	595	572	567	436	475	951	954
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom.....	—	7	7	2	—	2	—	5	—
1 bedroom.....	24	62	98	37	51	42	73	67	96
2 bedrooms.....	22	271	451	195	318	405	482	402	606
3 bedrooms.....	22	346	986	767	672	1 096	758	831	835
4 bedrooms.....	—	219	516	343	282	456	324	359	394
5 or more bedrooms.....	—	11	122	58	39	80	64	62	139
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities.....	68	916	2 176	1 402	1 360	2 079	1 701	1 722	2 035
Source of water, public system or private company.....	62	503	1 501	795	725	892	1 322	1 145	1 512
Sewerage disposal, public sewer.....	21	266	602	343	347	681	999	439	919
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	12	32
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	21
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	5	—
Occupied housing units.....	63	852	2 031	1 371	1 305	1 981	1 615	1 619	1 944
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas.....	50	802	1 469	770	729	1 293	1 173	1 007	1 471
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	13	15	251	315	248	413	206	301	237
Electricity.....	—	20	66	89	92	132	135	53	76
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	—	5	189	125	196	97	79	222	137
All other fuels.....	—	10	56	72	38	46	22	36	23
No fuel used.....	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None.....	15	41	43	31	16	36	65	69	68
1.....	13	229	487	272	349	433	501	450	562
2.....	17	432	954	685	523	976	689	735	859
3 or more.....	18	150	547	383	417	536	360	365	455
Vehicles per household.....	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units.....	46	729	1 642	1 139	999	1 641	1 243	1 155	1 473
1989 to March 1990.....	9	61	126	90	57	158	122	40	94
1985 to 1988.....	—	291	445	218	216	357	234	227	311
1980 to 1984.....	—	103	200	189	140	263	201	144	213
1970 to 1979.....	23	107	462	369	304	484	362	298	380
1969 or earlier.....	14	167	409	273	282	379	324	446	475
Renter-occupied housing units.....	17	123	389	232	306	340	372	464	471
1989 to March 1990.....	17	58	128	69	51	92	156	126	135
1985 to 1988.....	—	40	134	77	157	110	75	152	160
1980 to 1984.....	—	14	46	23	15	59	111	72	90
1970 to 1979.....	—	5	54	29	44	45	28	46	29
1969 or earlier.....	—	6	27	34	39	34	2	68	57
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit.....	14	19	48	28	43	35	62	69	64
Householder 65 years and over.....	15	75	398	313	266	383	502	487	542
Owner-occupied housing units.....	15	69	359	294	241	342	409	413	478
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	10
No telephone in unit.....	—	—	5	10	—	2	18	2	11
No vehicle available.....	15	—	37	25	14	27	54	53	57
Complete plumbing facilities.....	63	852	2 031	1 368	1 305	1 981	1 615	1 609	1 923
1.00 or less persons per room.....	63	848	2 009	1 353	1 300	1 957	1 600	1 601	1 916
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	4	22	15	5	—	15	8	7
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	10	21
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	10	21
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	23 670	49 710	46 536	42 917	39 311	45 063	34 924	34 843	41 872
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	23 000	26 268	37 891	24 857	31 633	31 505	20 580	25 252	29 321
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	—	37	85	79	81	128	168	151	133
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	23	62	29	45	96	63	57	84
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	14	23	50	36	32	105	94	49

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	McLean County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in McLean County					
		Total	Bloomington city	Normal town	Tract 1.02	Tract 1.03	Tract 3.01	Tract 3.02	Tract 5.03	Tract 11.01
Specified owner-occupied housing units	24 087	24 087	10 248	5 546	1 155	172	731	1 169	1 244	1 107
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	16 392	16 392	7 256	3 940	797	122	461	898	1 069	1 045
Less than \$300	525	525	290	61	9	—	14	—	7	23
\$300 to \$399	1 274	1 274	532	215	51	6	52	21	23	28
\$400 to \$499	2 049	2 049	820	397	101	21	57	97	31	37
\$500 to \$599	2 347	2 347	1 026	568	124	19	74	69	88	116
\$600 to \$799	4 587	4 587	1 791	1 313	330	17	150	238	323	392
\$800 to \$999	2 705	2 705	1 063	892	121	24	92	281	229	254
\$1,000 to \$1,499	2 303	2 303	1 324	422	53	21	22	181	207	195
\$1,500 to \$1,999	443	443	301	45	8	6	—	11	130	—
\$2,000 or more	159	159	109	27	—	8	—	—	31	—
Median (dollars)	684	684	705	710	666	740	644	816	851	757
Not mortgaged	7 695	7 695	2 992	1 606	358	50	270	271	175	62
Less than \$100	165	165	50	9	—	—	4	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	3 271	3 271	1 379	478	151	20	134	43	30	24
\$200 to \$299	2 965	2 965	989	829	166	22	115	170	74	28
\$300 to \$399	922	922	374	225	41	8	11	41	39	10
\$400 to \$499	272	272	152	54	—	—	6	12	26	—
\$500 or more	100	100	48	11	—	—	—	5	6	—
Median (dollars)	211	211	205	229	210	217	199	248	280	213
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	3 672	3 672	1 631	537	155	33	122	76	49	89
Less than 20 percent	1 490	1 490	694	148	38	8	45	14	8	7
20 to 24 percent	496	496	232	84	24	—	20	25	8	—
25 to 29 percent	362	362	146	63	22	—	11	7	8	7
30 to 34 percent	284	284	128	53	27	—	13	8	—	7
35 percent or more	1 008	1 008	431	189	44	25	33	22	25	68
Not computed	32	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	23.3	23.3	22.6	27.9	28.5	50.0+	24.0	24.8	40.3	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999	5 421	5 421	2 346	1 073	272	8	145	211	165	195
Less than 20 percent	3 107	3 107	1 262	576	147	—	94	100	38	41
20 to 24 percent	892	892	439	171	32	8	14	44	40	24
25 to 29 percent	736	736	353	182	45	—	17	41	50	80
30 to 34 percent	343	343	152	92	38	—	5	—	16	30
35 percent or more	343	343	140	52	10	—	15	26	21	20
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.6	17.6	18.6	18.6	18.3	22.5	15.9	20.6	25.4	27.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999	5 900	5 900	2 328	1 444	325	61	243	261	299	316
Less than 20 percent	3 820	3 820	1 383	843	168	47	173	113	128	126
20 to 24 percent	1 261	1 261	506	402	102	—	64	98	95	90
25 to 29 percent	536	536	250	173	55	—	6	38	45	70
30 to 34 percent	186	186	124	19	—	14	—	5	23	16
35 percent or more	97	97	65	7	—	—	—	7	8	14
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.0	17.0	17.8	18.3	19.7	13.7	13.7	20.9	21.1	21.8
\$50,000 or more	9 094	9 094	3 943	2 492	403	70	221	621	731	507
Less than 20 percent	7 586	7 586	3 090	2 207	349	57	195	515	512	398
20 to 24 percent	1 012	1 012	559	221	38	13	26	83	149	91
25 to 29 percent	380	380	228	46	8	—	—	23	47	10
30 to 34 percent	63	63	30	8	8	—	—	—	—	8
35 percent or more	48	48	36	10	—	—	—	—	23	—
Not computed	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	13.4	13.4	14.3	12.6	11.8	12.7	12.8	15.7	16.8	15.4
Specified renter-occupied housing units	16 342	16 342	8 944	5 309	1 123	1 068	493	360	805	872
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	280	280	273	7	—	—	—	—	7	—
\$100 to \$199	1 283	1 283	841	258	12	139	25	—	50	—
\$200 to \$299	2 433	2 433	1 310	745	177	282	82	9	47	13
\$300 to \$399	4 605	4 605	2 744	1 197	290	201	138	107	136	157
\$400 to \$499	3 631	3 631	2 105	1 153	205	162	113	102	348	343
\$500 to \$599	1 524	1 524	756	632	157	107	56	69	103	206
\$600 to \$749	1 089	1 089	602	416	86	83	29	34	42	118
\$750 to \$999	704	704	146	542	161	28	43	28	40	35
\$1,000 or more	357	357	34	321	35	48	7	11	14	—
No cash rent	436	436	133	38	—	18	—	—	18	—
Median (dollars)	388	388	376	435	441	367	405	453	433	470
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	4 156	4 156	2 316	1 435	282	400	174	34	113	75
Less than 20 percent	110	110	96	14	—	14	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	242	242	216	14	—	—	—	—	14	—
25 to 29 percent	324	324	200	100	—	80	—	—	16	—
30 to 34 percent	359	359	220	74	20	46	—	—	8	—
35 percent or more	2 956	2 956	1 482	1 219	262	246	174	34	75	75
Not computed	165	165	102	14	—	14	—	—	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	45.2	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	4 721	4 721	2 493	1 715	439	224	129	71	227	118
Less than 20 percent	589	589	353	138	24	19	17	—	28	7
20 to 24 percent	700	700	448	176	36	43	14	—	8	9
25 to 29 percent	950	950	554	339	88	75	44	28	81	22
30 to 34 percent	700	700	490	135	15	22	17	—	16	41
35 percent or more	1 617	1 617	592	903	276	55	37	43	82	39
Not computed	165	165	56	24	—	10	—	—	12	—
Median	30.3	30.3	28.8	36.6	39.4	28.0	28.8	36.2	29.4	32.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	4 341	4 341	2 350	1 296	252	239	121	118	266	376
Less than 20 percent	2 335	2 335	1 356	541	124	113	46	40	120	94
20 to 24 percent	1 146	1 146	639	352	64	61	42	57	99	191
25 to 29 percent	443	443	247	171	23	45	21	17	28	73
30 to 34 percent	89	89	62	17	11	—	—	—	7	—
35 percent or more	252	252	41	209	30	20	12	4	13	11
Not computed	76	76	5	6	—	—	—	—	6	—
Median	19.4	19.4	19.1	21.5	20.2	20.5	21.7	21.7	20.5	22.5
\$35,000 or more	3 124	3 124	1 785	863	150	205	69	137	199	303
Less than 20 percent	2 673	2 673	1 552	746	132	197	52	113	177	274
20 to 24 percent	215	215	142	44	—	—	17	10	11	24
25 to 29 percent	98	98	33	65	18	—	—	14	11	5
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	8	8	—	8	—	8	—	—	—	—
Not computed	130	130	58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	13.4	13.4	13.3	14.4	14.1	13.7	16.6	14.5	13.4	15.3

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in McLean County—Con.							Bloomington city, McLean County		
	Tract 11.02	Tract 14	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 21	Tract 51	Tract 52	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 5.03 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	1 554	1 246	934	1 092	670	1 381	913	—	58	453
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage.....	1 332	859	554	644	533	927	634	—	43	390
Less than \$300.....	—	68	16	83	—	18	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399.....	—	146	26	100	4	75	45	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499.....	31	176	70	141	22	136	123	—	7	6
\$500 to \$599.....	24	125	162	199	17	120	58	—	12	—
\$600 to \$799.....	352	153	209	84	77	308	192	—	24	8
\$800 to \$999.....	270	123	46	31	129	125	141	—	—	34
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	554	53	20	—	239	95	52	—	—	181
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	64	15	5	6	45	38	5	—	—	130
\$2,000 or more.....	37	—	—	—	—	12	18	—	—	31
Median (dollars).....	987	531	602	498	1 025	660	679	—	605	1 426
Not mortgaged.....	222	387	380	448	137	454	279	—	15	63
Less than \$100.....	—	40	—	13	—	6	4	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	21	240	214	303	18	194	124	—	15	—
\$200 to \$299.....	88	84	122	124	81	167	113	—	—	7
\$300 to \$399.....	91	12	24	8	21	69	21	—	—	24
\$400 to \$499.....	17	11	10	—	9	4	11	—	—	26
\$500 or more.....	5	—	10	—	8	14	6	—	—	6
Median (dollars).....	302	167	192	178	239	214	209	—	175	402
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000.....	101	325	180	228	35	201	111	—	15	—
Less than 20 percent.....	28	123	119	122	20	91	35	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	63	17	29	5	37	12	—	15	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	35	22	7	10	13	15	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	23	16	9	26	—	11	10	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	50	88	13	44	—	44	37	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	—	—
Median.....	34.9	23.1	16.9	19.4	19.2	20.9	27.5	—	22.5	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	109	297	253	482	70	295	233	—	19	23
Less than 20 percent.....	53	174	135	273	30	176	137	—	—	8
20 to 24 percent.....	—	34	69	122	—	41	38	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	13	46	35	48	—	27	44	—	5	—
30 to 34 percent.....	21	25	4	39	18	28	1	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	22	18	10	—	22	23	13	—	14	15
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	25.6	17.8	18.9	16.5	31.4	16.8	17.7	—	36.6	50.0+
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	279	310	243	237	158	350	233	—	12	32
Less than 20 percent.....	69	224	156	185	72	235	168	—	12	7
20 to 24 percent.....	90	45	67	38	35	71	50	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	61	29	20	8	14	26	10	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	40	12	—	—	30	7	5	—	—	17
35 percent or more.....	19	—	—	6	7	11	—	—	—	8
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	23.9	16.8	17.8	12.0	21.0	17.3	15.0	—	17.5	32.6
\$50,000 or more.....	1 065	314	258	145	407	535	336	—	12	398
Less than 20 percent.....	777	268	243	145	254	469	265	—	12	195
20 to 24 percent.....	181	38	5	—	98	25	46	—	—	133
25 to 29 percent.....	96	—	10	—	55	32	16	—	—	47
30 to 34 percent.....	6	—	—	—	—	7	9	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	5	8	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	23
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	16.7	12.4	11.3	10.0	17.7	12.1	13.6	—	10.0	20.2
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	997	609	831	914	490	270	149	—	—	—
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100.....	—	106	12	83	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	—	106	51	227	15	18	12	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299.....	28	110	83	115	41	39	21	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399.....	466	110	206	187	128	103	42	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499.....	348	75	260	207	161	62	29	—	—	—
\$500 to \$599.....	72	50	69	25	34	17	4	—	—	—
\$600 to \$749.....	32	8	125	62	69	11	14	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999.....	23	16	8	—	7	—	2	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more.....	22	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	6	28	14	8	35	18	25	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	400	250	413	336	425	378	366	—	—	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000.....	105	273	180	382	46	39	25	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent.....	—	10	19	36	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	74	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	27	—	80	—	1	3	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	48	21	39	—	14	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	105	108	127	162	28	20	13	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	6	13	15	18	4	9	—	—	—
Median.....	50.0+	32.3	50.0+	32.2	50.0+	41.3	50.0	—	—	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	259	166	223	200	112	61	41	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent.....	—	18	15	31	14	10	7	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	43	18	39	57	14	19	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	74	18	41	38	13	7	8	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	74	47	31	37	19	13	7	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	68	58	92	29	40	8	5	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	7	5	8	12	4	14	—	—	—
Median.....	30.8	32.7	32.3	26.1	32.4	24.9	29.1	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	327	92	264	218	178	96	55	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent.....	235	37	117	130	128	59	35	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	52	41	87	66	21	27	12	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	28	14	38	22	15	10	1	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	17	—	8	—	3	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	12	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	6	—	4	—	—	—
Median.....	18.3	21.1	20.9	19.0	17.0	18.3	18.1	—	—	—
\$35,000 or more.....	306	78	164	114	154	74	28	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent.....	288	48	129	95	131	59	24	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	26	19	11	3	4	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	12	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	6	21	9	—	12	12	—	—	—	—
Median.....	12.8	16.5	13.7	13.5	14.5	10.2	12.1	—	—	—

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington city, McLean County—Con.									
	Tract 11.01 (pt.)	Tract 11.02 (pt.)	Tract 12	Tract 13.01	Tract 13.02	Tract 13.03	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	1 107	1 473	604	546	149	395	1 135	433	157	372
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage.....	1 045	1 257	356	355	62	266	782	252	62	254
Less than \$300.....	23	—	—	6	6	46	54	53	—	—
\$300 to \$399.....	28	—	10	45	—	40	139	35	25	63
\$400 to \$499.....	37	23	46	67	—	65	176	62	18	38
\$500 to \$599.....	116	8	37	91	20	66	125	47	8	86
\$600 to \$799.....	392	321	80	107	36	49	135	45	11	57
\$800 to \$999.....	254	255	38	27	—	—	101	10	—	10
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	195	549	93	12	—	—	37	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	—	64	42	—	—	—	15	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more.....	—	37	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	757	1 016	823	568	636	459	517	454	427	546
Not mortgaged.....	62	216	248	191	87	129	353	181	95	118
Less than \$100.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	—	8	—
\$100 to \$199.....	24	15	32	125	35	101	217	147	59	70
\$200 to \$299.....	28	88	123	57	27	28	84	34	25	42
\$300 to \$399.....	10	91	58	5	9	—	12	—	3	6
\$400 to \$499.....	—	17	25	4	16	—	11	—	—	—
\$500 or more.....	—	5	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	213	306	263	184	221	165	168	157	169	190
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000.....	89	93	54	134	42	121	292	129	49	108
Less than 20 percent.....	7	28	20	83	11	42	112	71	21	24
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	12	6	12	39	63	17	7	8
25 to 29 percent.....	7	—	—	9	—	9	35	10	7	25
30 to 34 percent.....	7	23	6	—	6	—	10	15	—	8
35 percent or more.....	68	42	16	36	13	31	72	16	14	43
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	50.0+	34.0	22.9	17.8	24.2	22.4	22.7	19.0	22.5	29.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	195	90	111	162	32	139	260	154	73	133
Less than 20 percent.....	41	40	80	74	19	81	162	102	60	65
20 to 24 percent.....	24	—	15	50	7	28	34	29	8	25
25 to 29 percent.....	80	7	4	33	6	12	46	13	5	21
30 to 34 percent.....	30	21	6	—	—	18	18	5	—	—
35 percent or more.....	20	22	6	5	—	—	—	5	—	22
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	27.0	28.6	15.8	20.7	13.8	17.4	17.2	14.5	14.7	20.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	316	263	115	119	25	95	302	95	26	83
Less than 20 percent.....	126	69	79	85	19	78	224	80	26	77
20 to 24 percent.....	90	74	31	22	—	17	37	8	—	6
25 to 29 percent.....	70	61	—	8	6	—	29	7	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	16	40	—	4	—	—	12	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	14	19	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	21.8	24.2	12.3	16.9	14.6	14.6	16.6	12.9	10.0	14.1
\$50,000 or more.....	507	1 027	324	131	50	40	281	55	9	48
Less than 20 percent.....	398	751	275	131	50	40	245	55	9	48
20 to 24 percent.....	91	169	40	—	—	—	28	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	10	96	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	8	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	5	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	15.4	16.8	12.6	10.3	10.0	10.0	12.1	11.7	11.3	10.7
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	872	991	493	319	467	305	548	563	1 206	743
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	106	6	66	—
\$100 to \$199.....	—	—	7	17	33	25	90	82	251	53
\$200 to \$299.....	13	28	23	74	86	62	110	98	397	180
\$300 to \$399.....	157	466	175	99	240	122	80	192	352	264
\$400 to \$499.....	343	348	181	80	37	66	66	83	81	140
\$500 to \$599.....	206	72	64	38	51	9	50	37	42	36
\$600 to \$749.....	118	32	20	11	21	8	29	—	—	53
\$750 to \$999.....	35	23	17	—	9	—	16	8	7	—
\$1,000 or more.....	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	—	—	6	—	—	—	22	28	10	17
Median (dollars).....	470	400	412	371	340	345	240	350	278	350
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000.....	75	105	93	68	104	80	257	217	520	159
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	31	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	9	74	22	61	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	7	6	—	—	27	—	73	7
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	14	—	—	32	32	67	15
35 percent or more.....	75	105	78	48	100	71	108	159	264	127
Not computed.....	—	—	8	—	4	—	6	4	24	10
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	32.3	50.0+	38.0	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	118	259	143	106	185	89	157	180	364	280
Less than 20 percent.....	7	—	6	54	35	18	56	104	104	27
20 to 24 percent.....	9	43	15	41	36	6	18	10	89	72
25 to 29 percent.....	22	74	37	16	42	19	18	19	86	76
30 to 34 percent.....	41	74	31	29	13	22	38	30	57	49
35 percent or more.....	39	68	60	14	40	7	58	54	28	43
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	11	—	13
Median.....	32.6	30.8	33.1	26.9	25.3	25.9	32.8	29.9	24.4	27.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	376	327	123	69	95	80	76	88	260	197
Less than 20 percent.....	94	235	66	41	50	57	37	52	202	161
20 to 24 percent.....	191	52	38	28	21	14	25	20	34	23
25 to 29 percent.....	73	28	9	—	24	9	14	10	5	—
30 to 34 percent.....	7	—	10	—	—	—	—	6	7	7
35 percent or more.....	11	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	6
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	22.5	18.3	19.5	18.5	19.6	18.0	20.2	18.8	16.9	16.9
\$35,000 or more.....	303	300	134	76	83	56	58	78	62	107
Less than 20 percent.....	274	288	101	76	83	56	34	46	62	107
20 to 24 percent.....	24	—	20	—	—	—	—	15	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	5	12	7	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	6	—	—	—	15	17	—	—
Median.....	15.3	12.8	12.7	12.8	12.3	12.3	17.8	12.9	11.7	11.9

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington city, McLean County—Con.					Normal town, McLean County			
	Tract 18	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 51 (pt.)	Tract 1.01	Tract 1.02 (pt.)	Tract 1.03 (pt.)	Tract 2
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 103	927	1 063	239	34	—	1 155	83	—
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage.....	700	554	621	223	34	—	797	62	—
Less than \$300.....	10	16	76	—	—	—	9	—	—
\$300 to \$399.....	21	26	100	—	—	—	51	—	—
\$400 to \$499.....	64	70	141	—	—	—	101	14	—
\$500 to \$599.....	65	162	183	—	—	—	124	9	—
\$600 to \$799.....	213	209	84	20	—	—	330	6	—
\$800 to \$999.....	177	46	31	80	—	—	121	19	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	115	20	—	116	6	—	53	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	16	5	6	7	16	—	8	6	—
\$2,000 or more.....	19	—	—	—	12	—	—	8	—
Median (dollars).....	762	602	494	1 032	1 844	—	666	909	—
Not mortgaged.....	403	373	442	16	—	—	358	21	—
Less than \$100.....	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	35	207	297	—	—	—	151	6	—
\$200 to \$299.....	184	122	124	16	—	—	166	7	—
\$300 to \$399.....	124	24	8	—	—	—	41	8	—
\$400 to \$499.....	43	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more.....	17	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	290	193	178	275	—	—	210	232	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000.....	104	173	228	—	—	—	155	21	—
Less than 20 percent.....	41	112	122	—	—	—	38	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	7	17	29	—	—	—	24	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	15	22	7	—	—	—	22	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	18	9	26	—	—	—	27	—	—
35 percent or more.....	23	13	44	—	—	—	44	21	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	26.3	17.3	19.4	—	—	—	28.5	50.0+	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	228	253	453	21	—	—	272	8	—
Less than 20 percent.....	127	135	260	8	—	—	147	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	37	69	113	—	—	—	32	8	—
25 to 29 percent.....	38	35	48	—	—	—	45	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	12	4	32	6	—	—	38	—	—
35 percent or more.....	14	10	7	7	—	—	10	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	18.2	18.9	16.4	32.1	—	—	18.3	22.5	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	285	243	237	80	—	—	325	20	—
Less than 20 percent.....	153	156	185	7	—	—	168	20	—
20 to 24 percent.....	94	67	38	22	—	—	102	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	27	20	8	14	—	—	55	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	5	—	30	7	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	19.0	17.8	12.0	28.9	—	—	19.7	12.1	—
\$50,000 or more.....	486	258	145	138	34	—	403	34	—
Less than 20 percent.....	437	243	145	11	—	—	349	28	—
20 to 24 percent.....	28	5	—	60	5	—	38	6	—
25 to 29 percent.....	16	10	—	33	11	—	8	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	5	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	11.9	11.3	10.0	22.0	25.5	—	11.8	14.2	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	337	831	897	372	—	38	1 123	1 045	229
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100.....	—	12	83	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	5	51	227	—	—	—	12	139	9
\$200 to \$299.....	28	83	115	13	—	14	177	282	40
\$300 to \$399.....	129	206	187	75	—	8	290	182	59
\$400 to \$499.....	69	260	190	161	—	—	205	162	66
\$500 to \$599.....	33	69	25	24	—	—	157	107	—
\$600 to \$749.....	43	125	62	69	—	16	86	83	13
\$750 to \$999.....	16	8	—	7	—	—	161	28	29
\$1,000 or more.....	9	3	—	—	—	—	35	48	13
No cash rent.....	5	14	8	23	—	—	—	14	—
Median (dollars).....	414	413	328	452	—	366	441	365	404
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000.....	44	180	382	32	—	22	282	400	34
Less than 20 percent.....	—	19	36	—	—	—	—	14	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	80	—	—	—	—	80	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	21	39	—	—	—	20	46	—
35 percent or more.....	44	127	162	14	—	22	262	246	34
Not computed.....	—	13	15	18	—	—	—	14	—
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	32.2	50.0+	—	50.0+	50.0+	45.2	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	105	223	200	84	—	16	439	220	170
Less than 20 percent.....	—	15	31	—	—	—	19	31	—
20 to 24 percent.....	13	39	57	—	—	—	36	43	—
25 to 29 percent.....	53	41	38	13	—	—	88	75	12
30 to 34 percent.....	19	31	37	19	—	—	15	22	23
35 percent or more.....	20	92	29	40	—	16	276	55	83
Not computed.....	—	5	8	12	—	—	—	6	—
Median.....	28.7	32.3	26.1	37.5	—	50.0+	39.4	28.0	34.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	76	264	201	118	—	—	252	227	25
Less than 20 percent.....	40	117	130	74	—	—	124	101	12
20 to 24 percent.....	36	87	49	21	—	—	64	61	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	38	22	15	—	—	23	45	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	17	—	8	—	—	11	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	5	—	—	—	—	30	20	13
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	19.7	20.9	18.6	18.3	—	—	20.2	21.0	50.0+
\$35,000 or more.....	112	164	114	138	—	—	150	198	—
Less than 20 percent.....	80	129	95	121	—	—	132	190	—
20 to 24 percent.....	27	26	19	11	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Not computed.....	—	9	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	13.0	13.7	13.5	14.1	—	—	14.1	13.9	—

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Normal town, McLean County—Con.						
	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 4	Tract 5.01	Tract 5.02	Tract 5.03 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	731	1 092	345	496	866	778	—
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS							
With a mortgage.....	461	855	228	263	608	666	—
Less than \$300.....	14	—	10	—	21	7	—
\$300 to \$399.....	52	21	10	32	26	23	—
\$400 to \$499.....	57	90	38	22	50	25	—
\$500 to \$599.....	74	57	79	23	114	88	—
\$600 to \$799.....	150	214	35	115	155	308	—
\$800 to \$999.....	92	281	29	18	143	189	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	22	181	24	33	83	26	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	—	11	—	4	16	—	—
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—	3	16	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	644	831	573	683	750	722	—
Not mortgaged.....	270	237	117	233	258	112	—
Less than \$100.....	4	—	5	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	134	21	37	57	42	30	—
\$200 to \$299.....	115	158	61	134	121	67	—
\$300 to \$399.....	11	41	10	24	75	15	—
\$400 to \$499.....	6	12	4	18	14	—	—
\$500 or more.....	—	5	—	—	6	—	—
Median (dollars).....	199	259	221	242	270	251	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$20,000.....	122	61	49	47	33	49	—
Less than 20 percent.....	45	14	17	20	6	8	—
20 to 24 percent.....	20	10	—	22	—	8	—
25 to 29 percent.....	11	7	5	5	5	8	—
30 to 34 percent.....	13	8	—	—	5	—	—
35 percent or more.....	33	22	27	—	17	25	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	24.0	29.6	36.0	20.8	41.3	40.3	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	145	185	70	116	135	142	—
Less than 20 percent.....	94	93	45	86	81	30	—
20 to 24 percent.....	14	44	15	7	11	40	—
25 to 29 percent.....	17	36	6	6	22	50	—
30 to 34 percent.....	5	—	4	8	21	16	—
35 percent or more.....	15	12	—	9	—	6	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	15.9	19.9	15.8	13.8	14.6	25.1	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	243	249	91	103	152	261	—
Less than 20 percent.....	173	101	75	62	123	121	—
20 to 24 percent.....	64	98	5	22	16	95	—
25 to 29 percent.....	6	38	11	12	6	45	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	5	—	7	7	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	13.7	21.2	12.0	18.6	14.3	20.5	—
\$50,000 or more.....	221	597	135	230	546	326	—
Less than 20 percent.....	195	491	122	216	496	310	—
20 to 24 percent.....	26	83	10	7	35	16	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	23	—	—	15	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	3	7	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	12.8	15.9	12.4	10.0	11.0	14.2	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	493	360	652	428	136	805	—
GROSS RENT							
Less than \$100.....	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
\$100 to \$199.....	25	—	13	10	—	50	—
\$200 to \$299.....	82	9	38	56	—	47	—
\$300 to \$399.....	138	107	103	130	44	136	—
\$400 to \$499.....	113	102	39	98	20	348	—
\$500 to \$599.....	56	69	62	42	36	103	—
\$600 to \$749.....	29	34	63	29	21	42	—
\$750 to \$999.....	43	28	157	41	15	40	—
\$1,000 or more.....	7	11	171	22	—	14	—
No cash rent.....	—	—	6	—	—	18	—
Median (dollars).....	405	453	758	430	518	433	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$10,000.....	174	34	150	209	17	113	—
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	14	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	4	—	—	16	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
35 percent or more.....	174	34	146	209	17	75	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	129	71	274	152	17	227	—
Less than 20 percent.....	17	—	9	10	—	28	—
20 to 24 percent.....	14	—	5	43	6	8	—
25 to 29 percent.....	44	28	4	7	—	81	—
30 to 34 percent.....	17	—	7	24	11	16	—
35 percent or more.....	37	43	243	68	—	82	—
Not computed.....	—	—	6	—	—	12	—
Median.....	28.8	36.2	50.0+	33.3	31.1	29.4	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	121	118	186	27	74	266	—
Less than 20 percent.....	46	40	68	6	24	120	—
20 to 24 percent.....	42	57	8	13	8	99	—
25 to 29 percent.....	21	17	8	8	21	28	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
35 percent or more.....	12	4	102	—	15	13	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Median.....	21.7	21.7	37.6	22.9	26.2	20.5	—
\$35,000 or more.....	69	137	42	40	28	199	—
Less than 20 percent.....	52	113	42	12	28	177	—
20 to 24 percent.....	17	10	—	6	—	11	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	14	—	22	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	16.6	14.5	13.8	25.5	16.5	13.4	—

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of McLean County								
	Tract 1.02 (pt.)	Tract 1.03 (pt.)	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 5.03 (pt.)	Tract 11.01 (pt.)	Tract 11.02 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	—	89	—	19	13	—	81	111	7
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage.....	—	60	—	—	13	—	75	77	—
Less than \$300.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—
\$300 to \$399.....	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
\$400 to \$499.....	—	7	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
\$500 to \$599.....	—	10	—	—	—	—	16	—	—
\$600 to \$799.....	—	11	—	—	7	—	31	18	—
\$800 to \$999.....	—	5	—	—	6	—	15	22	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	—	21	—	—	—	—	5	16	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	—	675	—	—	796	—	738	749	—
Not mortgaged.....	—	29	—	19	—	—	6	34	7
Less than \$100.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
\$100 to \$199.....	—	14	—	7	—	—	6	23	7
\$200 to \$299.....	—	15	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	—	203	—	210	—	—	175	163	125
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000.....	—	12	—	—	—	—	8	33	7
Less than 20 percent.....	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	11	7
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
35 percent or more.....	—	4	—	—	—	—	8	16	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	—	18.8	—	—	—	—	50.0+	34.6	12.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	—	—	—	7	—	—	19	37	—
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	7	—	—	13	12	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	—	—	—	12.5	—	—	17.5	34.6	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	—	41	—	—	6	—	16	8	—
Less than 20 percent.....	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	8	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	14	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	—	15.4	—	—	32.5	—	22.5	22.5	—
\$50,000 or more.....	—	36	—	12	7	—	38	33	—
Less than 20 percent.....	—	29	—	12	7	—	26	23	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	7	—	—	—	—	12	10	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	—	10.0-	—	10.0-	17.5	—	13.7	17.5	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	—	23	—	—	—	—	6	61	—
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—
\$200 to \$299.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399.....	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	30	—
\$400 to \$499.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
\$500 to \$599.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$600 to \$749.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	—	4	—	—	—	—	6	6	—
Median (dollars).....	—	380	—	—	—	—	—	371	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32.5	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32.5	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	16	—
Less than 20 percent.....	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	—	12.5	—	—	—	—	—	22.5	—
\$35,000 or more.....	—	7	—	—	—	—	6	20	—
Less than 20 percent.....	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	14	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	—	10.0-	—	—	—	—	6	6	—

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of McLean County—Con.								
	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 51 (pt.)	Tract 52 (pt.)	Tract 53	Tract 54	Tract 55	Tract 56	Tract 57
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	29	431	1 347	913	794	1 317	1 024	903	1 215
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage.....	23	310	893	634	464	925	580	455	687
Less than \$300.....	7	—	18	—	—	35	31	40	29
\$300 to \$399.....	—	4	75	45	73	53	84	105	75
\$400 to \$499.....	—	22	136	123	100	108	97	88	143
\$500 to \$599.....	16	17	120	58	73	117	103	90	133
\$600 to \$799.....	—	57	308	192	106	311	170	97	175
\$800 to \$999.....	—	49	125	141	45	166	68	11	97
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	—	123	89	52	60	113	27	19	32
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	—	38	22	5	7	18	—	5	2
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—	—	18	—	4	—	—	1
Median (dollars).....	552	1 017	651	679	580	689	573	493	554
Not mortgaged.....	6	121	454	279	330	392	444	448	528
Less than \$100.....	—	—	6	4	17	11	14	28	15
\$100 to \$199.....	6	18	194	124	124	153	232	262	244
\$200 to \$299.....	—	65	167	113	156	164	137	118	200
\$300 to \$399.....	—	21	69	21	29	51	52	40	40
\$400 to \$499.....	—	9	4	11	4	8	9	—	21
\$500 or more.....	—	8	14	6	—	5	—	—	8
Median (dollars).....	175	233	214	209	213	215	192	176	202
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000.....	—	35	201	111	157	155	240	284	261
Less than 20 percent.....	—	20	91	35	51	54	111	155	105
20 to 24 percent.....	—	5	37	12	9	17	32	31	37
25 to 29 percent.....	—	10	13	15	20	18	22	20	35
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	11	10	23	4	23	13	13
35 percent or more.....	—	—	44	37	42	62	42	65	68
Not computed.....	—	—	5	2	12	—	10	—	3
Median.....	—	19.2	20.9	27.5	28.1	26.8	20.6	18.9	23.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	29	49	295	233	209	236	289	259	340
Less than 20 percent.....	13	22	176	137	121	143	198	189	238
20 to 24 percent.....	9	—	41	38	51	37	52	17	37
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	27	44	26	25	20	22	31
30 to 34 percent.....	7	12	28	1	—	18	8	8	10
35 percent or more.....	—	15	23	13	11	13	11	23	24
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	20.8	31.0	16.8	17.7	17.6	17.3	15.9	13.7	15.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	—	78	350	233	180	390	303	215	308
Less than 20 percent.....	—	65	235	168	153	287	223	201	235
20 to 24 percent.....	—	13	71	50	18	56	62	12	47
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	26	10	9	37	12	—	19
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	7	5	—	3	6	—	2
35 percent or more.....	—	—	11	—	—	7	—	2	5
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	—	13.0	17.3	15.0	13.2	16.5	16.6	12.3	15.5
\$50,000 or more.....	—	269	501	336	248	536	192	145	306
Less than 20 percent.....	—	209	458	265	213	452	173	133	289
20 to 24 percent.....	—	38	20	46	14	50	14	9	12
25 to 29 percent.....	—	22	21	16	8	34	5	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	9	13	—	—	3	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	—	15.7	11.6	13.6	12.1	13.7	10.6	10.0	12.2
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	17	118	270	149	180	225	340	317	383
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	—	15	18	12	6	13	80	15	9
\$200 to \$299.....	—	28	39	21	21	53	59	72	85
\$300 to \$399.....	—	53	103	42	39	45	107	92	134
\$400 to \$499.....	17	—	62	29	60	52	20	63	61
\$500 to \$599.....	—	10	17	4	47	15	13	—	30
\$600 to \$749.....	—	—	11	14	—	14	20	6	6
\$750 to \$999.....	—	—	—	2	—	—	12	—	2
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	—	12	18	25	7	33	29	69	56
Median (dollars).....	438	310	378	366	453	358	312	334	354
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000.....	—	14	39	25	27	45	102	76	61
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	4	3
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	1	3	—	—	18	—	2
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	14	—	9	2	17	7	—
35 percent or more.....	—	14	20	13	15	29	64	50	50
Not computed.....	—	—	4	9	3	11	1	15	6
Median.....	—	50.0+	41.3	50.0	47.5	50.0+	45.4	45.8	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	—	28	61	41	12	57	126	80	95
Less than 20 percent.....	—	14	10	7	3	5	35	13	11
20 to 24 percent.....	—	14	19	—	4	5	3	16	15
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	7	8	—	10	13	10	9
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	13	7	—	10	14	6	16
35 percent or more.....	—	—	8	5	5	20	42	21	21
Not computed.....	—	—	4	14	—	7	19	14	23
Median.....	—	20.0	24.9	29.1	23.8	32.5	30.9	27.0	30.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	17	60	96	55	83	57	49	114	136
Less than 20 percent.....	—	54	59	35	38	39	49	67	85
20 to 24 percent.....	17	—	27	12	33	7	—	22	21
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	10	1	8	4	—	—	2
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	3	—	7	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	6	—	4	4	—	—	25	26
Median.....	22.5	14.7	18.3	18.1	20.2	16.9	15.1	17.6	15.9
\$35,000 or more.....	—	16	74	28	58	66	63	47	91
Less than 20 percent.....	—	10	59	24	58	47	34	32	90
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	3	4	—	2	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	6	12	—	—	17	9	15	1
Median.....	—	17.5	10.2	12.1	12.4	12.1	14.7	11.7	12.6

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	McLean County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in McLean County					
		Total	Bloomington city	Normal town	Tract 1.03	Tract 5.03	Tract 11.01	Tract 11.02	Tract 14	Tract 20
Occupied housing units	44 197	44 197	19 761	11 036	1 616	1 942	1 793	2 476	2 209	1 967
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	909	909	403	341	89	79	122	86	69	—
1985 to 1988	3 461	3 461	1 539	1 264	398	364	367	292	206	8
1980 to 1984	3 578	3 578	1 999	994	209	289	312	335	274	72
1970 to 1979	11 433	11 433	4 353	3 775	618	881	478	1 454	488	323
1960 to 1969	6 663	6 663	2 517	2 197	122	307	443	232	171	299
1950 to 1959	4 535	4 535	1 866	1 237	69	9	65	57	91	289
1940 to 1949	2 402	2 402	1 150	380	21	—	—	20	180	111
1939 or earlier	11 216	11 216	5 934	848	90	13	6	—	730	865
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	326	326	264	58	—	6	—	10	—	58
1 bedroom	4 588	4 588	3 143	936	288	168	85	270	166	489
2 bedrooms	12 982	12 982	6 579	3 342	728	439	585	632	808	537
3 bedrooms	16 559	16 559	6 137	4 087	438	663	801	597	923	608
4 bedrooms	8 556	8 556	3 295	2 335	162	628	291	899	293	219
5 or more bedrooms	1 186	1 186	343	278	—	38	31	68	19	56
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	44 035	44 035	19 681	10 973	1 616	1 908	1 778	2 470	2 193	1 961
Source of water, public system or private company	39 011	39 011	19 694	10 980	1 497	1 929	1 777	2 428	2 055	1 952
Sewage disposal, public sewer	35 128	35 128	19 568	10 901	1 464	1 929	1 777	2 344	1 996	1 910
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	150	150	111	5	—	—	33	17	18	21
Owner-occupied housing units	86	86	54	5	—	—	25	6	10	13
Renter-occupied housing units	64	64	57	—	—	—	8	11	8	8
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	35 277	35 277	16 949	9 114	1 159	1 688	1 447	2 134	2 104	1 729
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	2 279	2 279	88	71	85	29	9	39	20	34
Electricity	4 747	4 747	2 283	1 770	336	225	319	293	54	154
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	1 309	1 309	208	43	25	—	—	—	11	25
All other fuels	530	530	180	38	11	—	18	10	20	25
No fuel used	55	55	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	2 499	2 499	1 685	408	38	37	37	38	207	330
1	15 046	15 046	7 946	3 644	761	665	511	681	735	848
2	18 811	18 811	7 633	5 049	592	974	956	1 242	880	557
3 or more	7 841	7 841	2 497	1 935	225	266	289	515	387	232
Vehicles per household	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.4
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	28 876	28 876	11 922	6 329	756	1 228	1 042	1 647	1 770	1 145
1989 to March 1990	3 139	3 139	1 509	759	197	265	205	217	281	134
1985 to 1988	8 129	8 129	3 871	1 840	225	549	481	752	499	158
1980 to 1984	4 170	4 170	1 708	919	141	168	57	292	235	115
1970 to 1979	6 911	6 911	2 473	1 494	141	182	208	358	433	296
1969 or earlier	6 527	6 527	2 361	1 317	52	64	91	28	322	442
Renter-occupied housing units	15 321	15 321	7 839	4 707	860	714	751	829	439	822
1989 to March 1990	7 530	7 530	3 605	3 063	496	401	452	500	134	313
1985 to 1988	5 188	5 188	2 861	1 402	292	253	249	259	218	342
1980 to 1984	1 413	1 413	796	176	67	51	50	60	41	76
1970 to 1979	749	749	430	39	5	9	—	10	23	83
1969 or earlier	441	441	147	27	—	—	—	—	23	8
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	1 301	1 301	765	151	48	24	23	10	117	119
Householder 65 years and over	8 576	8 576	3 915	1 587	198	206	70	245	397	560
Owner-occupied housing units	6 731	6 731	2 778	1 256	120	96	61	212	339	400
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	33	33	17	—	—	—	—	—	10	7
No telephone in unit	119	119	56	15	—	—	—	—	9	7
No vehicle available	1 343	1 343	909	148	7	23	22	—	115	179
Complete plumbing facilities	44 047	44 047	19 650	11 031	1 616	1 942	1 760	2 459	2 191	1 946
1.00 or less persons per room	43 686	43 686	19 467	10 967	1 600	1 934	1 760	2 448	2 119	1 946
1.01 or more persons per room	361	361	183	64	16	8	—	11	72	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	150	150	111	5	—	—	33	17	18	21
1.00 or less persons per room	150	150	111	5	—	—	33	17	18	21
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	45 677	45 677	46 115	51 439	33 614	59 181	48 113	61 873	33 910	30 950
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	23 074	23 074	22 766	20 310	20 163	25 204	30 677	30 429	18 001	17 539
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	4 811	4 811	1 780	2 142	343	88	69	85	257	270
Owner-occupied housing units	1 006	1 006	356	154	55	8	12	43	110	27
Renter-occupied housing units	3 805	3 805	1 424	1 988	288	80	57	42	147	243

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington city, McLean County						Normal town, McLean County		
	Tract 11.01 (pt.)	Tract 11.02 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 1.03 (pt.)	Tract 2	Tract 5.03 (pt.)
Occupied housing units	1 793	2 379	1 836	861	1 192	1 904	1 459	217	1 488
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	122	86	54	—	—	—	82	—	40
1985 to 1988	367	287	167	3	—	8	377	51	79
1980 to 1984	312	329	225	114	130	72	202	13	187
1970 to 1979	478	1 431	320	34	243	281	592	85	866
1960 to 1969	443	175	145	32	40	299	122	44	307
1950 to 1959	65	51	80	28	73	275	37	24	9
1940 to 1949	—	20	180	89	37	104	6	—	—
1939 or earlier	6	—	665	561	669	865	41	—	—
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	—	10	—	10	59	58	—	—	6
1 bedroom	85	262	124	200	721	465	288	—	168
2 bedrooms	585	619	675	283	209	520	728	153	399
3 bedrooms	801	542	779	257	147	586	334	29	625
4 bedrooms	291	888	244	91	49	219	109	35	267
5 or more bedrooms	31	58	14	20	7	56	—	—	23
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	1 778	2 373	1 820	861	1 186	1 898	1 459	217	1 454
Source of water, public system or private company	1 777	2 379	1 822	861	1 192	1 895	1 440	217	1 488
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 777	2 339	1 793	861	1 192	1 894	1 421	217	1 488
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	33	17	18	—	—	21	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	25	6	10	—	—	13	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	8	11	8	—	—	8	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	1 447	2 068	1 776	801	848	1 679	1 103	43	1 274
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	9	8	6	—	7	21	20	9	7
Electricity	319	293	23	20	244	154	336	165	207
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	11	30	4	25	—	—	—
All other fuels	18	10	20	10	57	25	—	—	—
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	32	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	37	38	183	102	375	315	38	46	31
1	511	675	610	410	620	835	744	21	610
2	956	1 206	729	262	171	540	506	97	706
3 or more	289	460	314	87	26	214	171	53	141
Vehicles per household	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.4	.9	1.4	1.6	1.9	1.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	1 042	1 556	1 458	396	168	1 099	622	—	774
1989 to March 1990	205	186	218	23	12	125	183	—	111
1985 to 1988	481	721	426	79	38	158	207	—	335
1980 to 1984	57	278	208	56	3	115	99	—	96
1970 to 1979	208	349	330	88	36	273	114	—	168
1969 or earlier	91	22	276	150	79	428	19	—	64
Renter-occupied housing units	751	823	378	465	1 024	805	837	217	714
1989 to March 1990	452	500	96	239	401	296	496	193	401
1985 to 1988	249	259	195	164	380	342	280	24	253
1980 to 1984	50	54	41	55	120	76	56	—	51
1970 to 1979	—	10	23	7	88	83	5	—	9
1969 or earlier	—	—	23	—	35	8	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	23	10	112	163	110	105	48	—	24
Householder 65 years and over	70	239	348	169	419	545	177	24	170
Owner-occupied housing units	61	206	306	126	58	385	99	—	60
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	10	—	—	7	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	9	19	16	7	—	—	—
No vehicle available	22	—	109	43	224	164	7	12	23
Complete plumbing facilities	1 760	2 362	1 818	861	1 192	1 883	1 459	217	1 488
1.00 or less persons per room	1 760	2 351	1 762	832	1 171	1 883	1 443	217	1 480
1.01 or more persons per room	—	11	56	29	21	—	16	—	8
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	33	17	18	—	—	21	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	33	17	18	—	—	21	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	48 113	62 774	33 824	30 233	27 197	31 254	29 708	—	45 590
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	30 677	30 352	17 274	18 487	14 424	17 424	19 727	14 299	25 204
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	69	85	233	166	283	270	343	170	88
Owner-occupied housing units	12	43	86	10	7	27	55	—	8
Renter-occupied housing units	57	42	147	156	276	243	288	170	80

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	McLean County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in McLean County					
		Total	Bloomington city	Normal town	Tract 1.03	Tract 5.03	Tract 11.01	Tract 11.02	Tract 14	Tract 20
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	23 394	23 394	9 733	5 394	172	1 194	1 018	1 476	1 141	1 037
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage.....	15 832	15 832	6 858	3 794	122	1 019	956	1 267	790	589
Less than \$300.....	481	481	246	61	—	7	23	—	54	58
\$300 to \$399.....	1 199	1 199	493	190	6	23	28	—	136	90
\$400 to \$499.....	2 009	2 009	789	391	21	31	30	31	170	135
\$500 to \$599.....	2 293	2 293	972	568	19	88	88	24	114	191
\$600 to \$799.....	4 461	4 461	1 708	1 272	17	315	360	345	142	78
\$800 to \$999.....	2 633	2 633	1 026	857	24	211	254	262	110	31
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	2 168	2 168	1 228	383	21	197	173	504	49	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	437	437	295	45	6	124	—	64	15	6
\$2,000 or more.....	151	151	101	27	8	23	—	37	—	—
Median (dollars).....	684	684	708	707	740	837	770	963	533	505
Not mortgaged.....	7 562	7 562	2 875	1 600	50	175	62	209	351	448
Less than \$100.....	165	165	50	9	—	—	—	—	40	13
\$100 to \$199.....	3 172	3 172	1 285	478	20	30	24	21	204	303
\$200 to \$299.....	2 943	2 943	973	823	22	74	28	82	84	124
\$300 to \$399.....	910	910	367	225	8	39	10	84	12	8
\$400 to \$499.....	272	272	152	54	—	26	—	17	11	—
\$500 or more.....	100	100	48	11	—	6	—	5	—	—
Median (dollars).....	211	211	208	229	217	280	213	302	172	178
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000.....	3 513	3 513	1 506	510	33	49	75	88	273	228
Less than 20 percent.....	1 456	1 456	664	148	8	8	7	22	111	122
20 to 24 percent.....	469	469	208	84	—	8	—	—	39	29
25 to 29 percent.....	355	355	139	63	—	8	—	—	35	7
30 to 34 percent.....	257	257	121	33	—	—	7	16	16	26
35 percent or more.....	944	944	374	182	25	25	61	50	72	44
Not computed.....	32	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	23.0	23.0	22.1	26.8	50.0+	40.3	50.0+	50.0+	23.3	19.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	5 250	5 250	2 206	1 053	8	165	174	109	286	437
Less than 20 percent.....	3 039	3 039	1 200	576	—	38	41	53	174	248
20 to 24 percent.....	880	880	430	171	8	40	24	—	34	116
25 to 29 percent.....	677	677	308	170	—	50	66	13	35	40
30 to 34 percent.....	322	322	139	84	—	16	23	21	25	33
35 percent or more.....	332	332	129	52	—	21	20	22	18	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	17.5	17.5	18.5	18.3	22.5	25.4	26.7	25.6	17.3	16.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	5 787	5 787	2 243	1 416	61	299	316	265	272	237
Less than 20 percent.....	3 753	3 753	1 333	826	47	128	126	65	199	185
20 to 24 percent.....	1 256	1 256	506	397	—	95	90	90	45	38
25 to 29 percent.....	502	502	222	167	—	45	70	58	16	8
30 to 34 percent.....	179	179	117	19	14	23	16	33	12	—
35 percent or more.....	97	97	65	7	—	8	14	19	—	6
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	17.0	17.0	17.8	18.3	13.7	21.1	21.8	23.8	16.8	12.0
\$50,000 or more.....	8 844	8 844	3 778	2 415	70	681	453	1 014	310	135
Less than 20 percent.....	7 383	7 383	2 959	2 143	57	472	344	750	264	135
20 to 24 percent.....	989	989	536	221	13	139	91	168	38	—
25 to 29 percent.....	356	356	217	33	—	47	10	85	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	63	63	30	8	—	—	8	6	—	—
35 percent or more.....	48	48	36	10	—	23	—	5	8	—
Not computed.....	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	13.4	13.4	14.3	12.6	12.7	17.1	15.9	16.6	12.4	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	14 585	14 585	7 827	4 698	860	705	745	829	439	822
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100.....	193	193	186	7	—	7	—	—	27	75
\$100 to \$199.....	1 117	1 117	729	206	97	50	—	—	68	201
\$200 to \$299.....	2 113	2 113	1 109	626	194	47	13	—	64	103
\$300 to \$399.....	4 242	4 242	2 482	1 100	196	125	129	409	110	177
\$400 to \$499.....	3 265	3 265	1 890	1 020	141	308	290	320	68	178
\$500 to \$599.....	1 321	1 321	673	512	80	82	185	51	50	25
\$600 to \$749.....	951	951	500	385	58	42	98	32	8	55
\$750 to \$999.....	632	632	121	495	28	24	30	11	16	—
\$1,000 or more.....	332	332	9	321	48	14	—	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	419	419	128	26	18	6	—	6	28	8
Median (dollars).....	388	388	376	435	377	428	475	401	363	336
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000.....	3 523	3 523	1 924	1 206	305	113	66	60	121	337
Less than 20 percent.....	102	102	88	14	14	—	—	—	10	28
20 to 24 percent.....	184	184	158	14	—	14	—	—	16	50
25 to 29 percent.....	261	261	164	73	53	16	—	—	27	62
30 to 34 percent.....	294	294	183	46	18	8	—	—	16	39
35 percent or more.....	2 517	2 517	1 229	1 045	206	75	66	60	46	143
Not computed.....	165	165	102	14	14	—	—	—	6	15
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	31.4	32.7
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	4 284	4 284	2 194	1 577	204	196	96	243	166	170
Less than 20 percent.....	530	530	303	129	19	28	7	—	18	19
20 to 24 percent.....	661	661	423	162	43	8	9	43	18	57
25 to 29 percent.....	849	849	512	280	55	72	22	66	18	38
30 to 34 percent.....	642	642	432	135	22	16	19	74	47	19
35 percent or more.....	1 454	1 454	473	859	55	72	39	60	58	29
Not computed.....	148	148	51	12	10	—	—	—	7	8
Median.....	30.2	30.2	28.4	37.6	28.2	29.3	32.6	30.8	32.7	25.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	4 013	4 013	2 128	1 198	202	233	322	283	81	208
Less than 20 percent.....	2 137	2 137	1 211	488	98	98	71	203	26	120
20 to 24 percent.....	1 086	1 086	600	335	61	88	165	52	41	66
25 to 29 percent.....	400	400	226	149	23	28	73	28	14	22
30 to 34 percent.....	85	85	62	17	—	—	7	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	229	229	24	203	20	13	6	—	—	—
Not computed.....	76	76	5	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Median.....	19.4	19.4	19.2	21.6	20.2	20.9	22.7	18.3	21.8	19.1
\$35,000 or more.....	2 765	2 765	1 581	717	149	163	261	243	71	107
Less than 20 percent.....	2 365	2 365	1 382	616	141	157	232	237	41	95
20 to 24 percent.....	187	187	120	39	—	6	24	—	—	12
25 to 29 percent.....	75	75	21	54	—	—	5	—	9	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	8	8	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	130	130	58	—	—	—	—	6	21	—
Median.....	13.3	13.3	13.0	14.9	14.9	12.6	14.5	12.2	16.2	13.3

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington city, McLean County						Normal town, McLean County		
	Tract 11.01 (pt.)	Tract 11.02 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 1.03 (pt.)	Tract 2	Tract 5.03 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	1 018	1 395	1 030	364	135	1 008	83	—	752
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage.....	956	1 192	713	215	62	566	62	—	640
Less than \$300.....	23	19	40	53	—	51	—	—	7
\$300 to \$399.....	28	—	129	35	25	90	—	—	23
\$400 to \$499.....	30	23	170	50	18	135	14	—	25
\$500 to \$599.....	88	8	114	40	8	175	9	—	88
\$600 to \$799.....	360	314	124	32	11	78	6	—	300
\$800 to \$999.....	254	247	88	5	—	31	19	—	171
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	173	499	33	—	—	—	—	—	26
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	—	64	15	—	—	6	6	—	—
\$2,000 or more.....	—	37	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
Median (dollars).....	770	1 003	517	441	427	503	909	—	716
Not mortgaged.....	62	203	317	149	73	442	21	—	112
Less than \$100.....	—	—	29	—	8	13	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	24	15	181	120	37	297	6	—	30
\$200 to \$299.....	28	82	84	29	25	124	7	—	67
\$300 to \$399.....	10	84	12	—	3	8	8	—	15
\$400 to \$499.....	—	17	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more.....	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	213	306	174	156	182	178	232	—	251
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000.....	75	80	240	112	34	228	21	—	49
Less than 20 percent.....	7	22	100	65	15	122	—	—	8
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	39	17	7	29	—	—	8
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	35	10	7	7	—	—	8
30 to 34 percent.....	7	16	10	15	—	26	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	61	42	56	5	5	44	21	—	25
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	22.6	18.3	21.4	19.4	50.0+	—	40.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	174	90	249	122	73	408	8	—	142
Less than 20 percent.....	41	40	162	84	60	235	—	—	30
20 to 24 percent.....	24	—	34	26	8	107	8	—	40
25 to 29 percent.....	66	7	35	7	5	40	—	—	50
30 to 34 percent.....	23	21	18	5	—	26	—	—	16
35 percent or more.....	20	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	26.7	28.6	16.7	13.1	14.7	16.6	22.5	—	25.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	316	249	264	82	19	237	20	—	261
Less than 20 percent.....	126	65	199	74	19	185	20	—	121
20 to 24 percent.....	90	74	37	8	—	38	—	—	95
25 to 29 percent.....	70	58	16	—	—	8	—	—	45
30 to 34 percent.....	16	33	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	14	19	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	21.8	24.0	16.5	12.7	10.0	12.0	12.1	—	20.5
\$50,000 or more.....	453	976	277	48	9	135	34	—	300
Less than 20 percent.....	344	724	241	48	9	135	28	—	284
20 to 24 percent.....	91	156	28	—	—	—	6	—	16
25 to 29 percent.....	10	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	8	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	5	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	15.9	16.7	12.1	12.1	11.3	10.0	14.2	—	14.4
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	745	823	378	465	1 024	805	837	217	705
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100.....	—	—	27	6	66	75	—	—	7
\$100 to \$199.....	—	—	52	73	212	201	97	9	50
\$200 to \$299.....	13	—	64	69	339	103	194	40	47
\$300 to \$399.....	129	409	80	169	290	177	177	47	125
\$400 to \$499.....	290	320	59	64	68	161	141	66	308
\$500 to \$599.....	185	51	50	27	32	25	80	—	82
\$600 to \$749.....	98	32	8	21	—	55	58	13	42
\$750 to \$999.....	30	11	16	8	7	—	28	29	24
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	13	14
No cash rent.....	—	—	22	28	10	8	14	—	6
Median (dollars).....	475	401	356	349	276	328	377	408	428
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000.....	66	60	105	181	456	337	305	34	113
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	10	—	31	28	14	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	16	22	61	50	—	—	14
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	27	—	55	62	53	—	16
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	27	67	39	18	—	8
35 percent or more.....	66	60	46	128	218	143	206	34	75
Not computed.....	—	—	6	4	24	15	14	—	—
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	29.4	50.0+	35.4	32.7	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	96	243	157	140	299	170	200	158	196
Less than 20 percent.....	7	—	18	56	66	19	19	31	28
20 to 24 percent.....	9	43	18	10	82	57	43	21	8
25 to 29 percent.....	22	66	18	10	86	38	55	—	72
30 to 34 percent.....	19	74	38	24	45	19	22	23	16
35 percent or more.....	39	60	58	29	20	29	55	83	72
Not computed.....	—	—	7	11	—	8	6	—	—
Median.....	32.6	30.8	32.8	24.2	25.1	25.7	28.2	36.7	29.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	322	283	65	66	217	191	190	25	233
Less than 20 percent.....	71	203	26	40	159	120	86	12	98
20 to 24 percent.....	165	52	25	20	34	49	61	—	88
25 to 29 percent.....	73	28	14	—	5	22	23	—	18
30 to 34 percent.....	7	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	13
35 percent or more.....	6	—	—	—	7	—	20	13	6
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Median.....	22.7	18.3	21.3	19.0	17.2	18.7	20.7	50.0+	20.9
\$35,000 or more.....	261	237	51	78	52	107	142	—	163
Less than 20 percent.....	232	237	27	46	52	95	134	—	157
20 to 24 percent.....	24	—	—	15	—	12	—	—	6
25 to 29 percent.....	5	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	15	17	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	14.5	12.2	17.9	12.9	11.3	13.3	15.2	—	12.6

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	McLean County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in McLean County		Bloomington city, McLean County			Normal town, McLean County
		Total	Bloomington city	Normal town	Tract 11.01	Tract 14	Tract 11.01 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15	Tract 2
Occupied housing units	1 816	1 816	1 303	509	167	247	167	247	159	12
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	18	18	10	8	10	-	10	-	-	-
1985 to 1988	140	140	80	60	39	-	39	-	7	12
1980 to 1984	186	186	116	70	22	-	22	-	10	-
1970 to 1979	511	511	251	260	56	13	56	13	17	-
1960 to 1969	299	299	216	83	40	60	40	60	-	-
1950 to 1959	148	148	134	12	-	47	-	47	12	-
1940 to 1949	101	101	101	-	-	61	-	61	22	-
1939 or earlier	413	413	395	16	-	66	-	66	91	-
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	71	71	71	-	-	12	-	12	-	-
1 bedroom	343	343	282	61	28	90	28	90	40	-
2 bedrooms	754	754	489	261	85	54	85	54	49	-
3 bedrooms	428	428	314	114	42	54	42	54	55	-
4 bedrooms	177	177	125	52	12	37	12	37	15	-
5 or more bedrooms	43	43	22	21	-	-	-	-	-	12
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	1 753	1 753	1 240	509	167	247	167	247	149	12
Source of water, public system or private company	1 816	1 816	1 303	509	167	247	167	247	159	12
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 807	1 807	1 303	500	167	247	167	247	159	12
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	20	20	14	6	-	-	-	-	4	-
Owner-occupied housing units	6	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units	14	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	1 276	1 276	915	361	101	192	101	192	142	12
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	19	19	7	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity	479	479	349	130	56	55	56	55	5	-
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	5	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
All other fuels	29	29	27	-	10	-	10	-	7	-
No fuel used	8	8	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	401	401	329	70	15	132	15	132	30	-
1	756	756	546	208	54	65	54	65	65	12
2	549	549	373	176	85	39	85	39	53	-
3 or more	110	110	55	55	13	11	13	11	11	-
Vehicles per household	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.7	.7	1.7	.7	1.3	1.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	522	522	395	123	54	95	54	95	72	-
1989 to March 1990	95	95	63	32	-	37	-	37	-	-
1985 to 1988	150	150	106	44	41	21	41	21	12	-
1980 to 1984	96	96	71	25	-	13	-	13	10	-
1970 to 1979	81	81	59	22	13	-	13	-	33	-
1969 or earlier	100	100	96	-	-	24	-	24	17	-
Renter-occupied housing units	1 294	1 294	908	386	113	152	113	152	87	12
1989 to March 1990	691	691	461	230	55	97	55	97	42	12
1985 to 1988	366	366	256	110	58	33	58	33	22	-
1980 to 1984	181	181	135	46	-	11	-	11	10	-
1970 to 1979	46	46	46	-	-	11	-	11	13	-
1969 or earlier	10	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	271	271	223	48	15	102	15	102	31	-
Householder 65 years and over	191	191	187	-	-	51	-	51	33	-
Owner-occupied housing units	99	99	95	-	-	24	-	24	28	-
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No telephone in unit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No vehicle available	79	79	77	-	-	27	-	27	11	-
Complete plumbing facilities	1 796	1 796	1 289	503	167	247	167	247	155	12
1.00 or less persons per room	1 649	1 649	1 174	471	154	218	154	218	136	12
1.01 or more persons per room	147	147	115	32	13	29	13	29	19	-
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	20	20	14	6	-	-	-	-	4	-
1.00 or less persons per room	20	20	14	6	-	-	-	-	4	-
1.01 or more persons per room	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	39 114	39 114	35 679	50 957	70 837	23 331	70 837	23 331	25 763	-
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	20 165	20 165	17 619	26 153	28 521	4 573	28 521	4 573	13 230	16 784
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	577	577	427	150	-	-	-	-	165	12
Owner-occupied housing units	72	72	52	20	-	13	-	-	13	-
Renter-occupied housing units	505	505	375	130	-	152	-	152	36	12

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	McLean County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in McLean County		Bloomington city, McLean County			Normal town, McLean County
		Total	Bloomington city	Normal town	Tract 11.01	Tract 14	Tract 11.01 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15	Tract 2
Specified owner-occupied housing units	455	455	352	99	54	95	54	95	61	-
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage.....	355	355	256	99	54	59	54	59	37	-
Less than \$300.....	44	44	44	-	-	14	-	14	-	-
\$300 to \$399.....	54	54	34	20	-	10	-	10	-	-
\$400 to \$499.....	24	24	18	6	-	-	-	-	12	-
\$500 to \$599.....	32	32	32	-	14	11	14	11	7	-
\$600 to \$799.....	75	75	62	13	25	11	25	11	13	-
\$800 to \$999.....	63	63	28	35	-	13	-	13	5	-
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	63	63	38	25	15	-	15	-	-	-
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$2,000 or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars).....	661	661	600	907	675	525	675	525	546	-
Not mortgaged.....	100	100	96	-	-	36	-	36	24	-
Less than \$100.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$100 to \$199.....	90	90	86	-	-	36	-	36	19	-
\$200 to \$299.....	10	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
\$300 to \$399.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$400 to \$499.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$500 or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars).....	145	145	146	-	-	138	-	138	146	-
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000.....	123	123	92	27	-	46	-	46	17	-
Less than 20 percent.....	28	28	24	-	-	12	-	12	6	-
20 to 24 percent.....	24	24	24	-	-	24	-	24	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	20	20	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	51	51	44	7	-	10	-	10	11	-
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	32.4	32.4	24.6	33.4	-	22.3	-	22.3	46.3	-
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	86	86	86	-	-	11	-	11	24	-
Less than 20 percent.....	49	49	49	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
20 to 24 percent.....	9	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
25 to 29 percent.....	23	23	23	-	-	11	-	11	6	-
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	5	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	14.9	14.9	14.9	-	-	27.5	-	27.5	23.3	-
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	93	93	70	23	-	38	-	38	13	-
Less than 20 percent.....	54	54	42	12	-	25	-	25	6	-
20 to 24 percent.....	5	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	34	34	28	6	-	13	-	13	7	-
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	18.2	18.2	17.7	19.6	-	17.3	-	17.3	25.4	-
\$50,000 or more.....	153	153	104	49	54	-	54	-	7	-
Less than 20 percent.....	140	140	104	36	54	-	54	-	7	-
20 to 24 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	13	13	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	13.9	13.9	13.2	15.9	13.5	-	13.5	-	10.0	-
Specified renter-occupied housing units	1 294	1 294	908	386	113	152	113	152	87	12
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100.....	87	87	87	-	-	79	-	79	-	-
\$100 to \$199.....	145	145	103	42	-	38	-	38	7	-
\$200 to \$299.....	177	177	160	17	-	35	-	35	23	-
\$300 to \$399.....	273	273	208	65	28	-	28	-	20	12
\$400 to \$499.....	280	280	175	105	53	-	53	-	19	-
\$500 to \$599.....	181	181	77	104	21	-	21	-	10	-
\$600 to \$749.....	110	110	86	24	11	-	11	-	8	-
\$750 to \$999.....	29	29	12	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$1,000 or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No cash rent.....	12	12	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars).....	390	390	359	453	434	99	434	99	388	388
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000.....	448	448	347	101	-	152	-	152	31	-
Less than 20 percent.....	8	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent.....	58	58	58	-	-	58	-	58	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	46	46	29	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	37	37	37	-	-	32	-	32	5	-
35 percent or more.....	299	299	215	84	-	62	-	62	26	-
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	44.7	50.0+	-	32.8	-	32.8	50.0+	-
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	317	317	216	101	22	-	22	-	40	12
Less than 20 percent.....	53	53	44	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent.....	16	16	10	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	52	52	22	30	-	-	-	-	9	12
30 to 34 percent.....	36	36	36	-	22	-	22	-	6	-
35 percent or more.....	148	148	104	44	-	-	-	-	25	-
Not computed.....	12	12	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	34.4	34.4	34.4	29.9	32.5	-	32.5	-	36.5	27.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	266	266	187	79	49	-	49	-	16	-
Less than 20 percent.....	168	168	115	53	23	-	23	-	6	-
20 to 24 percent.....	56	56	39	17	26	-	26	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	30	30	21	9	-	-	-	-	10	-
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	12	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	18.7	18.7	18.9	18.2	20.3	-	20.3	-	26.0	-
\$35,000 or more.....	263	263	158	105	42	-	42	-	-	-
Less than 20 percent.....	245	245	140	105	42	-	42	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent.....	18	18	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	15.2	15.2	16.7	12.8	17.5	-	17.5	-	-	-

Table 38. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 39. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 40. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

(Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington--Normal, IL MSA	McLean County		
		Total	Bloomington city	Normal town
Occupied housing units	486	486	220	266
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT				
1989 to March 1990	4	4	4	—
1985 to 1988	136	136	78	58
1980 to 1984	80	80	38	42
1970 to 1979	106	106	34	72
1960 to 1969	61	61	33	28
1950 to 1959	66	66	—	66
1940 to 1949	11	11	11	—
1939 or earlier	22	22	22	—
BEDROOMS				
No bedroom	6	6	6	—
1 bedroom	127	127	25	102
2 bedrooms	138	138	62	76
3 bedrooms	114	114	52	62
4 bedrooms	83	83	65	18
5 or more bedrooms	18	18	10	8
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS				
Complete kitchen facilities	486	486	220	266
Source of water, public system or private company	486	486	220	266
Sewage disposal, public sewer	468	468	220	248
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL				
Utility gas	396	396	148	248
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	5	5	—	5
Electricity	85	85	72	13
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	—	—
All other fuels	—	—	—	—
No fuel used	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE				
None	55	55	14	41
1	159	159	82	77
2	177	177	76	101
3 or more	95	95	48	47
Vehicles per household	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT				
Owner-occupied housing units	182	182	129	53
1989 to March 1990	51	51	35	16
1985 to 1988	64	64	48	16
1980 to 1984	21	21	6	15
1970 to 1979	46	46	40	6
1969 or earlier	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	304	304	91	213
1989 to March 1990	139	139	34	105
1985 to 1988	152	152	44	108
1980 to 1984	6	6	6	—
1970 to 1979	7	7	7	—
1969 or earlier	—	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS				
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	—
Householder 65 years and over	7	7	7	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	7	7	7	—
Complete plumbing facilities	486	486	220	266
1.00 or less persons per room	473	473	220	253
1.01 or more persons per room	13	13	—	13
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:				
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	101 390	101 390	81 813	149 038
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	22 631	22 631	32 684	18 337
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	129	129	32	97
Owner-occupied housing units	7	7	7	—
Renter-occupied housing units	122	122	25	97

Table 41. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington—Normal, IL MSA	McLean County		
		Total	Bloomington city	Normal town
Specified owner-occupied housing units	166	166	113	53
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS				
With a mortgage	147	147	100	47
Less than \$300	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	5	5	—	5
\$400 to \$499	7	7	7	—
\$500 to \$599	—	—	—	—
\$600 to \$799	43	43	15	28
\$800 to \$999	6	6	6	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	72	72	58	14
\$1,500 to \$1,999	6	6	6	—
\$2,000 or more	8	8	8	—
Median (dollars)	1 084	1 084	1 239	735
Not mortgaged	19	19	13	6
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	12	12	6	6
\$300 to \$399	7	7	7	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	279	279	354	225
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Less than \$20,000	27	27	27	—
Less than 20 percent	6	6	6	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	7	7	7	—
30 to 34 percent	7	7	7	—
35 percent or more	7	7	7	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—
Median	30.4	30.4	30.4	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	33	33	13	20
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	12	12	—	12
30 to 34 percent	15	15	7	8
35 percent or more	6	6	6	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—
Median	31.5	31.5	34.6	29.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999	20	20	15	5
Less than 20 percent	13	13	8	5
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	7	7	7	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—
Median	18.1	18.1	19.7	12.5
\$50,000 or more	86	86	58	28
Less than 20 percent	52	52	24	28
20 to 24 percent	23	23	23	—
25 to 29 percent	11	11	11	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—
Median	12.5	12.5	21.1	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	280	280	91	189
GROSS RENT				
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	17	17	7	10
\$200 to \$299	104	104	12	92
\$300 to \$399	25	25	3	22
\$400 to \$499	44	44	16	28
\$500 to \$599	6	6	6	—
\$600 to \$749	16	16	9	7
\$750 to \$999	43	43	13	30
\$1,000 or more	25	25	25	—
No cash rent	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	348	348	608	267
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Less than \$10,000	143	143	25	118
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	17	17	7	10
30 to 34 percent	28	28	—	28
35 percent or more	98	98	18	80
Not computed	—	—	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	50	50	23	27
Less than 20 percent	6	6	6	—
20 to 24 percent	8	8	—	8
25 to 29 percent	19	19	—	19
30 to 34 percent	10	10	10	—
35 percent or more	7	7	7	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—
Median	27.9	27.9	32.7	26.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999	24	24	11	13
Less than 20 percent	6	6	6	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	7	7	—	7
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	11	11	5	6
Not computed	—	—	—	—
Median	29.3	29.3	14.6	29.6
\$35,000 or more	63	63	32	31
Less than 20 percent	31	31	16	15
20 to 24 percent	9	9	4	5
25 to 29 percent	23	23	12	11
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—
Median	20.3	20.3	20.0	20.5

Table 42. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	McLean County	
		Total	Bloomington city
Occupied housing units	348	348	226
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	47	47	33
1980 to 1984	28	28	14
1970 to 1979	81	81	40
1960 to 1969	35	35	14
1950 to 1959	49	49	37
1940 to 1949	19	19	5
1939 or earlier	89	89	83
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom	7	7	7
1 bedroom	96	96	66
2 bedrooms	161	161	89
3 bedrooms	53	53	44
4 bedrooms	31	31	20
5 or more bedrooms	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities	348	348	226
Source of water, public system or private company	340	340	226
Sewage disposal, public sewer	332	332	226
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas	254	254	152
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	6	6	—
Electricity	68	68	54
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	—
All other fuels	20	20	20
No fuel used	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None	29	29	17
1	146	146	109
2	156	156	88
3 or more	17	17	12
Vehicles per household	1.5	1.5	1.4
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units	125	125	84
1989 to March 1990	24	24	3
1985 to 1988	53	53	48
1980 to 1984	17	17	14
1970 to 1979	14	14	6
1969 or earlier	17	17	13
Renter-occupied housing units	223	223	142
1989 to March 1990	117	117	67
1985 to 1988	101	101	70
1980 to 1984	—	—	—
1970 to 1979	5	5	5
1969 or earlier	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit	45	45	43
Householder 65 years and over	9	9	5
Owner-occupied housing units	4	4	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—
No vehicle available	7	7	5
Complete plumbing facilities	348	348	226
1.00 or less persons per room	325	325	207
1.01 or more persons per room	23	23	19
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	31 556	31 556	37 661
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	18 898	18 898	17 265
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	56	56	21
Owner-occupied housing units	11	11	—
Renter-occupied housing units	45	45	21

Table 43. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington--Normal, IL MSA	McLean County	
		Total	Bloomington city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	95	95	76
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage	76	76	68
Less than \$300	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	7	7	5
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—
\$500 to \$599	36	36	34
\$600 to \$799	10	10	6
\$800 to \$999	23	23	23
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	593	593	593
Not mortgaged	19	19	8
Less than \$100	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	11	11	8
\$200 to \$299	2	2	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—
\$500 or more	6	6	—
Median (dollars)	192	192	175
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000	15	15	5
Less than 20 percent	2	2	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	13	13	5
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	49.2	49.2	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999	38	38	33
Less than 20 percent	16	16	13
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	16	16	14
30 to 34 percent	6	6	6
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	25.9	25.9	26.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999	16	16	14
Less than 20 percent	9	9	9
20 to 24 percent	7	7	5
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	19.4	19.4	18.9
\$50,000 or more	26	26	24
Less than 20 percent	26	26	24
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	13.9	13.9	14.3
Specified renter-occupied housing units	223	223	142
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	12	12	2
\$200 to \$299	36	36	26
\$300 to \$399	86	86	68
\$400 to \$499	34	34	34
\$500 to \$599	24	24	—
\$600 to \$749	22	22	7
\$750 to \$999	2	2	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—
No cash rent	7	7	5
Median (dollars)	366	366	355
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000	47	47	35
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	47	47	35
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	97	97	65
Less than 20 percent	13	13	5
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	30	30	20
30 to 34 percent	12	12	12
35 percent or more	37	37	23
Not computed	5	5	5
Median	31.3	31.3	32.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999	45	45	25
Less than 20 percent	31	31	25
20 to 24 percent	8	8	—
25 to 29 percent	6	6	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	17.8	17.8	15.2
\$35,000 or more	34	34	17
Less than 20 percent	31	31	17
20 to 24 percent	1	1	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	2	2	—
Median	15.6	15.6	17.5

Table 44. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington--Normal, IL MSA	McLean County	
		Total	Bloomington city
Occupied housing units	44 061	44 061	19 689
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990	909	909	403
1985 to 1988	3 445	3 445	1 531
1980 to 1984	3 558	3 558	1 993
1970 to 1979	11 401	11 401	4 353
1960 to 1969	6 659	6 659	2 517
1950 to 1959	4 523	4 523	1 854
1940 to 1949	2 400	2 400	1 150
1939 or earlier	11 166	11 166	5 888
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom	326	326	264
1 bedroom	4 547	4 547	3 110
2 bedrooms	12 930	12 930	6 569
3 bedrooms	16 534	16 534	6 120
4 bedrooms	8 538	8 538	3 283
5 or more bedrooms	1 186	1 186	343
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities	43 899	43 899	19 609
Source of water, public system or private company	38 883	38 883	19 622
Sewage disposal, public sewer	35 002	35 002	19 496
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	150	150	111
Owner-occupied housing units	86	86	54
Renter-occupied housing units	64	64	57
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas	35 183	35 183	16 899
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	2 273	2 273	88
Electricity	4 721	4 721	2 271
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	1 309	1 309	208
All other fuels	520	520	170
No fuel used	55	55	53
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None	2 497	2 497	1 685
1	14 984	14 984	7 906
2	18 739	18 739	7 601
3 or more	7 841	7 841	2 497
Vehicles per household	1.8	1.8	1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units	28 812	28 812	11 882
1989 to March 1990	3 127	3 127	1 509
1985 to 1988	8 100	8 100	3 842
1980 to 1984	4 164	4 164	1 702
1970 to 1979	6 903	6 903	2 473
1969 or earlier	6 518	6 518	2 356
Renter-occupied housing units	15 249	15 249	7 807
1989 to March 1990	7 488	7 488	3 585
1985 to 1988	5 158	5 158	2 849
1980 to 1984	1 413	1 413	796
1970 to 1979	749	749	430
1969 or earlier	441	441	147
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit	1 286	1 286	750
Householder 65 years and over	8 572	8 572	3 915
Owner-occupied housing units	6 727	6 727	2 778
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	33	33	17
No telephone in unit	119	119	56
No vehicle available	1 341	1 341	909
Complete plumbing facilities	43 911	43 911	19 578
1.00 or less persons per room	43 558	43 558	19 401
1.01 or more persons per room	353	353	177
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	150	150	111
1.00 or less persons per room	150	150	111
1.01 or more persons per room	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	45 689	45 689	46 101
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	23 095	23 095	22 794
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	4 795	4 795	1 780
Owner-occupied housing units	1 004	1 004	356
Renter-occupied housing units	3 791	3 791	1 424

Table 45. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington—Normal, IL MSA	McLean County	
		Total	Bloomington city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	23 338	23 338	9 693
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage	15 786	15 786	6 818
Less than \$300	481	481	246
\$300 to \$399	1 197	1 197	493
\$400 to \$499	2 009	2 009	789
\$500 to \$599	2 271	2 271	952
\$600 to \$799	4 459	4 459	1 708
\$800 to \$999	2 613	2 613	1 006
\$1,000 to \$1,499	2 168	2 168	1 228
\$1,500 to \$1,999	437	437	295
\$2,000 or more	151	151	101
Median (dollars)	684	684	708
Not mortgaged	7 552	7 552	2 875
Less than \$100	165	165	50
\$100 to \$199	3 170	3 170	1 285
\$200 to \$299	2 941	2 941	973
\$300 to \$399	910	910	367
\$400 to \$499	272	272	152
\$500 or more	94	94	48
Median (dollars)	211	211	208
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000	3 498	3 498	1 501
Less than 20 percent	1 454	1 454	664
20 to 24 percent	469	469	208
25 to 29 percent	355	355	139
30 to 34 percent	257	257	121
35 percent or more	931	931	369
Not computed	32	32	—
Median	23.0	23.0	22.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999	5 248	5 248	2 206
Less than 20 percent	3 037	3 037	1 200
20 to 24 percent	880	880	430
25 to 29 percent	677	677	308
30 to 34 percent	322	322	139
35 percent or more	332	332	129
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	17.5	17.5	18.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	5 771	5 771	2 229
Less than 20 percent	3 744	3 744	1 324
20 to 24 percent	1 249	1 249	501
25 to 29 percent	502	502	222
30 to 34 percent	179	179	117
35 percent or more	97	97	65
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	17.0	17.0	17.8
\$50,000 or more	8 821	8 821	3 757
Less than 20 percent	7 360	7 360	2 938
20 to 24 percent	989	989	536
25 to 29 percent	356	356	217
30 to 34 percent	63	63	30
35 percent or more	48	48	36
Not computed	5	5	—
Median	13.4	13.4	14.4
Specified renter-occupied housing units	14 513	14 513	7 795
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100	193	193	186
\$100 to \$199	1 109	1 109	729
\$200 to \$299	2 098	2 098	1 094
\$300 to \$399	4 219	4 219	2 465
\$400 to \$499	3 265	3 265	1 890
\$500 to \$599	1 313	1 313	673
\$600 to \$749	937	937	500
\$750 to \$799	630	630	121
\$1,000 or more	332	332	9
No cash rent	417	417	128
Median (dollars)	388	388	377
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000	3 508	3 508	1 909
Less than 20 percent	102	102	88
20 to 24 percent	184	184	158
25 to 29 percent	261	261	164
30 to 34 percent	294	294	183
35 percent or more	2 502	2 502	1 214
Not computed	165	165	102
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	4 257	4 257	2 189
Less than 20 percent	517	517	298
20 to 24 percent	661	661	423
25 to 29 percent	849	849	512
30 to 34 percent	642	642	432
35 percent or more	1 440	1 440	473
Not computed	148	148	51
Median	30.2	30.2	28.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999	3 987	3 987	2 116
Less than 20 percent	2 119	2 119	1 199
20 to 24 percent	1 078	1 078	600
25 to 29 percent	400	400	226
30 to 34 percent	85	85	62
35 percent or more	229	229	24
Not computed	76	76	5
Median	19.4	19.4	19.2
\$35,000 or more	2 761	2 761	1 581
Less than 20 percent	2 363	2 363	1 382
20 to 24 percent	187	187	120
25 to 29 percent	75	75	21
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	8	8	—
Not computed	128	128	58
Median	13.3	13.3	13.0

Table 46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
Bloomington—Normal, IL MSA -----	129 180	17.6	49 164	17.9	BLOOMINGTON CITY, MCLEAN COUNTY—Con.				
MCLEAN COUNTY					Tract 15 -----	2 622	15.9	1 136	16.1
					Tract 16 -----	2 381	14.7	1 496	15.4
					Tract 17 -----	2 522	15.3	1 390	15.2
					Tract 18 -----	3 685	16.3	1 635	16.0
Total -----	129 180	17.6	49 164	17.9	Tract 19 (pt.) -----	3 926	15.9	1 892	15.3
Bloomington city -----	51 972	13.7	22 640	13.7	Tract 20 (pt.) -----	4 548	11.5	2 163	11.7
Normal town -----	40 023	13.2	12 300	13.5	Tract 21 (pt.) -----	3 620	12.3	1 653	11.9
					Tract 51 (pt.) -----	116	22.4	37	21.6
TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNAs IN MCLEAN COUNTY					NORMAL TOWN, MCLEAN COUNTY				
Tract 1.02 -----	7 007	10.3	2 447	10.9	Tract 1.01 -----	83	9.6	41	7.3
Tract 1.03 -----	4 215	13.2	1 879	14.5	Tract 1.02 (pt.) -----	7 007	10.3	2 447	10.9
Tract 3.01 -----	3 434	15.5	1 331	15.4	Tract 1.03 (pt.) -----	3 870	12.7	1 755	14.4
Tract 3.02 -----	4 607	15.6	1 606	15.9	Tract 2 -----	8 288	14.0	247	7.7
Tract 5.03 -----	6 061	11.5	2 346	11.8	Tract 3.01 (pt.) -----	3 434	15.5	1 331	15.4
Tract 11.01 -----	5 214	12.1	2 079	12.1	Tract 3.02 (pt.) -----	4 448	15.5	1 545	15.9
Tract 11.02 -----	7 044	11.9	2 814	11.5	Tract 4 -----	3 306	11.7	1 059	13.0
Tract 14 -----	6 699	12.0	2 669	11.9	Tract 5.01 -----	2 301	13.3	960	14.0
Tract 19 -----	3 945	15.8	1 901	15.3	Tract 5.02 -----	2 966	16.3	1 111	16.5
Tract 20 -----	4 673	11.6	2 226	11.8	Tract 5.03 (pt.) -----	4 315	11.4	1 802	11.8
Tract 21 -----	5 947	12.1	2 598	12.0	Tract 14 (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—
Tract 51 -----	5 797	33.6	2 223	31.7	Tract 52 (pt.) -----	5	—	2	—
Tract 52 -----	3 989	27.0	1 398	28.8	REMAINDER OF MCLEAN COUNTY				
BLOOMINGTON CITY, MCLEAN COUNTY					Tract 1.02 (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—
Tract 3.01 (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	Tract 1.03 (pt.) -----	345	19.7	124	16.1
Tract 3.02 (pt.) -----	97	19.6	36	16.7	Tract 3.01 (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—
Tract 5.03 (pt.) -----	1 698	11.5	529	11.7	Tract 3.02 (pt.) -----	62	12.9	25	16.0
Tract 11.01 (pt.) -----	5 214	12.1	2 079	12.1	Tract 5.03 (pt.) -----	48	18.8	15	13.3
Tract 11.02 (pt.) -----	6 670	11.9	2 679	11.5	Tract 11.01 (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—
Tract 12 -----	2 478	15.5	1 195	15.1	Tract 11.02 (pt.) -----	374	11.8	135	11.1
Tract 13.01 -----	2 164	16.6	958	16.2	Tract 14 (pt.) -----	966	12.7	386	11.7
Tract 13.02 -----	2 779	14.8	655	15.1	Tract 19 (pt.) -----	19	5.3	9	11.1
Tract 13.03 -----	1 719	15.5	824	15.7	Tract 20 (pt.) -----	125	16.0	63	14.3
Tract 14 (pt.) -----	5 733	11.9	2 283	12.0	Tract 21 (pt.) -----	2 327	11.7	945	12.1
					Tract 51 (pt.) -----	5 681	33.8	2 186	31.8
					Tract 52 (pt.) -----	3 984	27.1	1 396	28.9
					Tract 53 -----	3 620	27.5	1 351	27.5
					Tract 54 -----	5 664	26.4	2 074	28.0
					Tract 55 -----	4 345	18.9	1 719	19.3
					Tract 56 -----	4 274	37.1	1 717	37.9
					Tract 57 -----	5 351	36.8	2 079	38.2

APPENDIX A.

Area Classifications

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

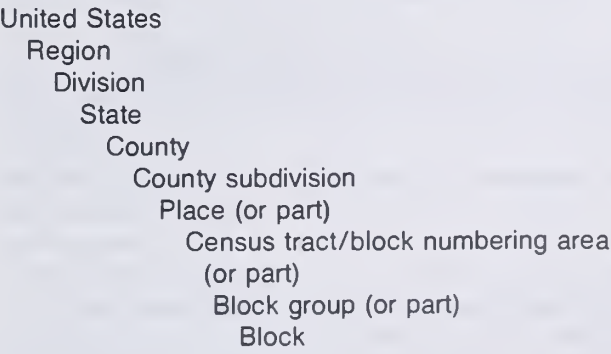
United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:



Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census

tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State

County "A"

County "B"

County "C"

Place "X"

Place "Y"

Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels—although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.

APPENDIX B.

Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be “high school dropouts.” There is no restriction on when they “dropped out” of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, “Median school years completed” was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. “Percent high school graduate or higher” and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, “Percent high school graduate or higher” can be calculated and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether “completed the fourth year of college,” “completed the senior year of college,” and “college graduate” were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of “college graduates” from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and “Associate” degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as “Not in Labor Force.” In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) “at work”—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were “with a job but not at work”—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of “actual hours” differs from that of “usual hours” described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons “at work” is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed “with a job, but not at work” is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see “Reference Week”).

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. All persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, "shelters for abused women" are included in the category "other noninstitutional group quarters."

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or "T-Night" enumeration at YMCA's, YWCA's, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of "types of group quarters":

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an "I," for institutional, or an "N," for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an "Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List." (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America's total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”—as well as those who indicated that they were of “other Spanish/Hispanic” origin. Persons of “Other Spanish/Hispanic” origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the “other Spanish/Hispanic” category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under “Household Type and Relationship.”)

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person’s mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person’s mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word "descent" was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term "Mexican-Amer." used in 1980 was shortened further to "Mexican-Am." to reduce misreporting (of "American") in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as "other Spanish/Hispanic" to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the "Mexican-Amer." category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-American" and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of “married-couple families” or “married-couple households” in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of “married persons with spouse present” in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as “spouse.” For sample tabulations, the number of “married persons with spouse present” includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child’s age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an “own child” is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

“Related children” in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.
6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.
7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.
8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these subcategories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
Other Indo-European	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
	South Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Other Slavic	
	Greek	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Indic	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	
	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	Cambodian
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
	Vietnamese	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
All other languages	Other languages (part)	
	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa
	Other languages (part)	

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as “separated.”

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of “now married, spouse present” males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term “never married” which replaces the term “single” in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as “Born abroad, country not specified.”

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as “Native.” Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—

Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 (\$12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—

The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310									
Under 65 years.	6,451	\$6,451								
65 years and over.	5,947	5,947								
Two persons.	8,076									
Householder under 65 years. .	8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over.	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons.	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Four persons.	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Five persons.	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Six persons.	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Seven persons.	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828		
Eight persons.	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
Nine or more persons.	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flat-head) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.*)" and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander ¹
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian ³
Laotian	Micronesian ³
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian ¹	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian ³
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldvian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified ²	

¹In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school*, *high school graduate*, and *not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two "Korean conflict" categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report "2 years").

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, "September 1980 or later" was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1989." All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1989." Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as "Did not work in 1989."

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$10,000" is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category "\$500,000 or more"

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (-).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C.

Accuracy of the Data

CONTENTS

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INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$ and $SE_{\hat{Y}}$ of estimates \hat{X} and \hat{Y} :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} + \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X}/\hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as $N/2$). Treat $N/2$ as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about $N/2$. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about $N/2$. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about $N/2$. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948/21,220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)]$$

or

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} SE(6.7) &= \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2} \\ &= 1.34 \text{ percentage points} \end{aligned}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$\begin{aligned} [6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)] \\ \text{or} \\ 4.50 \text{ to } 8.90 \end{aligned}$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$\begin{aligned} 9948/9314 &= 1.07 \\ SE(1.07) &= \left(\frac{9948}{9314}\right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}} \\ &= .029 \end{aligned}$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$\begin{aligned} [1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)] \\ \text{or} \\ 1.02 \text{ to } 1.12 \end{aligned}$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White Persons of Hispanic Origin Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

STAGE IV: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than \$20,000
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999
9	\$300,000 or more
10	Other ¹
	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
11-20	Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
	Black Householder
21-40	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
41-60	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
61-80	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Householder of Other Race
81-100	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20

Renter

White Householder Householder of Hispanic origin Rent

101	Less than \$100
102	\$100 to \$199
103	\$200 to \$299
104	\$300 to \$399
105	\$400 to \$499
106	\$500 to \$599
107	\$600 to \$749
108	\$750 to \$999
109	\$1,000 or more
110	No cash rent

Householder Not of Hispanic Origin Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110

111-120

Black Householder

121-140

Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Asian or Pacific Islander Householder

141-160

Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder

161-180

Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Householder of Other Race

181-200

Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Vacant Housing Units

1	Vacant for rent
2	Vacant for sale
3	Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional recanvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹	Size of publication area ²													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N})}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B} \hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Illinois

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.4
Household type and relationship.....	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.5
Children ever born.....	2.7	2.2	1.2	1.0
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.5
Ancestry.....	2.1	1.7	0.9	0.8
Place of birth.....	2.3	2.0	1.1	1.0
Citizenship.....	1.8	1.5	0.8	0.6
Residence in 1985.....	2.2	1.9	1.0	0.8
Year of entry.....	1.5	1.2	0.6	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.7	1.4	0.7	0.6
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.8	1.4	0.7	0.6
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.3	2.1	1.4	1.0
Household type.....	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.5
Family type.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Group quarters.....	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.7
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.5
Employment status.....	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.4
Industry.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Number of workers in family.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
Place of work.....	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
Means of transportation to work.....	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.6
Travel time to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.5	1.2	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.7	1.4	0.7	0.6
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.6	1.2	0.6	0.5
HOUSING				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.5
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Sewage disposal.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.4
House heating fuel.....	1.5	1.2	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5

APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

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ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

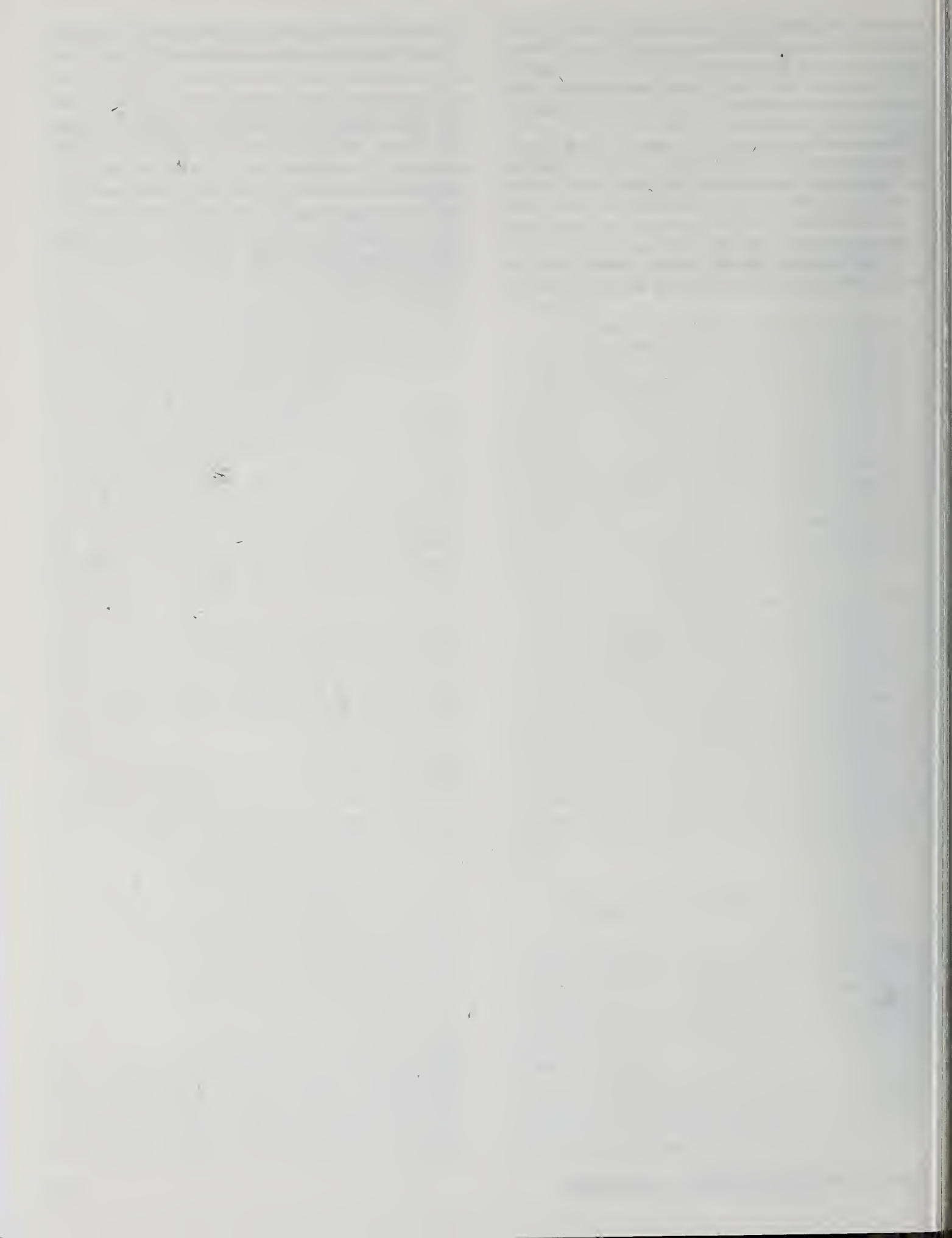
Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.



APPENDIX E.

Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the

1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
How to fill out your census form	2
Example	2
Your answers are confidential	2
Instructions for the census questions	3 – 11
What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12

CENSUS '90



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

D 4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
<input checked="" type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 1	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 9	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 9	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 1
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Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.

b. If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.

2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.

If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.

4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the **Other API** circle [under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**], only print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in the boxes.

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.

6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.

7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "Mexican-Am." refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.

b. If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is **not** owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day	30	4 times a year	3
By the week	4	2 times a year	6
Every other week	2	Once a year	12

b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

H10. Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank** or **cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, not the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H23a. The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

H24a. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

H25. A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

9. A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

14a. Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).

b. If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No, lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

15. Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

17a. For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman** service as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.

18. Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.

19. Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

20. Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

21a. Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

22a. Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

d. If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

e. If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.

23a. If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.

b. If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon*, fill the **a.m.** circle.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight*, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.
Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.
Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| Enter a description like the following -- | Do not enter -- |
| Metal furniture manufacturing | Furniture company |
| Retail grocery store | Grocery store |
| Petroleum refining | Oil company |
| Cattle ranch | Ranch |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| Enter a description like the following -- | Do not enter -- |
| Production clerk | Clerk |
| Carpenter's helper | Helper |
| Auto engine mechanic | Mechanic |
| Registered nurse | Nurse |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.
Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.
For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.
If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before* deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.
Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.
Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.
Do not include the following as income in any item:
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
 - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
 - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
 - Inheritances or insurance settlements
 - Any type of loan
 - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About — Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

CENSUS '90

OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started—and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana –
(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle ☐ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

<p>Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.</p>	PERSON 1		PERSON 2																																																																																																																																																																																																									
	Last name	First name Middle initial	Last name	First name Middle initial																																																																																																																																																																																																								
<p>2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.</p>	<p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.</p> <p>If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p>		<p>If a RELATIVE of Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other relative →</p> <p>If NOT RELATED to Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																									
<p>3. Sex</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																									
<p>4. Race</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.</p> <p>If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. →</p> <p>If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API), print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. →</p> <p>If Other race, print race. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p>Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p>Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																									
<p>5. Age and year of birth</p> <p>a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.</p> <p>b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.</p>	<p>a. Age</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td></tr> </table>		0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	1	8	0	0	0	0	9	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	<p>a. Age</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td></tr> </table>		0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	1	8	0	0	0	0	9	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	9	0	9	0	9	0
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<p>6. Marital status</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																									
<p>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																									
<p>FOR CENSUS USE →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>		<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>																																																																																																																																																																																																									

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a—H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

PERSON 7	
Last name	
First name	Middle initial
If a RELATIVE of Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother <input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild <input type="radio"/> Other relative	
If NOT RELATED to Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner <input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative	
<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female	
<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race)	
a. Age	b. Year of birth
0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0	1 8 0 0 0 0 9 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0
<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced	
<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinian, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)	
<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	

H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).
☐ No

b. Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else?

☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).
☐ No

H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

- ☐ A mobile home or trailer
☐ A one-family house detached from any other house
☐ A one-family house attached to one or more houses
☐ A building with 2 apartments
☐ A building with 3 or 4 apartments
☐ A building with 5 to 9 apartments
☐ A building with 10 to 19 apartments
☐ A building with 20 to 49 apartments
☐ A building with 50 or more apartments
☐ Other

H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment?

Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

- ☐ 1 room ☐ 4 rooms ☐ 7 rooms
☐ 2 rooms ☐ 5 rooms ☐ 8 rooms
☐ 3 rooms ☐ 6 rooms ☐ 9 or more rooms

H4. Is this house or apartment —

- ☐ Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?
☐ Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)?
☐ Rented for cash rent?
☐ Occupied without payment of cash rent?

If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —

H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres?

☐ Yes ☐ No

b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —

H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale?

- ☐ Less than \$10,000 ☐ \$70,000 to \$74,999
☐ \$10,000 to \$14,999 ☐ \$75,000 to \$79,999
☐ \$15,000 to \$19,999 ☐ \$80,000 to \$89,999
☐ \$20,000 to \$24,999 ☐ \$90,000 to \$99,999
☐ \$25,000 to \$29,999 ☐ \$100,000 to \$124,999
☐ \$30,000 to \$34,999 ☐ \$125,000 to \$149,999
☐ \$35,000 to \$39,999 ☐ \$150,000 to \$174,999
☐ \$40,000 to \$44,999 ☐ \$175,000 to \$199,999
☐ \$45,000 to \$49,999 ☐ \$200,000 to \$249,999
☐ \$50,000 to \$54,999 ☐ \$250,000 to \$299,999
☐ \$55,000 to \$59,999 ☐ \$300,000 to \$399,999
☐ \$60,000 to \$64,999 ☐ \$400,000 to \$499,999
☐ \$65,000 to \$69,999 ☐ \$500,000 or more

Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment —

H7a. What is the monthly rent?

- ☐ Less than \$80 ☐ \$375 to \$399
☐ \$80 to \$99 ☐ \$400 to \$424
☐ \$100 to \$124 ☐ \$425 to \$449
☐ \$125 to \$149 ☐ \$450 to \$474
☐ \$150 to \$174 ☐ \$475 to \$499
☐ \$175 to \$199 ☐ \$500 to \$524
☐ \$200 to \$224 ☐ \$525 to \$549
☐ \$225 to \$249 ☐ \$550 to \$599
☐ \$250 to \$274 ☐ \$600 to \$649
☐ \$275 to \$299 ☐ \$650 to \$699
☐ \$300 to \$324 ☐ \$700 to \$749
☐ \$325 to \$349 ☐ \$750 to \$999
☐ \$350 to \$374 ☐ \$1,000 or more

b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?

☐ Yes ☐ No

FOR CENSUS USE

A. Total persons	B. Type of unit Occupied Vacant	D. Months vacant	G. DO	ID
	<input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Regular <input type="radio"/> Contin <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere	<input type="radio"/> Less than 1 <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 <input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24 <input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 <input type="radio"/> 24 or more		
	C1. Vacancy status	E. Complete after		
	<input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For seas/rec/occ <input type="radio"/> For sale only <input type="radio"/> For migrant workers <input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="radio"/> Other vacant	<input type="radio"/> LR <input type="radio"/> TC <input type="radio"/> QA JIC 1 <input type="radio"/> P/F <input type="radio"/> RE <input type="radio"/> I/T <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> MV <input type="radio"/> ED <input type="radio"/> EN <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> P0 <input type="radio"/> P3 <input type="radio"/> P6 JIC 2 <input type="radio"/> P1 <input type="radio"/> P4 <input type="radio"/> IA <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> P2 <input type="radio"/> P5 <input type="radio"/> SM <input type="radio"/>		
	C2. Is this unit boarded up?	F. Cov.		
	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> 1b <input type="radio"/> 1a <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> H1		

<p>H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier </p>	<p>H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Solar energy <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used </p>	<p>H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p>\$.00</p> <p>Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used </p>
<p>H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms </p>	<p>H15. Do you get water from —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.? </p>	<p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used </p>
<p>H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means </p>	<p>b. Gas</p> <p>\$.00</p> <p>Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used </p>
<p>H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H17. About when was this building first built?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Don't know </p>	<p>c. Water</p> <p>\$.00</p> <p>Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge </p>
<p>H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge </p>
<p>H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more </p>	<p><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p> <p>H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20 <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p>b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999 <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more </p>	<p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <p>\$.00</p> <p>Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used </p>

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt } Go to H23b
☐ Yes, contract to purchase
☐ No — Skip to H24a

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to H25

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —

H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —

H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. ➔

PERSON 1		
Last name _____ First name _____ Middle initial _____		
8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born? <u>7</u> _____ (Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)		
9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States? <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in the United States — Skip to 11 <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas <input type="radio"/> Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents <input type="radio"/> Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization <input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen of the United States		
10. When did this person come to the United States to stay? <input type="radio"/> 1987 to 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1985 or 1986 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1982 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964 <input type="radio"/> 1980 or 1981 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> Before 1950		
11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college? Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree. <input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private school, private college		
12. How much school has this person COMPLETED? Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received. <input type="radio"/> No school completed <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten <input type="radio"/> 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade <input type="radio"/> 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade <input type="radio"/> 9th grade <input type="radio"/> 10th grade <input type="radio"/> 11th grade <input type="radio"/> 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA <input type="radio"/> HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED) <input type="radio"/> Some college but no degree <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Occupational program <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Academic program <input type="radio"/> Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS) <input type="radio"/> Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA) <input type="radio"/> Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD) <input type="radio"/> Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD)		
13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin? (See instruction guide for further information.) _____ (For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)		
14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)? <input type="radio"/> Born after April 1, 1985 — Go to questions for the next person <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to 15a <input type="radio"/> No		
b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)? (1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country <u>7</u> _____ (If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.) (2) Name of county in the U.S. <u>7</u> _____ (3) Name of city or town in the U.S. <u>7</u> _____		
(4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, lived outside the city/town limits		
15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 16		
b. What is this language? <u>7</u> _____ (For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese)		
c. How well does this person speak English? <input type="radio"/> Very well <input type="radio"/> Not well <input type="radio"/> Well <input type="radio"/> Not at all		
16. When was this person born? <input type="radio"/> Born before April 1, 1975 — Go to 17a <input type="radio"/> Born April 1, 1975 or later — Go to questions for the next person		
17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide. <input type="radio"/> Yes, now on active duty <input type="radio"/> Yes, on active duty in past, but not now <input type="radio"/> Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — Skip to 18 <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 18		
b. Was active-duty military service during — Fill a circle for each period in which this person served. <input type="radio"/> September 1980 or later <input type="radio"/> May 1975 to August 1980 <input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975) <input type="radio"/> February 1955—July 1964 <input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955) <input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940—July 1947) <input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917—November 1918) <input type="radio"/> Any other time		
c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had? _____ Years		
18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which — a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No b. Prevents this person from working at a job? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty — a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
If this person is a female — 20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted. None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>		
21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK? <input type="radio"/> Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.) <input type="radio"/> No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — Skip to 25		
b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked. _____ Hours		
22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK? If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week. a. Address (Number and street) <u>7</u> _____ (If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.) b. Name of city, town, or post office <u>7</u> _____ c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, outside the city/town limits d. County <u>7</u> _____ e. State <u>7</u> f. ZIP Code <u>7</u>		

<p>23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Car, truck, or van <input type="radio"/> Motorcycle <input type="radio"/> Bus or trolley bus <input type="radio"/> Bicycle <input type="radio"/> Streetcar or trolley car <input type="radio"/> Walked <input type="radio"/> Subway or elevated <input type="radio"/> Worked at home <input type="radio"/> Railroad <input type="radio"/> Skip to 28 <input type="radio"/> Ferryboat <input type="radio"/> Other method <input type="radio"/> Taxicab </p> <p>If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.</p>	<p>28. Industry or Employer</p> <p>a. For whom did this person work? If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle <input type="radio"/> and print the branch of the Armed Forces.</p> <p>_____ (Name of company, business, or other employer)</p> <p>b. What kind of business or industry was this? Describe the activity at location where employed.</p> <p>_____ (For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)</p> <p>c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Manufacturing <input type="radio"/> Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.) <input type="radio"/> Wholesale trade <input type="radio"/> Retail trade </p>	<p>32. INCOME IN 1989 — Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989. For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.</p> <p>a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No \$ _____ .00 Annual amount — Dollars </p>
<p>b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Drove alone <input type="radio"/> 5 people <input type="radio"/> 2 people <input type="radio"/> 6 people <input type="radio"/> 3 people <input type="radio"/> 7 to 9 people <input type="radio"/> 4 people <input type="radio"/> 10 or more people </p>	<p>29. Occupation</p> <p>a. What kind of work was this person doing?</p> <p>_____ (For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)</p> <p>b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?</p> <p>_____ (For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)</p>	<p>b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No \$ _____ .00 Annual amount — Dollars </p>
<p>24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> a.m. <input type="radio"/> p.m. </p> <p>b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?</p> <p>_____ Minutes — Skip to 28</p>	<p>30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions <input type="radio"/> Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization <input type="radio"/> Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.) <input type="radio"/> State GOVERNMENT employee <input type="radio"/> Federal GOVERNMENT employee <input type="radio"/> SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm <input type="radio"/> SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm <input type="radio"/> Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm </p>	<p>c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No \$ _____ .00 Annual amount — Dollars </p> <p>d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No \$ _____ .00 Annual amount — Dollars </p>
<p>25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, on layoff <input type="radio"/> Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc. <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 32 </p>	<p>e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No \$ _____ .00 Annual amount — Dollars </p>
<p>26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 27 </p> <p>b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No, already has a job <input type="radio"/> No, temporarily ill <input type="radio"/> No, other reasons (in school, etc.) <input type="radio"/> Yes, could have taken a job </p>	<p>31b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989? Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.</p> <p>_____ Weeks</p>	<p>f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No \$ _____ .00 Annual amount — Dollars </p>
<p>27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1989 <input type="radio"/> 1979 or earlier <input type="radio"/> 1988 <input type="radio"/> Never worked <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1987 </p> <p>Go to 28</p>	<p>c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?</p> <p>_____ Hours</p>	<p>g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No \$ _____ .00 Annual amount — Dollars </p>
<p>28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY. Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.</p>		<p>h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No \$ _____ .00 Annual amount — Dollars </p> <p>33. What was this person's total income in 1989? Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None OR \$ _____ .00 Annual amount — Dollars </p>

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.

APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
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The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations—

UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line™ files. TIGER/Line™ files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line™ files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide*. This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program*. A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics*. A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community*. A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers*. A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base*. A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You*. The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement*. A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.
- *Census Catalog and Guide*. A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship
Sex
Race
Age
Marital status
Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure
Number of rooms in unit
Tenure—owned or rented
Value of home or monthly rent
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:
Education—enrollment and attainment
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.
Ancestry
Language spoken at home
Migration (residence in 1985)
Disability
Fertility
Veteran status

Economic characteristics:
Labor force
Occupation, industry, and class of worker
Place of work and journey to work
Work experience in 1989
Income in 1989
Year last worked

Housing

Year moved into residence
Number of bedrooms
Plumbing and kitchen facilities
Telephone in unit
Vehicles available
Heating fuel
Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Year structure built
Condominium status
Farm residence
Shelter costs, including utilities

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CPH-1	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
100-Percent and Sample Data				
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Sample Data				
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.				
100-Percent Data—Con.				
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2	Social and Economic Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census subjects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

		Geographic areas	Description
STF 1 (100 percent)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 900 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	B ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas	
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	Over 2,100 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
STF 3 (Sample)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	B ³	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State	
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States	

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 4 (Sample)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's
	B	State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's

¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

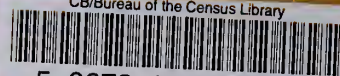
Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas

APPENDIX G. Maps

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).

CB/Bureau of the Census Library



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